CSS notes:

You can have multiple Classes but only 1 ID on a Tag.

<> = Tag Selector

(define a style of a basic HTML element)

. = Class Selector

(define a description from the CSS file, eg "blue" - use it for anything reusable/multiple time on same page - content)

Float Images to the Left
```
.floatleft {
float: left;
margin: 3px 8px 3px 0;
}
```

Float Images to the Right
```
.floatright{
float: right;
margin: 3px 0 3px 8px;
}
```

= ID Selector

(identify that individual or group of objects, eg <div> tag – use it for anything unique – can be used only once on a page - presentation)

Make whole page 960px-wide and centre it (similarly can use <article> tag for smaller chunks)
```
#wrapper{
width: 960px;
margin: 0 auto;
}

#maincontent{
}

#sidebar{
}
```

When making new Style Rules:

- Click on Tag in the tag selector in design view (ie <p> for everything in paragraphs).
- Click on the 'New CSS Rule' button in the CSS Styles panel.
- In 'New CSS Rule' window:

- Use **Class** to create a brand new, individual Class
- Use **ID** to create a brand new, individual ID
- Use **Tag** to work with an existing tag - <body> to style whole page etc, <h1> for Header etc
- Use **Compound** for multiple tag types (h1 and h2 for example to change two types of Header). These are an advanced selector – combine tags to format specific elements down the site design tree.
- Make sure it's in the style sheet (via Rule Definition)
- Change the font as required.

Of course, Rules can be added straight into the CSS script.

Specific Style Rule Power:

Won't work with IE6!!
Using a > is a CHILD SELECTOR.
Will effect only paragraph that is a direct child of the selector on the left of the >. Everything else is left unedited down the tree.
#maincontent > p {
Text-indent:40px;
}

Won't work with IE6!!
Using a + is an ADJACENT SIBLING COMBINATOR. Makes adjacent siblings, and so elements immediately follow each other. Sibling = element same level of page structure.
In this case, all paragraphs in #maincontent are given the 60 pixel text-indent, except for the one straight after the h2 heading.
#maincontent > p {
Text-indent:60px;
}
#maincontent > h2 + p {
Text-indent:0;
}

CSS Styles panel:

Very useful tool for modifying Styles.
Clicking on different Properties allows disability by clicking the red-circle icon (useful for editing).
Right-clicking and clicking on 'go to Code' allows a code-jump to that Style.
'Current' button is a powerful way of finding where a particular-style is defined – both 'information' and 'cascading' button are useful. Similarly hovering over anything in Design view gives the little ship wheel icon – these also help with definition (clicking them jumps you to where they are in the CSS).

Make notes on Clearfix CSS hack:

IE Box Model Bug
I used the following latest example that takes into account IE 6&7.

/* Clearfix CSS hack (use with <div class="clearfix">)   */
.clearfix:before,
.clearfix:after {

```
    content: "";
    display: table;
}
.clearfix:after {
    clear: both;
}
.clearfix {
    zoom: 1; /* For IE 6/7 (trigger hasLayout) */
}
/*   /Clearfix CSS hack </div>   */
```

Then around any HTML elements that relied on a 'float' property I dropped a <div class="clearfix"> ... </div> tag around them, which slightly modified how they looked in Design View.
So then I downloaded and installed Internet Explorer 6...

HTML notes:

Formatting Headings:
- Click on text in design view.
- Make sure 'HTML' is selected in Property Inspector.
- Click one of the Formats in the Property Inspector.

Basic Formatting of Text:
- For **Bold** and *Italic* text, just highlight the text in question.
- Click the relevant button in the Property Inspector (unless you want to create a CSS Class just for **Bold** or *Italic* in which case you need a new CSS Rule, as above).

Adding Images:
- In Insert area, click in 'Images – Image'.
- Find local source.
- Apply a Class in the Property Inspector (for instance Float Left or Right).

Centring a Page:
- Click on <body> in the tag selector in design view.
- In Insert area, click in 'Insert Div Tag'.
- Choose the ID Tag in question ('wrapper' for instance) and click OK.

Adding Input Text Fields:
- Click on Forms in the drop-down Insert Area.
- Click on Text Field.
- Insert an ID (???) and click OK.
- Add a Form Tag (???).
- Click on the Text Field in design view, and specify the Type in Property Inspector.

- Over in the Tag Inspector:
  - Click on 'General - Type' to change the type of input text (often 'Text').
  - Click on 'General - Type - Number' to change the type of input text to number-only. Click on 'Uncategorised – Max & Min -*number*' to change the maximum and minimum input allowed.
  - Click on 'Uncategorised – Step - *number*' to specify the increment.
  - Click on 'Uncategorised – Placeholder - *text*' to leave a hint (ie. DD/MM/YYYY).
  - Click on 'Uncategorised – Pattern - *text*' to make sure the User inputs valid information… ("\d{3}" means 3 digits, "(0[1-9]|1[0-2])\/(0[1-9]|[12][0-9]|3[01])\/\d{4}" is the code for British DD/MM/YYYY dating.
  - Click on 'Uncategorised – Required - Yes' to make sure the User leaves some content (if they don't the browser will give a hint).
  - A numerical Indicator for a Rating Slider requires Javascript…

Live View:

CTRL-clicking allows use of hyperlink jumps.

'Inspect' function is useful for seeing padding and margins. Clicking also shows selected Styles in CSS Styles panel.

'Live Code' function gives insight into code generated by JQuery & JS framework.

Structure + Accessibility (WAI-ARIA) + HTML5 Wrap Tags:

- To wrap a Tag (<article> for whole page, <header> for heading) – click on tag in Tag Selector, then right-click on Design View text – then click 'Wrap Tag…'.
  - <article> can replace #Wrapper CSS.
  - <section> splits up chunks of the page – add this in the HTML manually.
  - <figure> add this to images, then <figcaption> after image for a caption – add this in the HTML manually. Then right-click the <figure> tag in the Tag Selector and apply a Class.
- WAI-ARIA = Web Accessibility Initiative Accessible Rich Internet Applications – quick and painless way to make sites more accessible…??? Video 03-03 – go back once built a site.

Converting old Pages to HMTL5:

- File – Convert – HTML5.
- Go through all **Bold** and *Italics* and change to new tags manually.
- Use File – Validate – Validate Current Document, to check if it is W3C standard.

Native video in webpage using Adobe Widget Browser:

- Click the 'cog'; icon in the top bar and choose 'Widget Browser'
- Click on the now-installed HTML5 Video Player from 'My Widgets' to configure it if need be
- Click on Insert – Widget to drop it in the HTML. Make sure it is outside of <p> tags!
- Save the page to copy files and save the widget
- Change the Height, Width and Duration values in the HTML.
- To change the directory of the videos (one needs to be each webm, mp4, and ogv) highlight the path, right click – Code Hint Tools – URL Browser - Browse to find the path in question.
- Change the poster similarly (still image displayed before video starts)

Misc:

Links are only made where 'HTML' is selected in Property Inspector.

<span> is inline (on the same line).

<div> is block (on different lines).

<strong> and <em> tags are new to HTML5. They are the new **Bold** and *Italics*, and work with screen readers. Use them sparingly.

Clicking on tags in the Tag Selector is an easy way to select pieces – then adjust properties in the Property Inspector.