# Module 1 – HTML, CSS and Javascript Basics

CSS stands for “Cascading Style Sheets”

CSS is a “style sheet language” you can use to describe the way an HTML document will look in a browser.

Here is what CSS looks like. It selects specific HTML tags and then describes the different aspects of that element’s style. Style meaning things like color, font, size etc…

The current version of CSS is CSS3. There are lots of fun new features that have been added like animations, rounded corner styles, multiple background images and much more!

# Module 2 – Creating your first page

//INTRO

Like we mentioned before CSS is a style sheet language that attaches styles to HTML tags. HTML is great at describing content but terrible at describing style.

A CSS document is made up of “rules”. Each rule is made up of a “properties” the list of styles you want to apply and a “selector” that attaches these properties to a specific set of HTML elements.

Really CSS is a great tool for web developers because it saves you so much work! You can write just one set of CSS rules and apply it to a lot of HTML documents, it helps you keep the style consistent across multiple pages within a website and redesign your website without having to touch any of the HTML!

This is a CSS rule. This part here is the “selector” see how it looks a lot like an HTML tag? This is what tells the CSS which HTML elements to attach the style to. The stuff inside the rule is all the properties. These are the styles you want to set, you can set as many per rule as you like! Each rule need a set of curly braces to contain the properties, and at the end of each property you need to add a semi colon to tell the browser that’s the end of the line.

The simplest selectors are just the names of HTML tags, like “p” or “h1”, but later in this course we’ll learn other types of selectors so we can more accurately target our HTML elements. You have to have at least 1 selector per rule, but actually you can combine as many selectors as you like by using commas like in this example. Now all these HTML elements will have the same value for this property.

There are lots of different properties and lots different values you can set those properties to be. You can add as many properties per rule as you’d like. //MORE?

Now that you have seen all the different pieces of a CSS rule you need to tell the HTML where to find all this great work! All you need to do is add a link tag in the HTML header of the document you want to apply the style to. You can actually apply multiple CSS documents to a single HTML page. Sometimes you’ll find it’s helpful to separate your styles into multiple files and by the end of this course we’ll help you organize your CSS effectively.

//EXIT

## Demo CSS Hello World

//content

## Demo CSS Basics for Recipe

//content

# Module 4 – Adding Style

## Intro

Now that you have some HTML to work with, let’s make it look nice! You’ve probably noticed that there is already some style applied to different HTML tags. Very rarely this style is something you’ll want to keep, so it’s best to replace those styles with a good base line style for your page.

## Content

Typically, you’ll want to start your CSS document by addressing the “body” tag. Since all visible HTML elements are contained within the body tag whatever style you define here will be applied to everything on the page.

One of the most common styles to apply to the body tag is the background property. You can set it as a solid color, or as an image. By setting the background on the body tag you will create a consistent appearance across your whole page.

Each HTML element has a default amount of space around it, which can make things complicated when you are trying to position things later. Often it’s best to just give yourself a clean slate with the padding and margin properties set to 0.

Most of the content on your page to style will be text. It’s a good idea to set a list of fonts in the body tag so that your text looks consistent across your whole page. You can do that with the font-family property. You should also set the default size for your content based on the “pt” unit. 12pt is considered a good overall font size.

This leads us into a big area of focus: styling text. There are a lot of different aspects to the style of text.

First let’s talk about “font-family”. This is the property that sets what font you’d like your text to be displayed as. There is a list of “web safe” fonts, or fonts that all browsers are guaranteed to support, but there aren’t very many. There are online services where you can download different fonts for your site to use, but no matter what you should always provide a list of fonts for the browser, in case it doesn’t know how to display one and you get something weird looking.

Another important aspect of your text is how big it is! There are a couple ways to control this. First is the property font-size. You can directly set the size of your font using a variety of different units like pt, px or em. Em is considered the best to use because it will grow and shrink when your site is viewed on different types of displays, however remember that you need to set the default size of your text on your body tag for it to work properly. Font-size affects the height and width of your font, but font-weight affects the thickness of the letters. You can set the value to be “bold” or you can use numbers between 100 and 900 (where 700 is equal to bold).

The color property changes the color of the text. You can use basic color names like “red” or “blue” but you’ll probably want to have more subtle colors than that so you’ll want to use a HEX or RGB representation of a color. There are 256 colors that are “web safe” meaning they should look the same across all browsers, but it’s common for designers to look beyond these at a wide range of colors.

You can also adjust the background color of your text using the same methods, which is a good way to highlight certain portions or to differentiate it from the rest of your content.

Finally, in our tour of basic text styles we come to font-style and text-decoration. Font-style lets you make your text italic. Text-decoration lets you add lines to your text like an underline, overline or strikethrough.

//EXIT

# Module 6 – Targeting with Selectors

## Intro

Semantic markup is all about using HTML to define and organize your content. As we start to think more about the foundational structure of our website we will need better selectors than just the name of the HTML tag to properly apply our styles.

## Content

When you use the name of the HTML tag as your selector it applies to EVERY one of those elements on the page. Often you’ll want to separate out special links or paragraphs etc and apply style only to them.

Classes are a way to group elements under a common name regardless of what HTML tag they are.

IDs are a way to single out one HTML element by giving it a special name.

Pseudo classes are a way to apply style based on the state of the element for when you want one element to look different at different times.

Here are a couple HTML elements in a class. You can include as many elements in a class as you’d like, then you can apply style to all of them like this. For example, you might want to add a class to all the links in your main page navigation to make them stand out.

IDs are special names you give only to a single HTML element. Here is an element with an id. Now you can give this one element its own special style like this. A good example is the “pay now” button on a page, you might want it to really stand out compared to other buttons.

//EXIT

# Module 7 – Page layout with CSS

## Intro

With all our new selectors you should be able to attach style to exactly the element you want. This is going to come in handy for this section- positioning those elements on the page with just CSS. Since elements are treated as independent pieces individually placed on the web page you can use CSS to adjust where those pieces sit, how they relate to one another and how much empty space surrounds each one.

## Content

The space around an HTML element is divided into different categories. When you lay out each of these different sections you get the following image, something we call “the box model”. The area closest to the element is called the “padding”. Separating the padding from the outer space is the border. Most often elements don’t show their border, but sometimes you’ll want to make it visible. Outside the border is the “margin”, now be careful! Margins can be tricky because when one margin meets another the bigger one wins!

Add more on styling padding and margin?

Now that you can control the spacing around an element we’ll talk about how to control the space between two elements. You can control this space with the top, right, bottom and left properties.

You can set these to static values, or you can make them relative! You can set the width and height properties based on how large you want the element to be on the page and then elements will grow and shrink as you adjust the window size.