

Interactivity

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Modularity

- Anatomy of a Web Page
- Cascading Style Sheets

Modularity

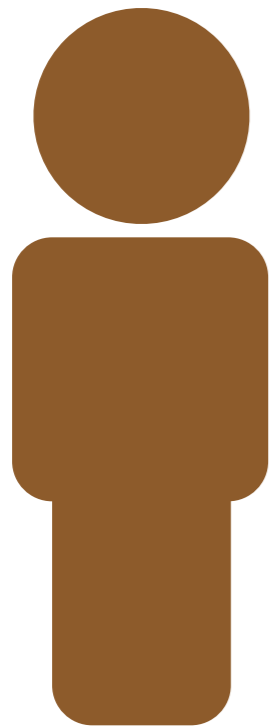
Anatomy of a Web Page



A fingerprint is an impression of the friction ridges of all part of the finger. A friction ridge is a raised portion of the epidermis on the palmar (palm) or digits (fingers and toes) or plantar (sole) skin, consisting of one or more connected ridge units of friction ridge skin. These are sometimes known as "dermal ridges" or "dermal papillae".

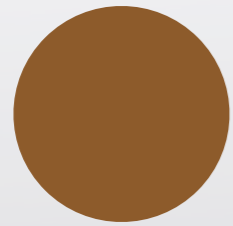
Fingerprints may be deposited in natural secretions from the eccrine glands present in friction ridge skin (secretions consisting primarily of water) or they may be made by ink or other contaminants transferred from the peaks of friction skin ridges to a relatively smooth surface such as a fingerprint card.

- › Colour
- › Image
- › Text
- › Layout
- › Size



Head

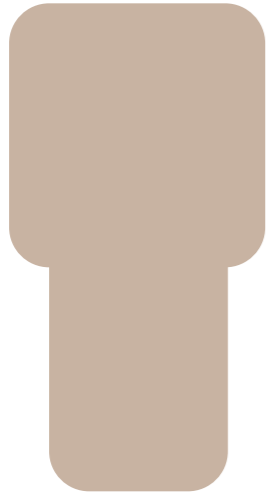
Body



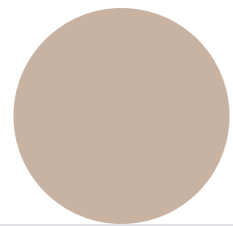
Head

The Brains

<code><meta></code>	page specs
<code><title></code>	name
<code><style></code>	appearance

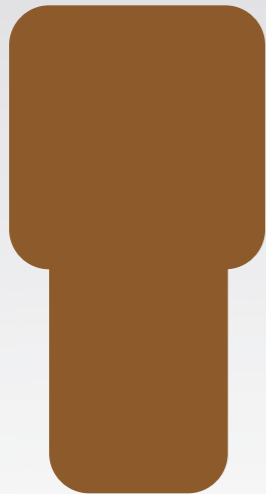


Body



Head

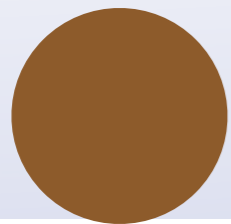
<code><meta></code>	metadata
<code><title></code>	name
<code><style></code>	appearance
<code><script></code>	code



Body

The Parts

<code><div></code>	division
<code></code>	image
<code><p></code>	paragraph
<code><a href></code>	anchor link
<code><table></code>	table



Head

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
<title>Thumb</title>
<style type="text/css">

.textStyle {
  left: 250px;
  top: 275px;
  position: absolute;
  width: 200px;
  font-size: 11px;
  font-family: "Lucida Grande", Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
}

</style>
</head>
```



Body

```
<body bgcolor="#FFCC33"


<div class="textStyle"><p>A fingerprint is an impression of the
friction ridges of all part of the finger. A friction ridge is a
raised portion of the epidermis on the palmar (palm) or digits
(fingers and toes) or plantar (sole) skin, consisting of one or more
connected ridge units of friction ridge skin. These are sometimes
known as "dermal ridges" or "dermal papillae".</p>
<p>Fingerprints may be deposited in natural secretions from the
eccrine glands present in friction ridge skin (secretions consisting
primarily of water) or they may be made by ink or other contaminants
transferred from the peaks of friction skin ridges to a relatively
smooth surface such as a fingerprint card.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```




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// Head

```
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}

</style>
</head>

<body bgcolor="#FFCC33"


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</div>

</body>
</html>
```

// Body

Modularity

Cascading Style Sheets Basics

▸ **What is CSS?**

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Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to **describe the presentation** of a document written in a markup language.

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Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to **describe the presentation** of a document written in a markup language.

▸ **Use it to define:**

 typography

 colors & background

 layout (dimensions, positioning)

 borders, margins & padding

and more!

▸ **What is CSS?**

- this so-called cascade aspect allows you to determine which style applies if more than one rule to a given element

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```
font-family: Georgia;  
font-size: 75px;
```

live

▸ What is CSS?

- this so-called cascade aspect allows you to determine which style applies if more than one rule to a given element

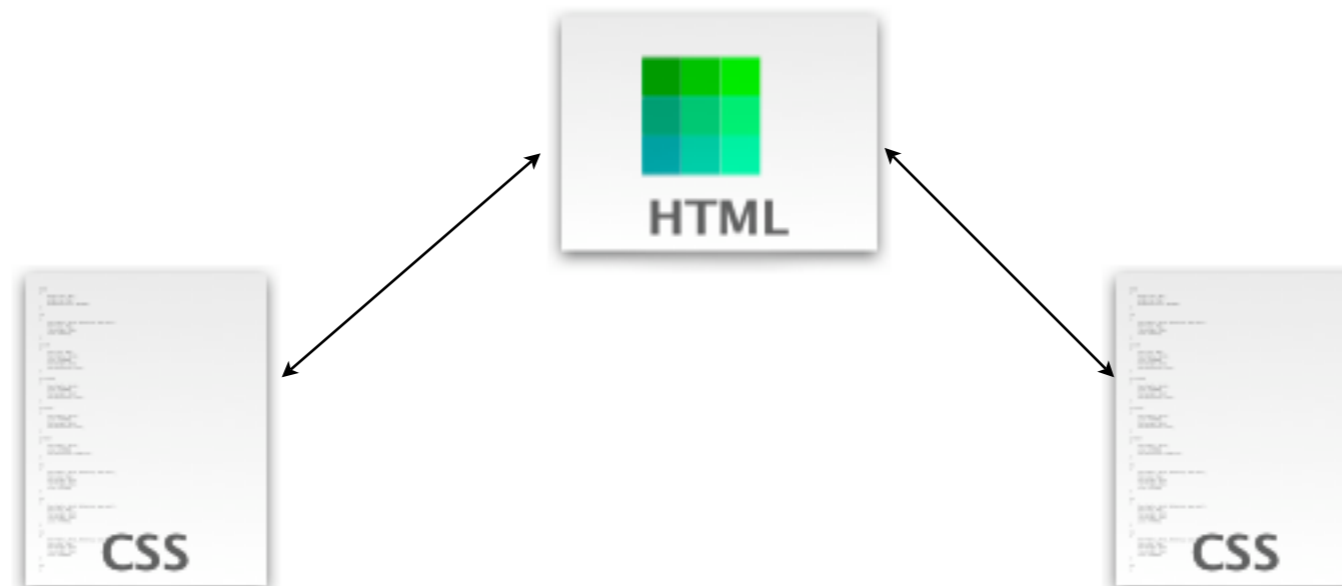
```
font-family: Georgia;  
font-size: 75px;
```

```
└─ font-style: italic;  
   font-size: 46px;
```

live
italic

▸ What is CSS?

- CSS style information can be embedded in the HTML or more commonly a separate document(s) called by the HTML file.
- Easier to update - edit external CSS files, without touching HTML file



- ▶ **How it CSS is different to HTML**

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▸ **How it CSS is different to HTML**

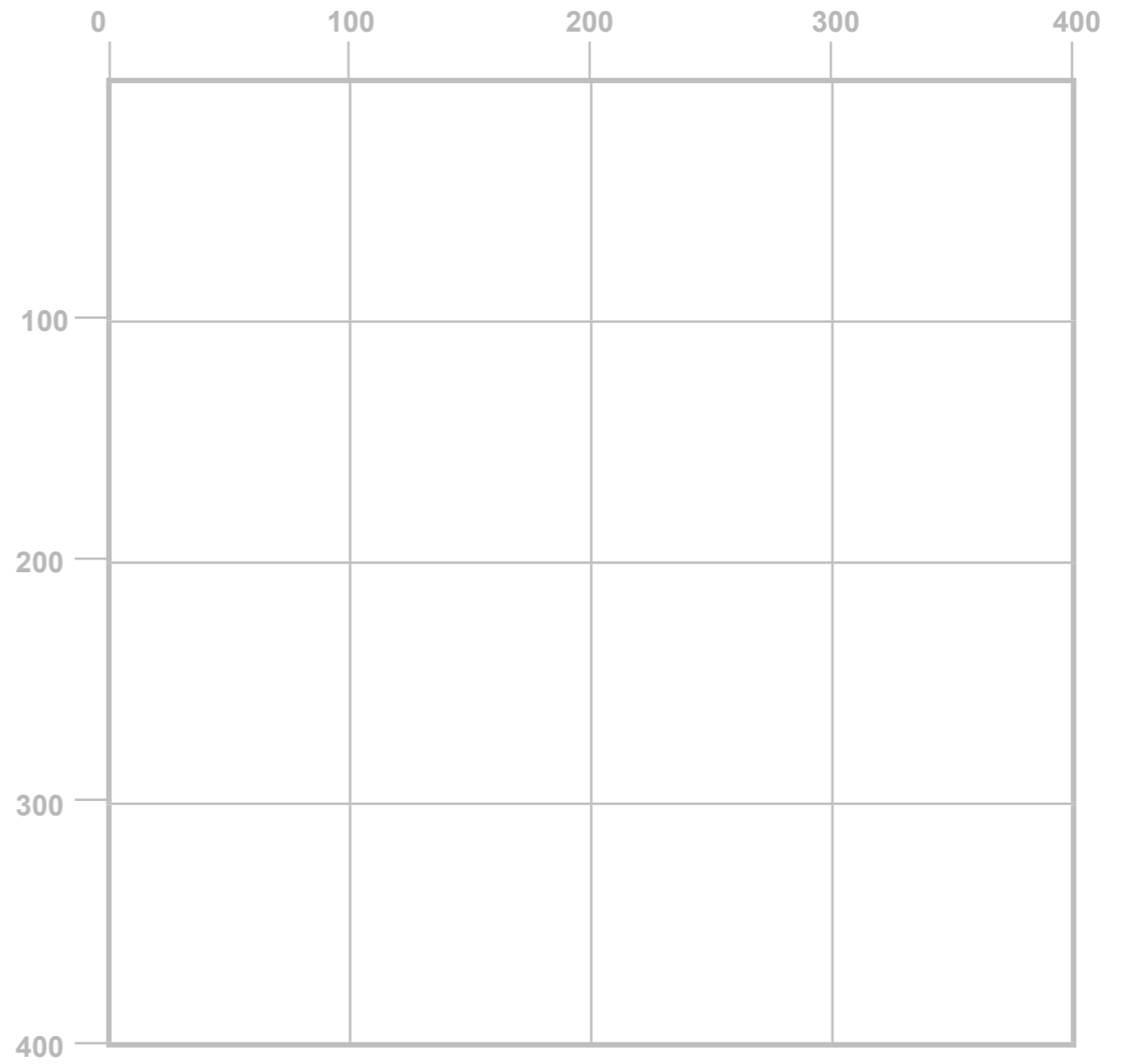
- Prior to CSS, nearly all of the presentational attributes of HTML documents were contained within the HTML markup.
- This meant all font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes were all hard coded for every instance.
- This created a lot of repetition within the HTML.

▸ **How it CSS is different to HTML**

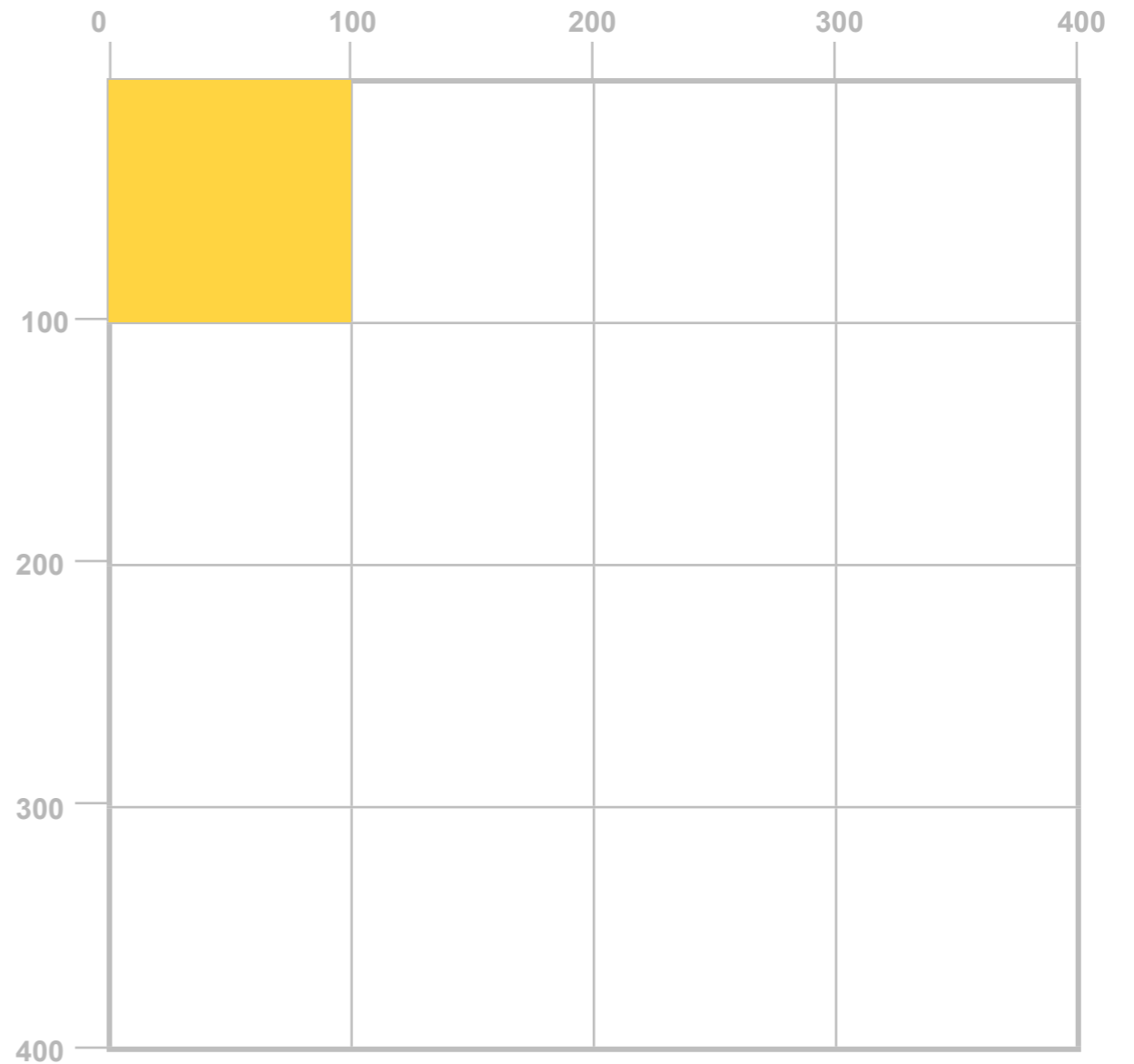
- Prior to CSS, nearly all of the presentational attributes of HTML documents were contained within the HTML markup.
- This meant all font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes were all hard coded for every instance.
- This created a lot of repetition within the HTML.
- CSS + less repetition = Less Work

Modularity // Positioning / Grids

```
.box  
{  
  
}
```

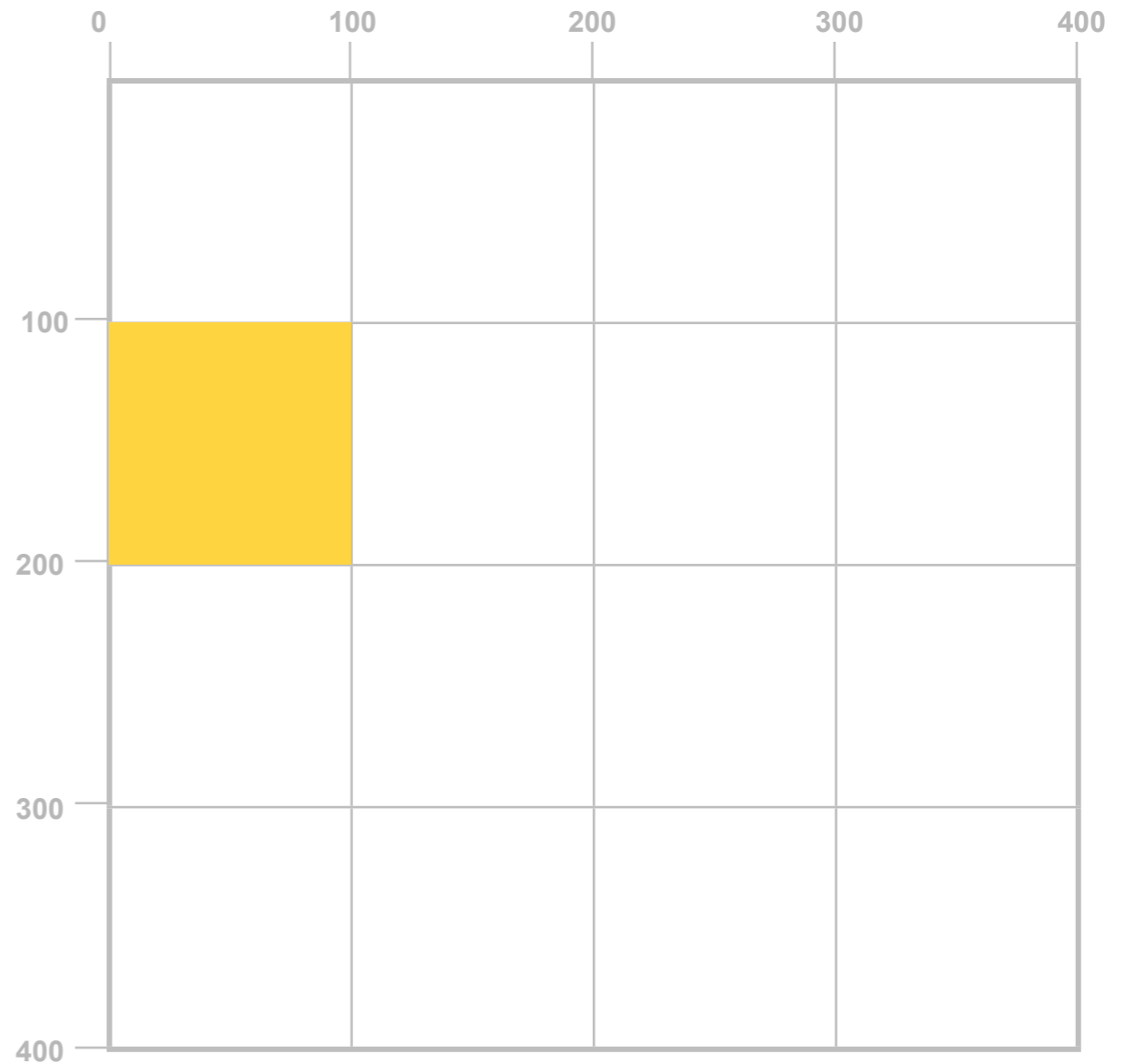


```
.box  
{  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  background:#FFCC33;  
}
```

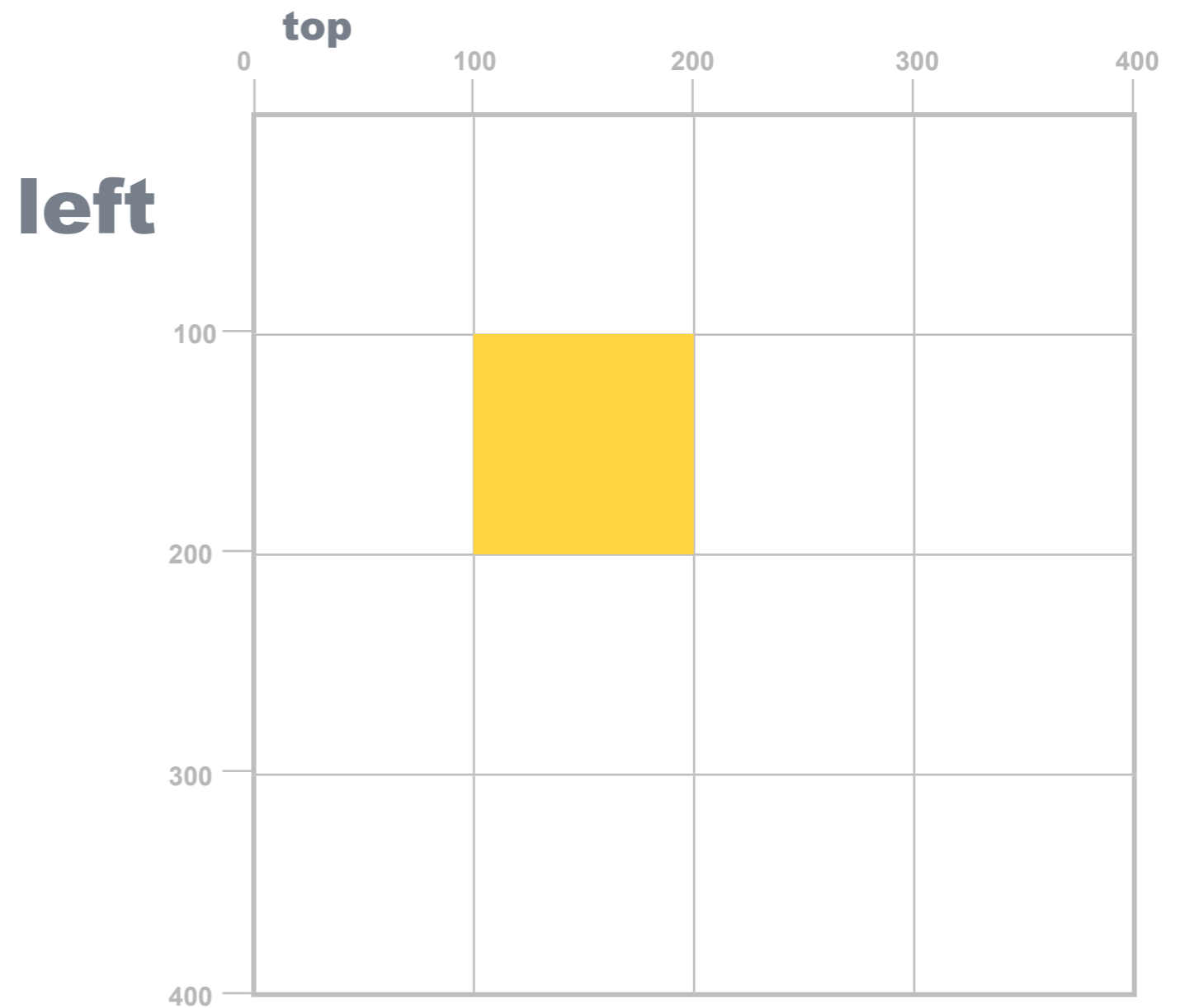



```
.box  
{  
  top:    100px;  
  width:  100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  background:#FFCC33;  
}
```

top



```
.box  
{  
  left:    100px;  
  top:     100px;  
  width:   100px;  
  height:  100px;  
  background:#FFCC33;  
}
```

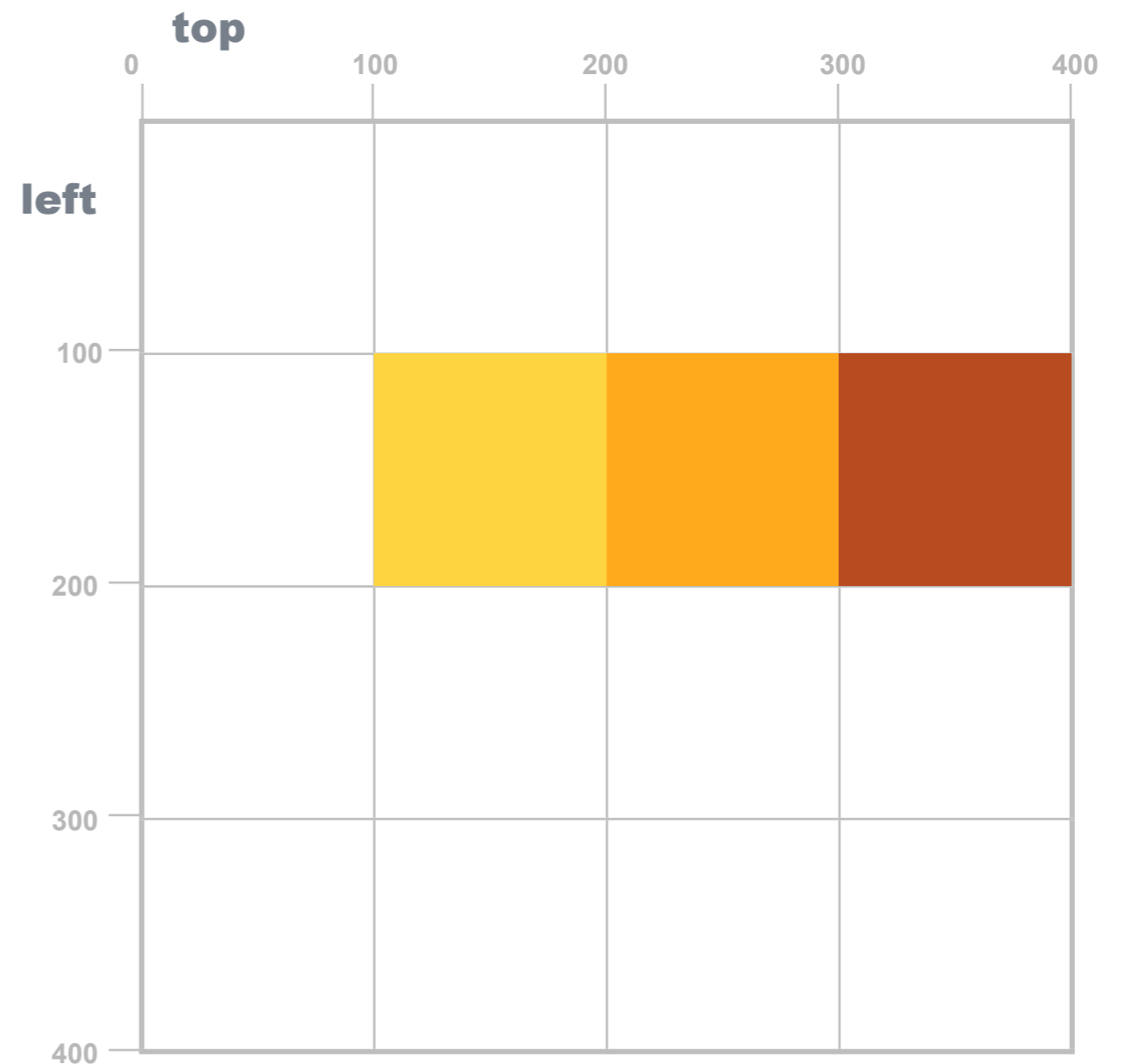


- **two common types of positioning properties**

- **absolute** - positioned at the specified coordinates to page
- **relative** - moves an element in relation to an inherited position

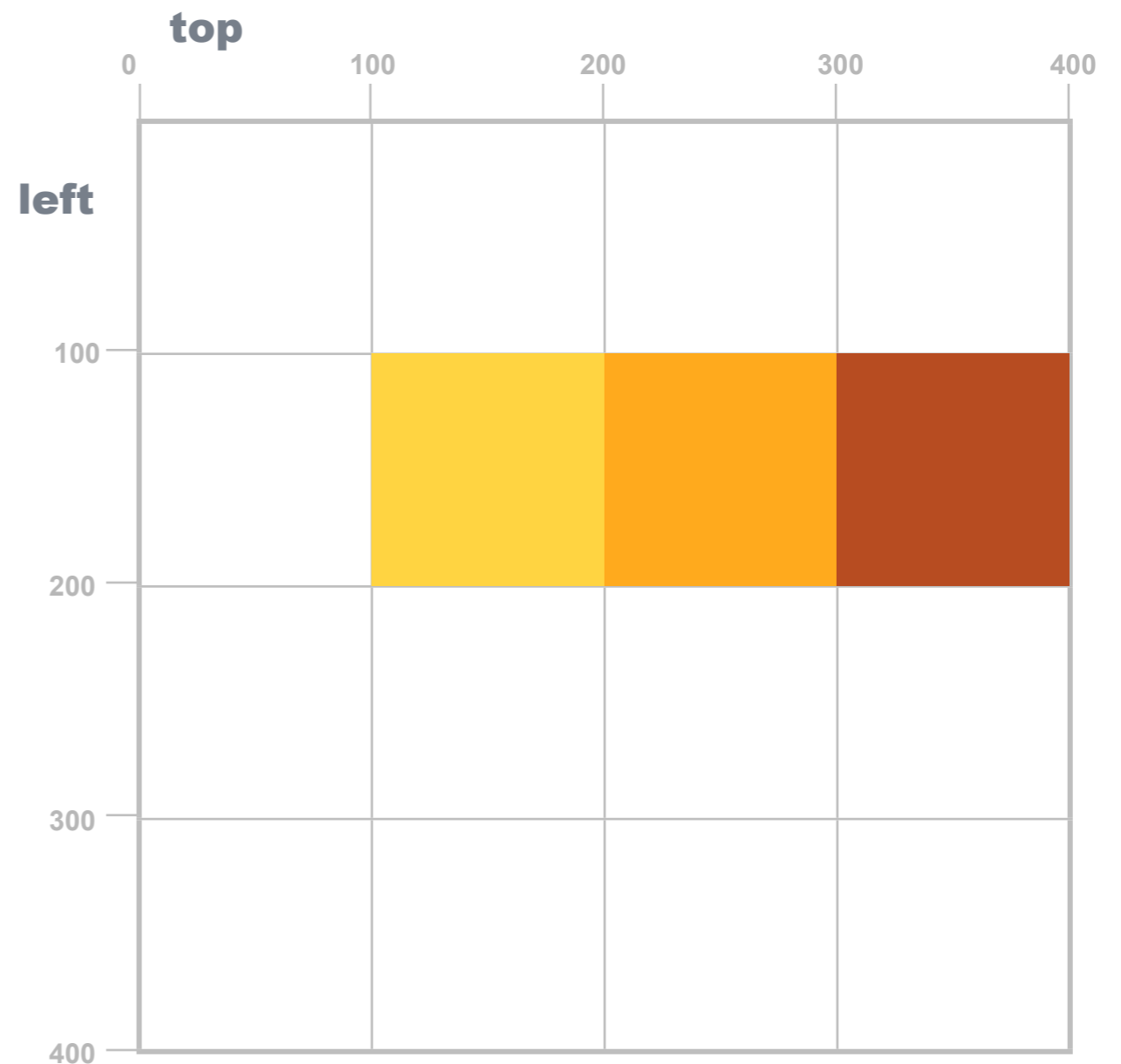
// **absolute** positioned at the specified coordinates to page

```
.box1
{
  position: absolute;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#FFCC33;
}
.box2
{
  position: absolute;
  left: 200px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#FF9B27;
}
.box3
{
  position: absolute;
  left: 300px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#AB3B1F;
}
```



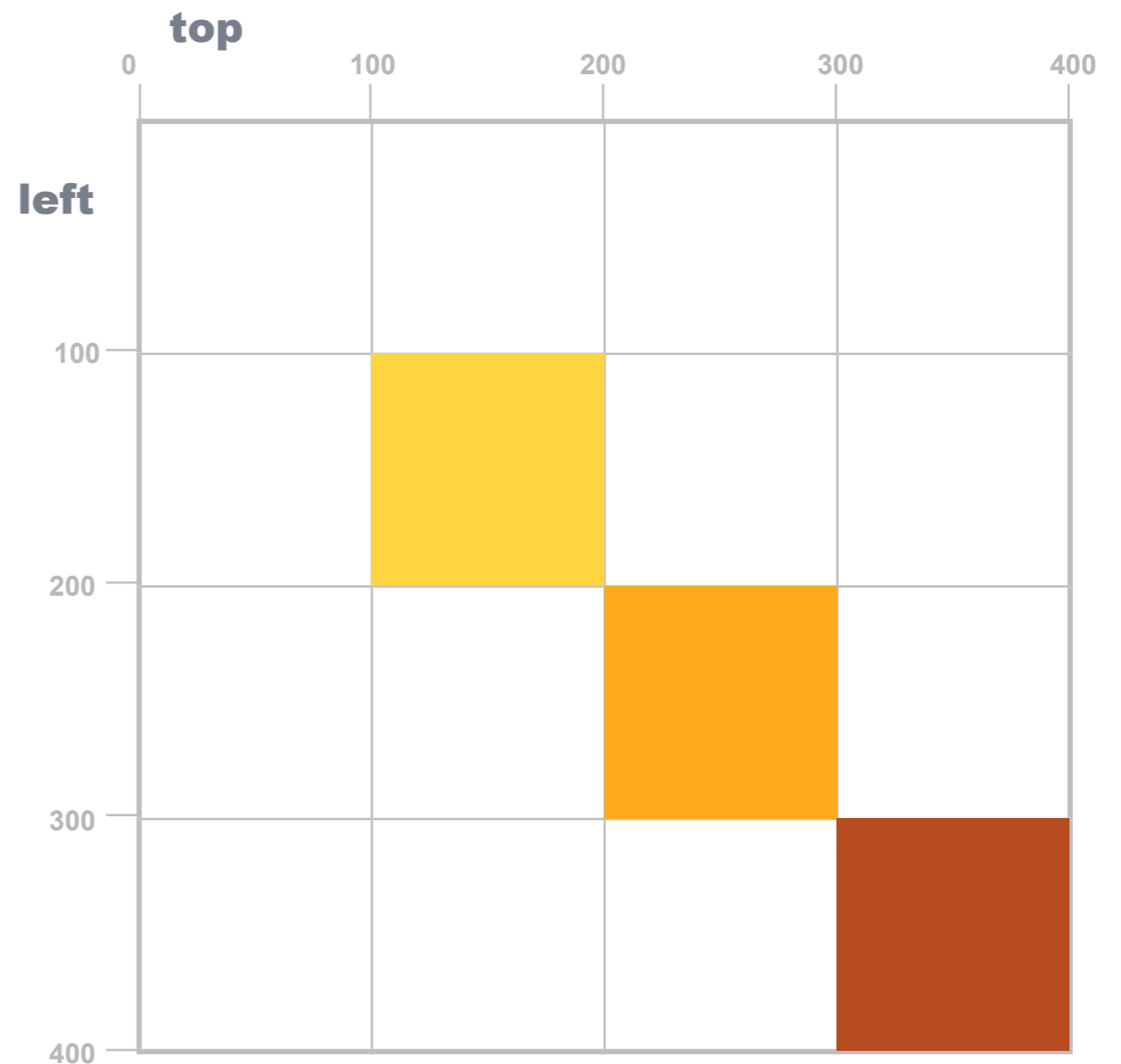
// **relative** moves an element in relation to an inherited position

```
.box1
{
  position: absolute;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#FFCC33;
}
.box2
{
  position: relative;
  left: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#FF9B27;
}
.box3
{
  position: relative;
  left: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#AB3B1F;
}
```



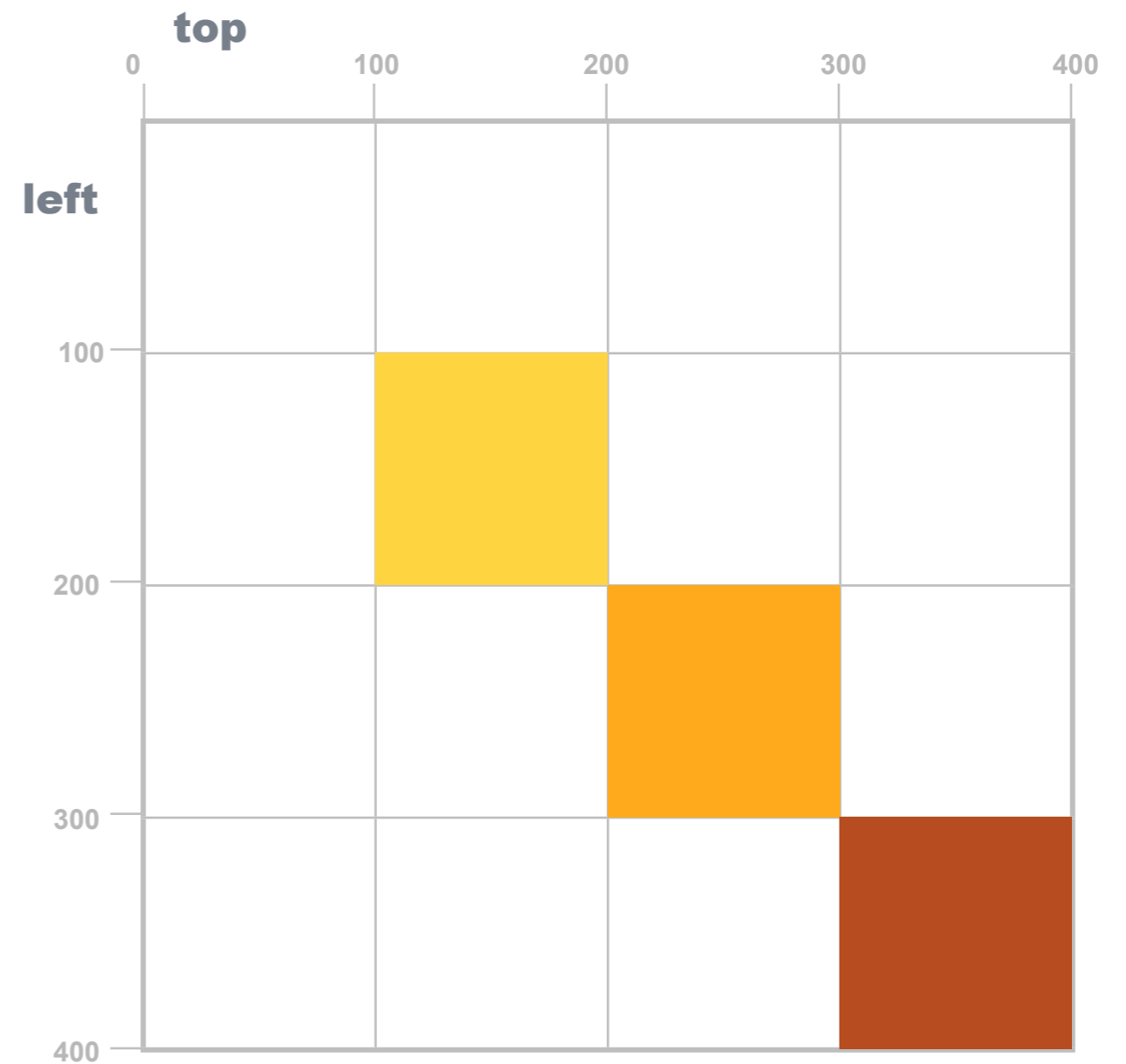
// **relative** - moves an element in relation to an inherited position

```
.box1
{
  position: absolute;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: #FFCC33;
}
.box2
{
  position: relative;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: #FF9B27;
}
.box3
{
  position: relative;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: #AB3B1F;
}
```



// **relative** positioning is applied by 'nesting' the CSS classes using <div> tags in the HTML document

```
<div class="box1">  
  <div class="box2">  
    <div class="box3"></div>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

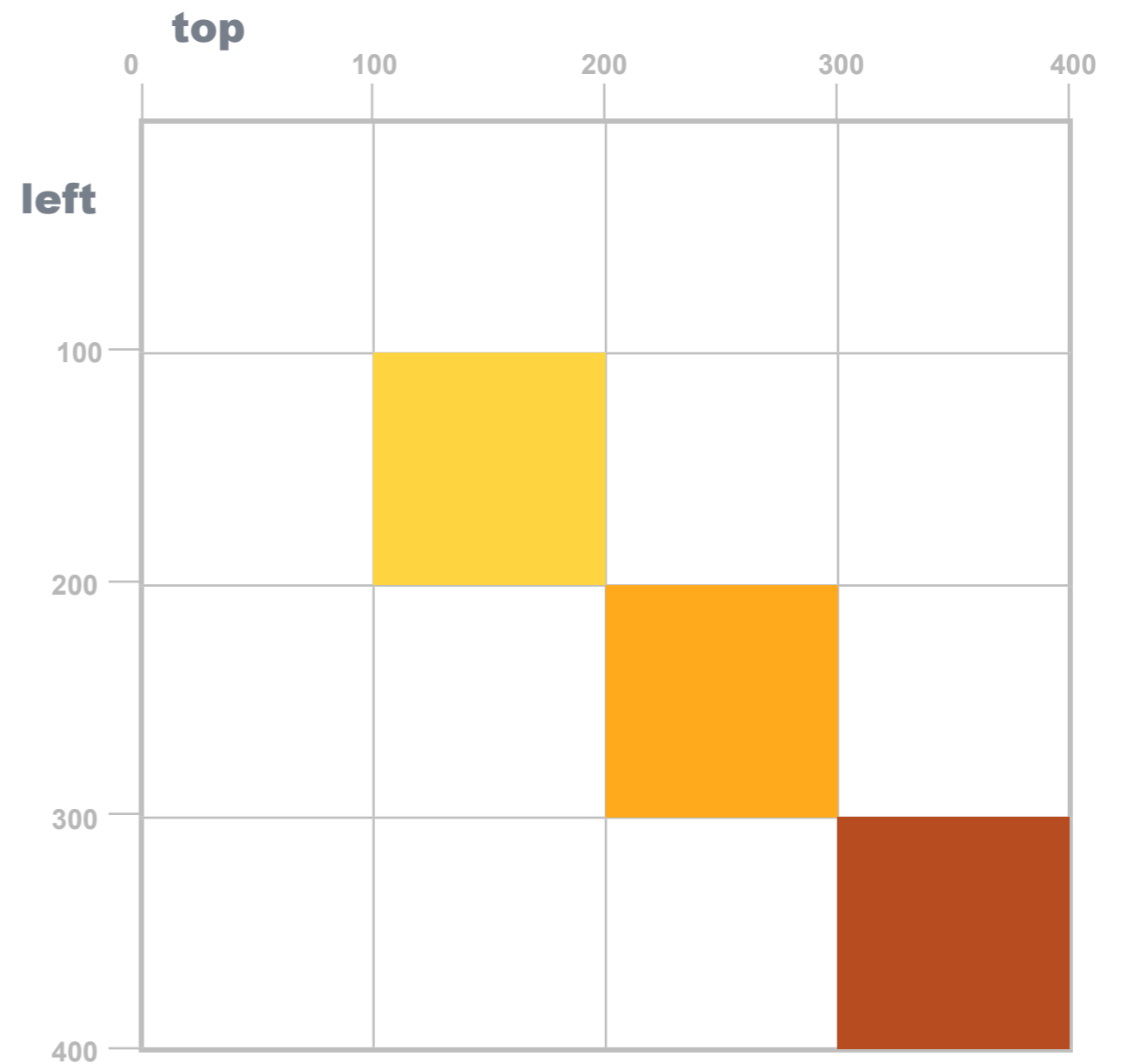


// **div tag** nesting within the body of the HTML document

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.box1
{
  position: absolute;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#FFCC33;
}
.box2
{
  position: relative;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#FF9B27;
}
.box3
{
  position: relative;
  left: 100px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background:#AB3B1F;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<div class="box1">
  <div class="box2">
    <div class="box3"></div>
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```



Modularity

CSS Syntax

```
.loremIpsum
{
    position:      absolute;
    left:          250px;
    top:           275px;
    width:         200px;
    height:        200px;
    background:    #666666;
    font-family:   Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size:     11px;
}
```

// **selector - class**

name you give it

(letters/numbers, no spaces)

```
.loremIpsum
```

```
{
```

```
    position:    absolute;
```

```
    left:        250px;
```

```
    top:         275px;
```

```
    width:       200px;
```

```
    height:      200px;
```

```
    background:  #666666;
```

```
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
    font-size:   11px;
```

```
}
```

// **selector - class**

name you give it

(letters/numbers, no spaces)

```
.loremIpsum
```

```
{
```

```
    position:    absolute;
```

```
    left:       250px;
```

```
    top:        275px;
```

```
    width:      200px;
```

```
    height:     200px;
```

```
    background: #666666;
```

```
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
    font-size:  11px;
```

```
}
```

// **declaration**

block

the specs

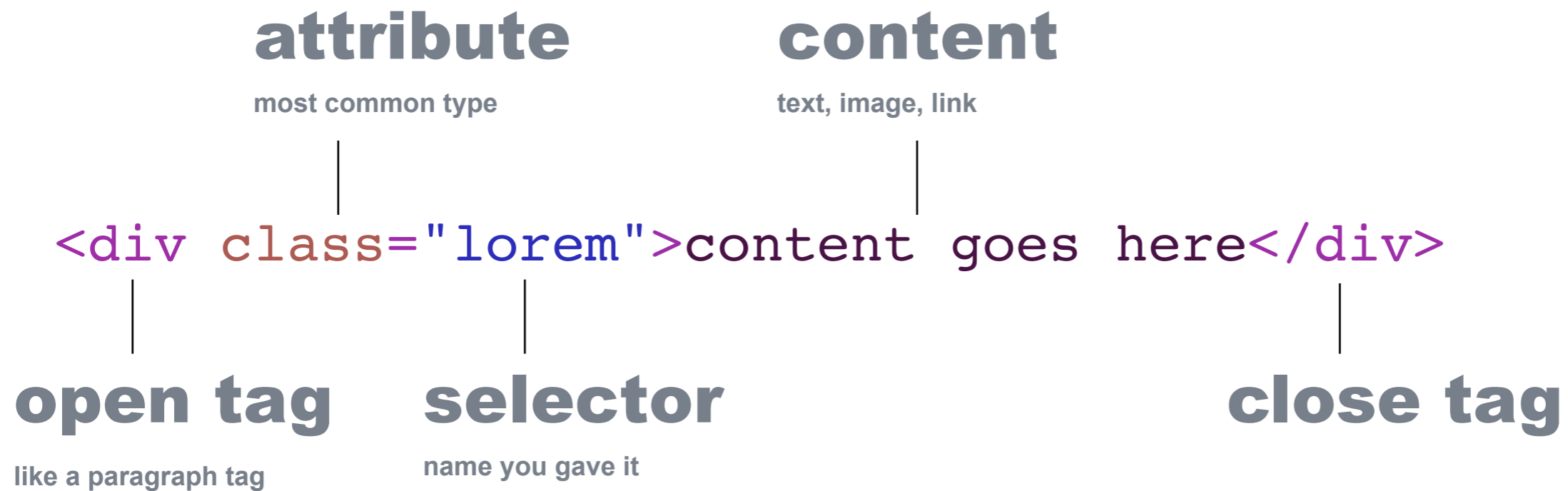
```
.loremIpsum
{
    position: absolute;
    left: 250px;
    top: 275px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    background: #666666;
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 11px;
    // property
}
```

```
.loremIpsum
{
    position:      absolute;
    left:          250px;
    top:           275px;
    width:         200px;
    height:        200px;
    background:    #666666;
    font-family:   Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size:     11px;
} // property           // value
```

Modularity

Tags

▶ HTML code to call your CSS



▸ HTML code to call your image

location / filename

specs

name

width, height

shown if image doesn't load

```

```

open tag

close tag