

Web Development Level 2

Kick your CSS skills up a notch and learn how to code more complex layouts. In this CSS course, you'll master the positioning of elements (relative, absolute, fixed), create multi-column layouts, and learn about newer CSS3 transitions, transformations, and animations.

Group classes in NYC and on-site training is available for this course. For more information including upcoming class dates and pricing, visit training-nyc.com/courses/web-development-level2 or email contact@nyimtraining.com

Course Outline

Section 1

Minimalist Blog: The Box Model

- Using normalize.css
- Setting page defaults with CSS
- Scaling down hi-res images to fit the browser width
- Constraining the width of content
- The box model: adding padding, margins, & borders
- Visualizing the box model in Chrome's DevTools
- Fixing spacing issues around images

Minimalist Blog: Streamlined CSS

- Setting a scalable default line-height using a ratio
- Grouping selectors using a comma separator
- Numeric font-weight: beyond normal & bold
- Adding a background image to the h1
- Using shorthand with three values

Creating Columns with Float

- Creating a 2-column layout with float
- Solution #1: using the clear property
- Adding a border between the columns
- Solution #2: setting the overflow property to hidden

Introduction to Media Queries

- Finding an appropriate breakpoint
- Anatomy of a media query
- Using a media query to create an alternate layout
- Max-width media queries
- Sizing down the headings on smaller screens

Section 2

The Display Property: A Deep Dive

- Display types: block, inline, & inline-block
- Styling the header & footer navigation the DRY way
- Changing the display property to increase tappable area
- Displaying the navigation side-by-side on wider screens
- Using inline-block as an alternative to float

The Position Property: The Key to Complex Layouts

- The static value & the normal document flow
- A nostalgic wanderer: the relative value
- The absolute value
- The dynamic duo: relative parent, absolute child
- The fixed value

Creating a Fixed Header

- Moving the Contact list item to the navbar's far right
- Creating a fixed header on wider screens
- Positioning a background image next to the FAQ

Image Replacement

- Replacing HTML text with CSS background images
- Removing text with negative text-indent value
- Using overflow: hidden;
- Removing text with a zero height
- Creating a fluid image container by using proportional top padding

Section 3

CSS Sprites

- What are Sprites?
- Creating Sprites
- Image Replacement

Background Gradients & Transparent Colors

- Specifying colors are RGB
- Adding transparency (alpha) to colored backgrounds with RGBA
- CSS background gradients

Multi-Column Layout

- 3-column layout using inline-block
- Nested CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

- adjacent
- first-of-type
- first-child
- last-child
- last-of-type
- nth-child
- child selector
- :before and :after

Section 4

Attribute Selectors

- Attribute selector syntax
- Caret (^) Operator
- Dollar (\$) Operator
- Asterisk (*) Operator

Form Styling

- Using an attribute selector to target inputs
- Overriding default form element styling

Clearing Floats

The CSS Clearfix class

Sizing Typography

- Working with REM
- REM versus EM

Section 5

CSS3 Shadows

- Box shadow
- Text shadow
- z-index

Hiding & Showing Elements

- display: none;
- Visibility
- Opacity

CSS Transitions

- Transition-Property
- Transition-Duration
- Transition Shorthand & the Transition Stack

CSS Transforms

- The Scale Transform
- The Rotation Transform
- Transitioning Transforms

Section 6

You are Here Indicator

- Navigation page marker
- CSS Shapes

CSS Responsive Scrolling Techniques Part 1

Initial Page Styling

CSS Responsive Scrolling Techniques Part 2

Creating an animated CSS transition for a YouTube video

CSS Responsive Scrolling Techniques Part 3

- Animating the panorama
- Making the layout responsive