FEWD - CSS BASICS

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AGENDA

- HTML Basics Review
- Images
- Intro To CSS
  - Link Tag
  - Colors
  - Fonts
- Linking To Other Pages
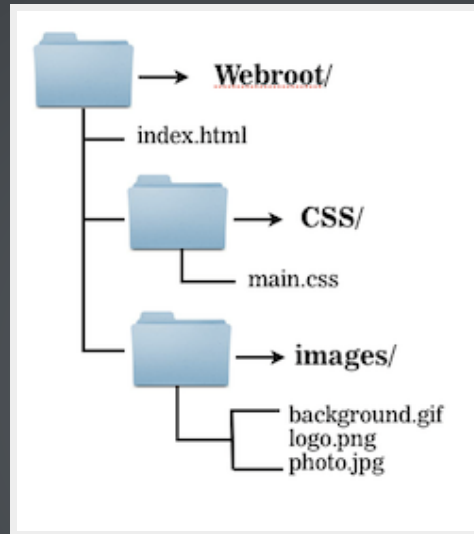- Lab Time

WHAT TAG IS IT?

HTML BASICS REVIEW

HTML BASICS - IMAGES

The `img` tag requires a `src` attribute, which tells the browser where to find the image to be placed.
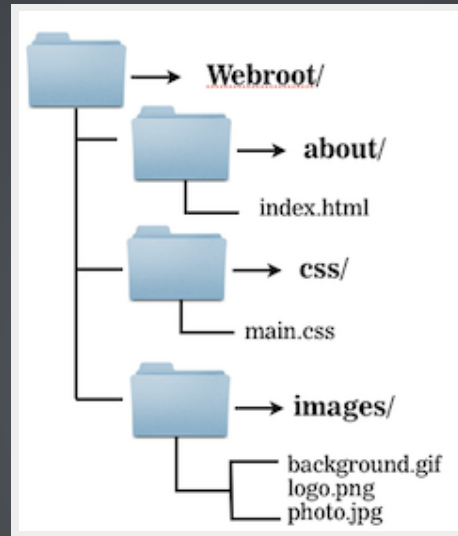
HTML BASICS - IMAGES

How would you write the src?

- There are different approaches to specifying an image location

HTML BASICS - IMAGES

- Inside `webroot`, a relative path could be used:
`<IMG SRC="IMAGES/LOGO.PNG">`

HTML BASICS - IMAGES

Relative Path

HTML BASICS - IMAGES

Absolute Path

```
<img src="/images/logo.png">
```

HTML BASICS - IMAGES

Full URL

```
<img src="https://ga-core.s3.amazonaws.com/production/uploads/program/def
```

HTML BASICS - IMAGES

alt attribute

```html
<img src="puppy.jpg" alt="My cute puppy">
```

HTML BASICS - IMAGES

There are three main image file formats:

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

.PNG

Supports transparency and semi-transparency, great for logos, icons, and repeating background tiles. Almost always preferable to a `gif`, unless semi-transparency is not needed, and the `gif` format is significantly smaller.

IMAGE FILE FORMATS
.GIF

- Can have basic transparency, typically a `png` is used instead.

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

.JPEG

No transparency, can be stored at different compression levels with varying amounts of "lossy-ness", typically the best format for photos. (Try to balance between photo quality and file size.)

CSS

CSS

Where does CSS go?

- Inline
- In the `head`
- In a separate file

CSS

Using a separate CSS file

Its best practice to put CSS in its own file and link to it from the `<head>`.

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">`

CSS BREAK DOWN

```css
p {
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

CSS BREAK DOWN

This whole thing is called a **rule**.

The p is called a **selector**, and its followed by a set of **declarations** in a **declaration block**.

CSS BREAK DOWN

The **selector**, p in this case, specifies what parts of the HTML document should be styled by the declaration. This selector will style all p elements on the page.

CSS BREAK DOWN

The **declaration block** here is:

```
{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

Declarations go inside curly braces.

CSS BREAK DOWN

DECLARATIONS

This example has two declarations. Heres the first:

```
color: red;
```

CSS BREAK DOWN

Lets look at the second declaration:
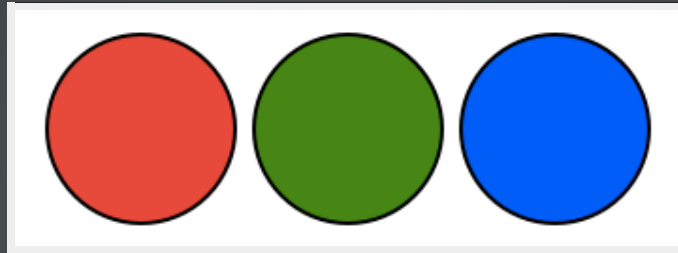
```css
font-weight: bold;
```

CSS BREAK DOWN

Why might we want to link to a separate CSS file?

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)
COLORS

Colors can be specified in CSS in a variety of ways:

COLOR

COLOR KEYWORDS

These are used less frequently, but are handy for basic colors like `black` and `white`. There are several

See here for more

COLOR
HEX CODES (RGB)

🔴	**#FF0000**	(full red, no green, no blue)
🟢	**#00FF00**	(no red, full green, no blue)
🔵	**#0000FF**	(no red, no green, full blue)

"Hex" values are so-called because they use hexadecimal, or base-16, to describe the color values for red, green, and blue. Each of the 3 color values is expressed by two hexadecimal digits, from 00 (no color) to FF (full color), and are written in the order red, green, then blue, after an initial # sign.

Hex values can be abbreviated to only 3 digits if each digits is doubled. So #FFFFFF (white) can be expressed more succinctly as #FFF, and #000000 (black) can be expressed as #000.

COLOR
RGB COLOR VALUES

`RGB(0,0,0)`

- The first value is red, the second green, the third blue.
- Each value can range from 0 to 255, which expresses the same number of color steps as 00 to FF in base-16.

FF in base-16 is equivalent to 255 in base-10.

In RGB, `rgb(0,0,0)` is black, `rgb(255,255,255)` is white, `rgb(255,0,0)` is red, etc.

White-space is allowed *inside* the parentheses, so `rgb(255, 0, 0)` will do just as well.

COLOR
RGBA COLORS

- RGBa works identically to RGB, expect that it takes a 4th value called the "alpha".
- This is a value between 0 and 1 which will be used to determine a colors opacity on the page,

0 is completely transparent, and 1 being solid. 0.5 or .5 is 50% opacity.

Thus, **rgba(0,0,0,.25)** is black at 25% opacity and **rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.8)** is white at 80% opacity.

The alpha value can be in decimal form but cannot use a
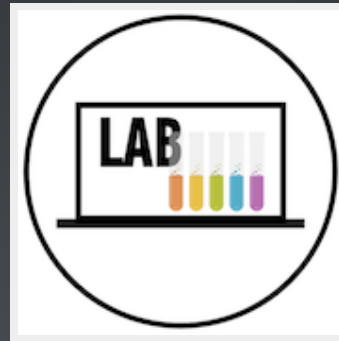
COLOR

HSL COLORS

HSL

- Similar notation to RGB values, but specify colors using hue, saturation, and lightness.

HSLA

- As with RGBa, HSLa is exactly like HSL for the first 3 values, but takes a 4th alpha-channel value.

CSS

REVIEW

What should we have learned?

LAB TIME

- Wendy G. Bites - Resume.