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How do I name a web file

By using only letters...

a b c d e f g h i j
k l m n o p q r s
t u v w x y z

numbers...

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

hyphens and underscores.

- _

That's it. Nothing else.

Note The internet is case sensitive! I **highly** recommend you use only lowercase letters in your file names.

You can't use special characters...

! @ # ? & () / etc.

or word spaces.

file name

examples of good file names

file-name-1.html

file_name_2.html

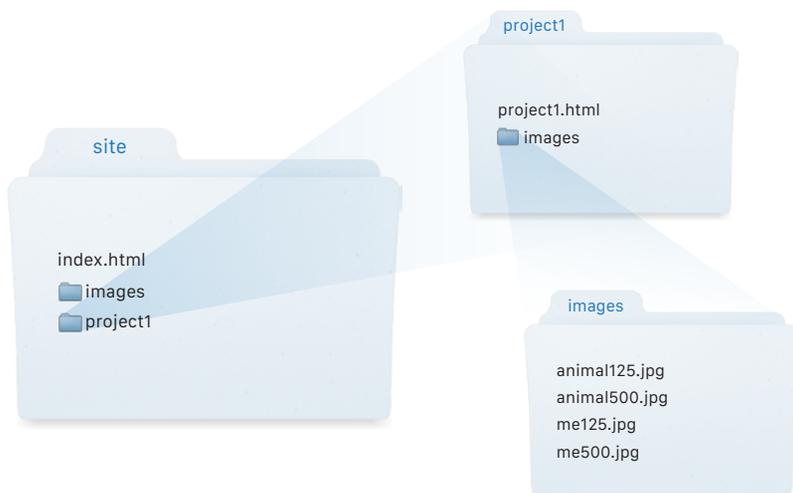
filename3.html

example of a bad file name

file name#1.html

Why is **file organization** so important

A web site is comprised of many interconnected files such as html pages and images. Browsers are directed to these files by file paths which tell the browser where your files are located. If your file organization is flawed, or if it changes, then these file paths break. And so do your web pages.



What is a **file path**

A file path is an instruction to the browser as to where a file is located.

<http://comm380.com>

This file path is a domain. When you type this into a browser it goes to a DNS (Domain Name System) server. This server translates the domain into an IP address (think of this as the equivalent of a street address for a house). The IP address is the location of the hard drive where your web files are stored.

<http://comm380.com/project1/project1.html>

This is an absolute file path. Meaning that you can get to this html page from anywhere on the internet. For instance, if you gave someone your complete street address they could get to your house from anywhere in the world.

[project1/project1.html](#)

This is a relative file path. This is the type of file path to use if a visitor is in your site. For instance, if a visitor is on your home-page (index.html) you only need tell them how to get to a file based on their current location. The same as if there was a visitor in your house – you wouldn't need to give them your complete street address to tell them how to get to the kitchen.

What are Elements

They are boxes. More specifically, boxes that hold content such as type and images. You can also call them containers.

Elements have names that indicate what kind of content they hold. Such as:

p for paragraph

img for image

div for division (section of a page)

In HTML code, most elements are defined by two **tags**: a start tag and an end tag.

<p>This is paragraph text**</p>**

<h1>This is a headline**</h1>**



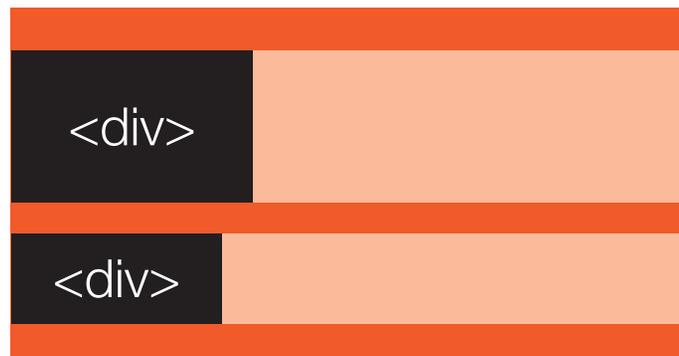
If you think of an element as an actual box then the start tag holds the content and the end tag is the lid that closes it.

Some elements only have one tag. These are called empty containers because they don't hold any content. Such as a line break **
** or image element

Note Yes, this image tag is empty. A file path is not considered content as it's directing the browser to another location. The image is not actually in the box, but it will be displayed there.

What is a Block-Level Element

An element which – by default – will take up the entire width of its parent container. Examples of block-level elements are: p, h1-h6, div, header, nav, section, article



Note Even if a block-level element has been defined to have a narrower width than its parent container, by default it will still not let other elements be next to it.

What is an Inline Element

An element that is only as large as its content dictates (i.e it shrinkwraps to its content). Examples of inline elements are: img, span, a, br



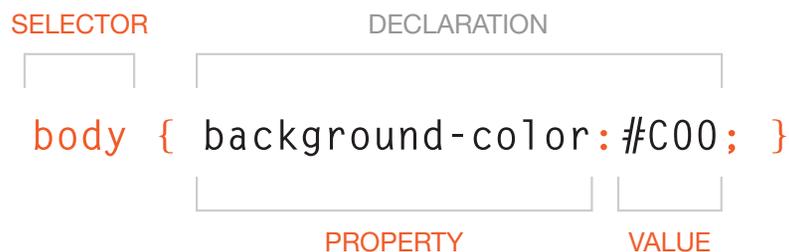
Note Inline elements will sit next to each as long as there is enough width in the parent container otherwise they will go underneath.

What is CSS

It is an acronym for *Cascading Style Sheet*. It's job is to implement style in an HTML page. Cascading refers to elements inheriting properties from their parents (the element(s) that they are contained within).

How does CSS work

Through the use of Selectors. The code selects an HTML element and specifies what properties it should have.



What are CSS Selectors

They specify to which elements styles should be applied. There are three types of selectors:

tag selectors are used to apply styles to HTML tags in the body of the code, such as a `p` element.

```
p { font-style: italic; }
```

class selectors apply styles to elements which have class attributes `<div class="boxart">`. A class can be applied to multiple elements.

```
.boxart { width: 250px; }
```

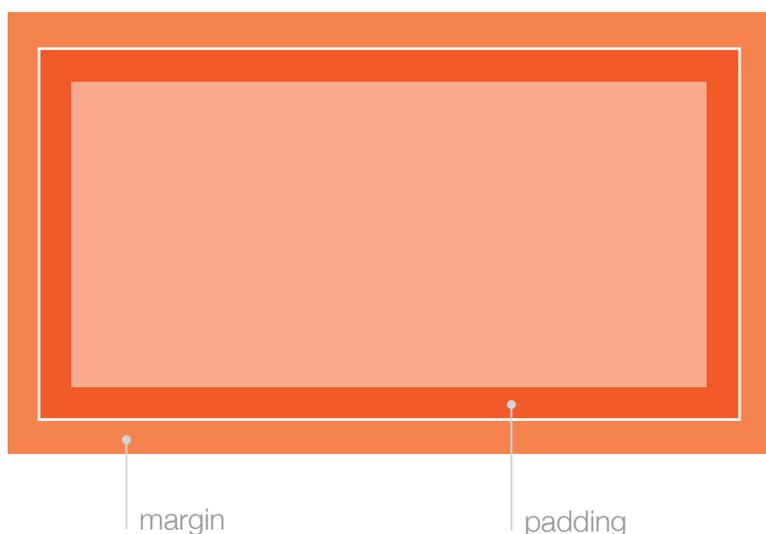
ID selectors apply styles to elements which have an ID attribute `<div id="main">`. An ID can be used only one time in a page.

```
#main { margin: 0 auto; }
```

What's the difference between **Margin & Padding**

Margin adds space outside the box (element). You use margin to push the box away from other elements or from the edge of the browser window.

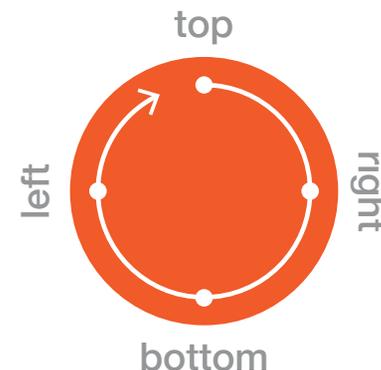
Padding adds space inside the element. It is used to keep content, such as type, away from the inside edge of the box.



What is **Shorthand** for Margin, Padding & Borders

longhand

```
margin-top: 50px;
margin-right: 20px;
margin-bottom: 0;
margin-left: 35px;
```



shorthand

common margin all 4 sides
margin: 50px;

different margin all 4 sides
(clockwise from top)
margin: 50px 20px 0 35px;

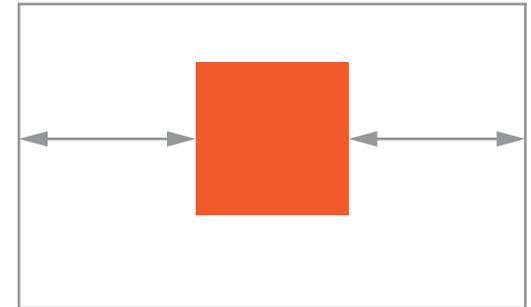
same margin top and bottom
same margin right and left
margin: 0 50px;

How do I center a box within its parent container

```
margin-left: auto;  
margin-right: auto;
```

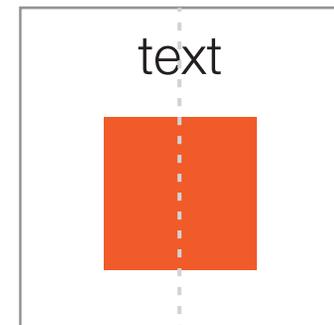
```
shorthand margin: 0 auto;
```

(top/bottom margin can be any number, but shouldn't be auto)



How do I center content in a container

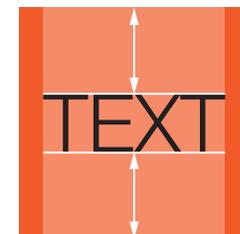
```
text-align: center;
```



How do I vertically center type in a container

```
line-height: make same height as container;
```

(line height divides space evenly above and below line of type)



What is the Box Model

It's the understanding of how much space a box (element) is going to take in a layout. A box may be defined with a specific width and height, but if you add padding, margin or a border then the box requires more space.

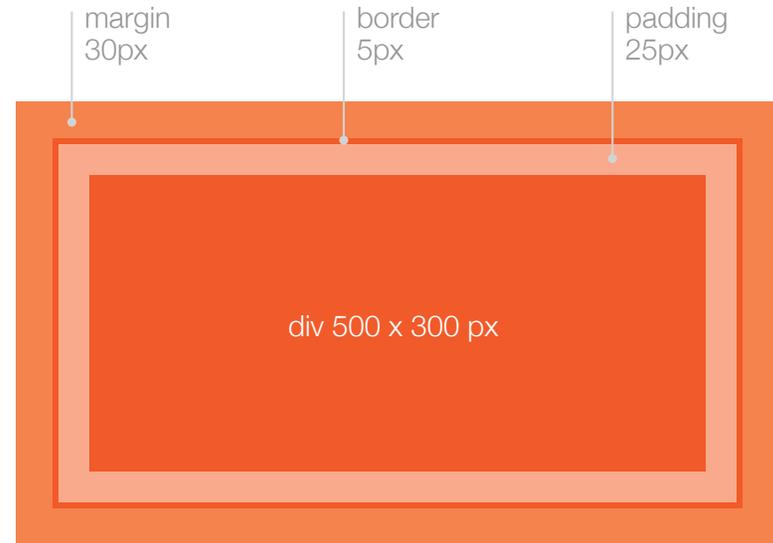
For instance, if you have a div with these defined properties...

```
div { width: 500px;
      height: 300px; }
```

...you know that the box will require 500x300px of space in the layout. But what if you add padding?

```
div { width: 500px;
      height: 300px;
      padding: 25px; }
```

Your defined box size is still 500x300px but now, with 25px of padding added to each side, the amount of space it needs is 550x350px. Now what if you add a border?



```
div { width: 500px;
      height: 300px;
      padding: 25px;
      border: 5px; }
```

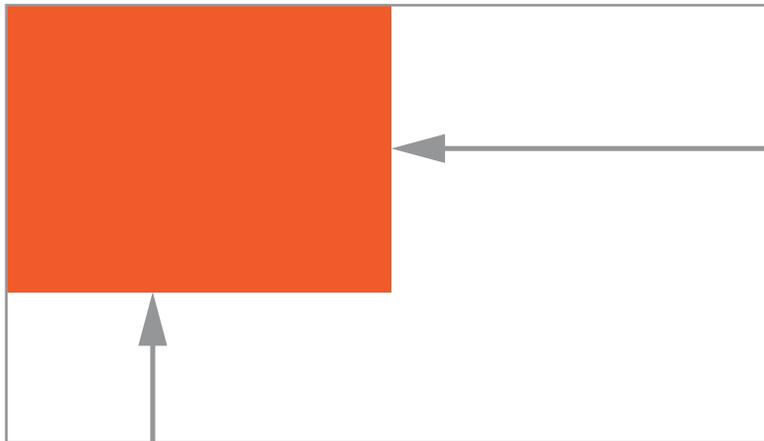
Your box, with 25px of padding and 5px of border added to each side, now needs 560 x 360px of space. Finally, what if you also add margin?

```
div { width: 500px;
      height: 300px;
      padding: 25px;
      border: 5px;
      margin: 30px; }
```

Not surprisingly, your box is still defined as 500x300px. But with 25px of margin, 5px of border and 30px of margin added on each side it now requires 620 x 420px of space!

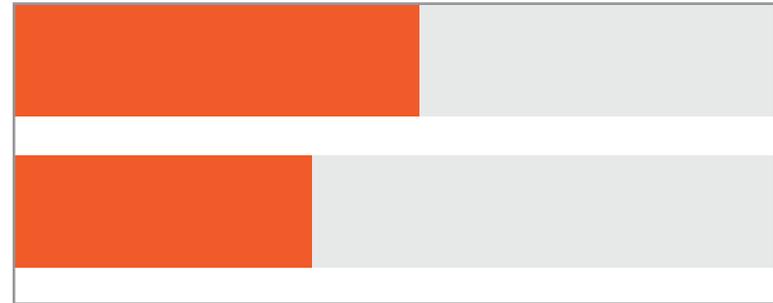
What is Normal Document Flow

It's how elements are positioned based on the browser's default settings. **Some examples:**

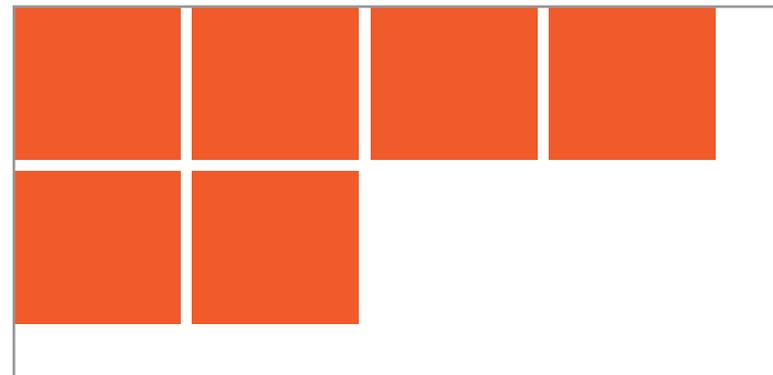


Elements will go as far up and to the left as possible in their parent.

Extra margin will be added around certain elements, such as the body and type elements.



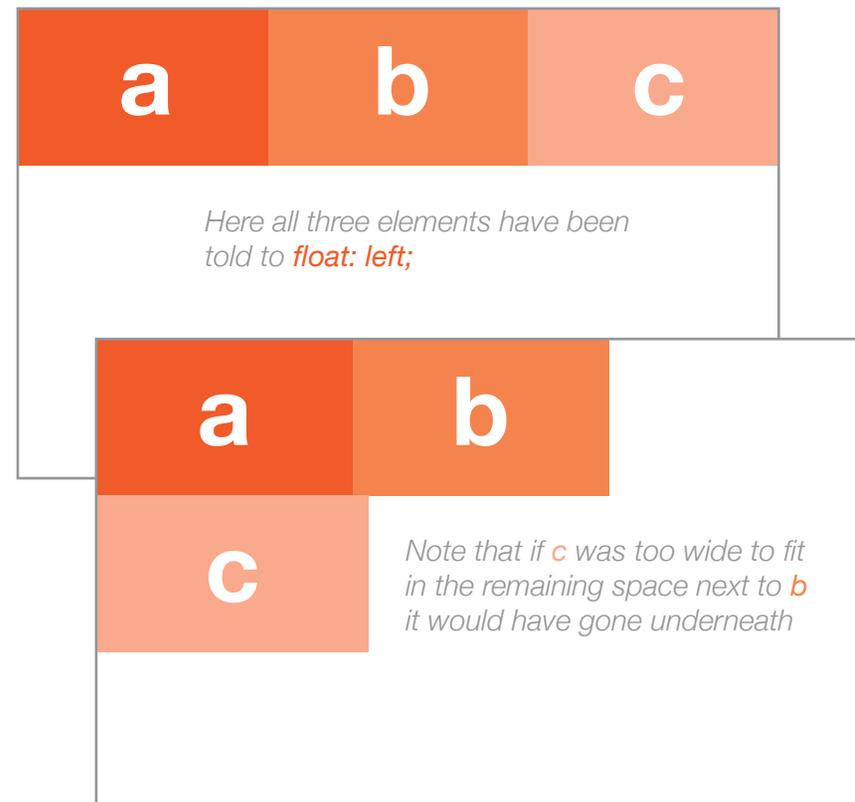
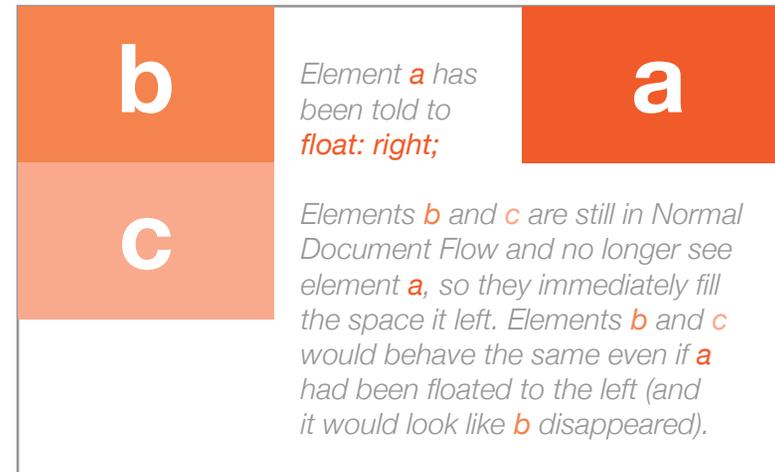
Block-level elements will take the full width of its parent preventing another element from being next to it – even if there's room.



Inline elements will **shrink-wrap** to their content which means they can be next to each other as long as there is room in the parent.

How do Floats work

When you tell an element to float left or float right two things happen: **1)** the element moves all the way to the left or right of its parent container; and **2)** it is no longer in normal document flow and is invisible to any other elements in the container that aren't floated.



What is Relative Positioning

It's how an element is positioned relative to its position in normal document flow. If you don't define a position the element will remain in normal document flow.

What is Fixed Positioning

It is positioning an element in a fixed position relative to the body (i.e. the browser window). For instance, a header or menu.

What is Absolute Positioning

It's a form of fixed positioning, except it is positioning an element relative to the nearest parent that also has a position established.

This is **RELATIVE** positioning with *no* position information.

```
span { position: relative; }
```

In Normal Document Flow

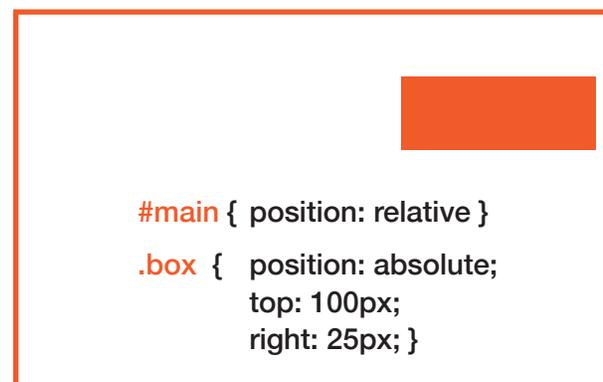
This is **RELATIVE** positioning with position information.

```
span { position: relative; top: -25px; }
```

Not in Normal Document Flow



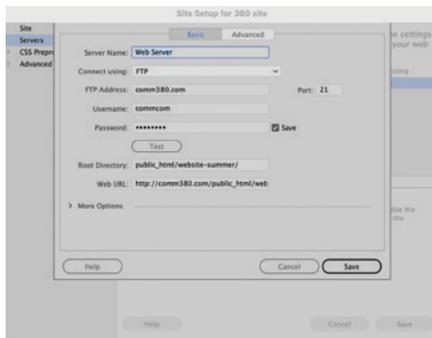
With Fixed positioning the above *menu* will stay in the same page position and will not scroll.



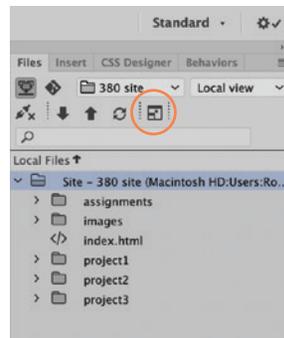
With Absolute positioning *.box* is being positioned relative to its parent, *#main*.

How do I Sync Files to my Web Server

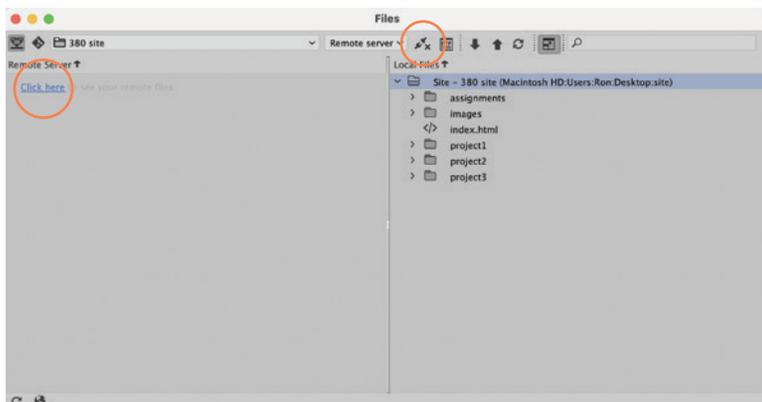
Once you've set up your servers in Dreamweaver, it's really quite simple. (Setting up servers was demonstrated in class.)



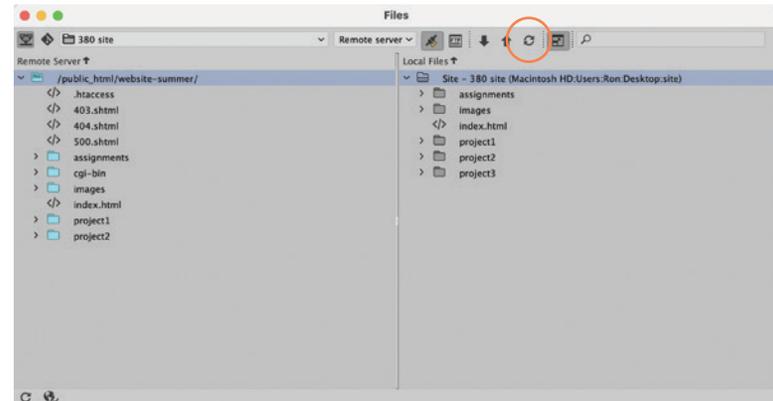
Per class demos, set up your local and web servers in Adobe Dreamweaver.



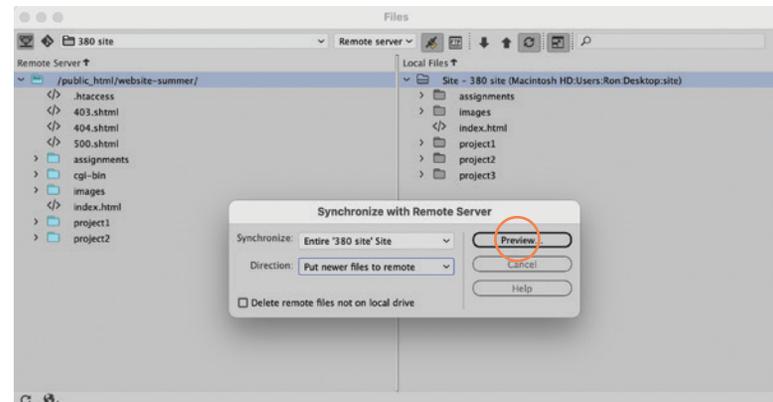
1 | Click this button to open expanded files window.



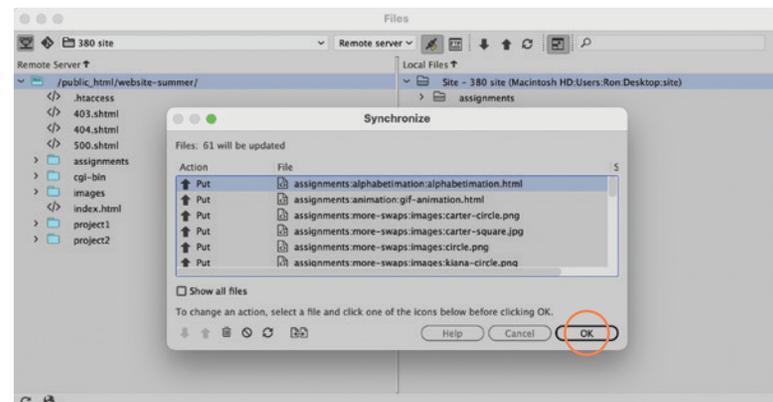
2 | Click one of these buttons to connect to your web (remote) server.



3 | Click your local site folder, then click this button to start syncing process.



4 | Match above settings (especially Put newer files...) then click Preview.



5 | Review files, click OK. Put means that file will be put on your web server.

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