

CSS Basics

What is CSS?

- Cascading Stylesheets
- Not a programming language
- Stylesheet/Styling language
- Used for website layout and design
- Can be extended with Sass/Less

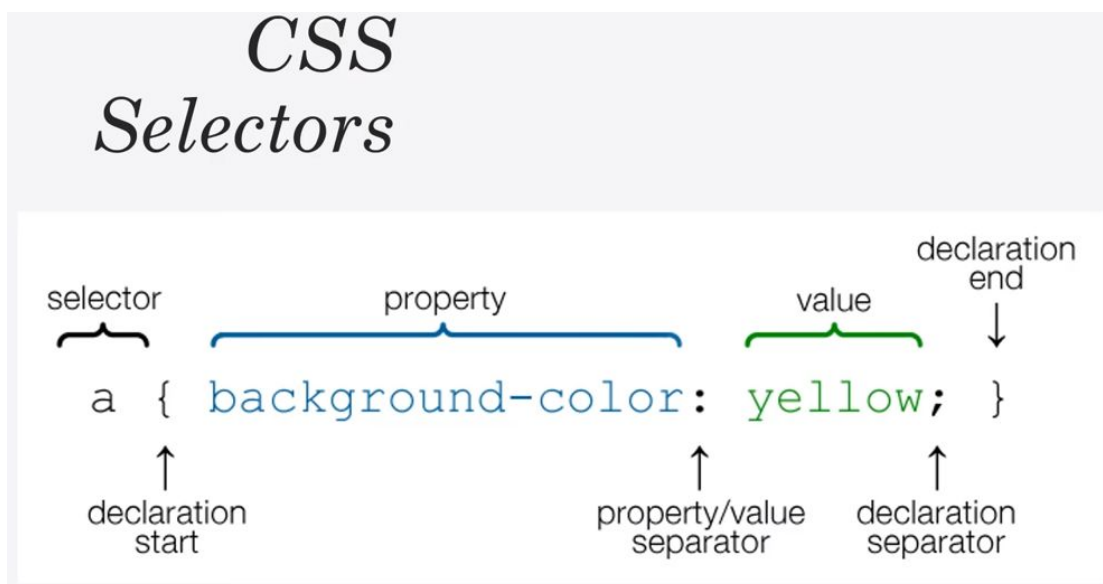
What We Need to Start:

1. A web browser
 - a. Google Chrome
2. A Text Editor
 - a. Notepad++
 - b. Sublime
 - c. Atom

3 Methods For Adding CSS:

1. **Inline CSS:**
 - a. Directly in the html element (NO!)
2. **Internal CSS:**
 - a. Using <style> tags within a single document
 - b. Looks better than Inline, but not as preferred
3. **External CSS:**
 - a. Linking an external .css file
 - b. Best and most used option

CSS Selectors:



****Note:** When supplying a general selector (such as a, which adds a link), all of those selectors will have this modification. Example: a {background-color:yellow;} will make it so that all links will have a yellow background color

****Note:** Can supply specific selectors through ids or classes, so as not to apply the modification to all

Color in CSS:

<pre>body { color: red; background: coral } h1 { color: #00ff00; } p { color: rgb(0,0,255); }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color Names • HTML5 Color names • Hexadecimal • RGB
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Web-Safe Fonts:

- Fonts that can be accessed by any browser and does not require the programmer to provide any additional styling sheets

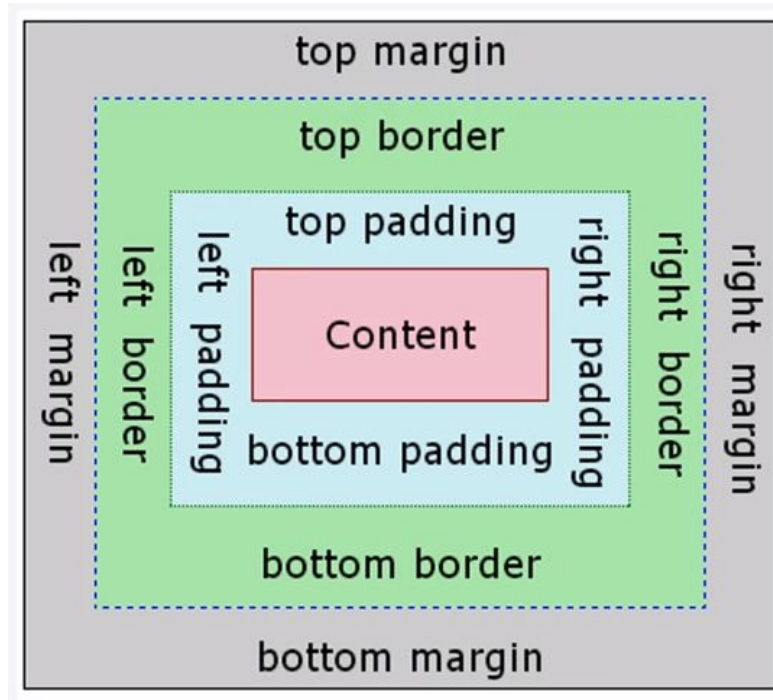
<i>Examples</i>	<i>Font Families</i>
font-family	Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif
font-family	"Arial Black", Gadget, sans-serif
font-family	"Bookman Old Style", serif
font-family	"Comic Sans MS", cursive, sans-serif
font-family	Courier, monospace
font-family	"Courier New", Courier, monospace
font-family	Garamond, serif
font-family	Georgia, serif
font-family	Impact, Charcoal, sans-serif
font-family	"Lucida Console", Monaco, monospace
font-family	"Lucida Sans Unicode", "Lucida Grande", sans-serif
font-family	"MS Sans Serif", Geneva, sans-serif
font-family	"MS Serif", "New York", sans-serif
font-family	"Palatino Linotype", "Book Antiqua", Palatino, serif
font-φαμιλια	Συμβολ, σανο-σεριφ
font-family	Tahoma, Geneva, sans-serif
font-family	"Times New Roman", Times, serif
font-family	"Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, sans-serif
font-family	Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif



id vs. class:

- Browser sees them as essentially the same thing
- id:
 - Should be unique, ids that aren't going to be used anywhere else
 - Exp: If you have a "main nav bar" you will want to use an id since the "main nav bar" will not be used anywhere else
 - Don't want to repeat ids
- class:
 - Should be used in cases where the item is not necessarily unique, it may be used elsewhere
 - Exp: "box-1" The style of "box-1" may be used somewhere else, so it is not unique. Class should be used
 - Exp: You had a class that made text red
 - Will want to repeat classes

Box Model:



Margin and Padding Shorthand:

<p>Long Method:</p> <pre>p { margin-top:5px; margin-bottom:5px; margin-right: 10px; margin-left:10px; }</pre>	<p>Short Method:</p> <pre>p { margin: 5px 10px 5px 10px; } p { margin: 5px 10px; }</pre> <p>top, right, bottom, left</p> <p>Top/Bottom same; Left/Right same: Top/Bottom, Left/Right</p> <p>All equal: Margin: 5px;</p>
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Positioning in CSS:

- Static
 - Default position
 - Renders position in order of document flow
- Relative
 - The element is positioned relative to its normal position (top, left, right, bottom)
- Absolute
 - Allows us to target whatever position we want inside of a relative element
- Fixed
 - Fixed position within the browser window
- Initial
 - Sets the property to its default property
- Inherit
 - Will inherit whatever its parent property was