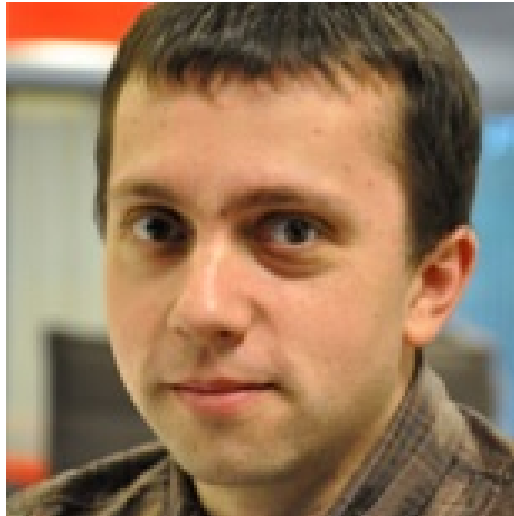# Adding Some Basic CSS and JavaScript

Gill Cleeren

@gillcleeren

Outline

Adding Some CSS to the Blend

…And a little bit of JavaScript

Target of This Module

We'll have an understanding of what CSS can do for our site

We'll know how to include some JavaScript

Adding Some CSS to the Blend

Now for Some Layout: CSS

CSS: *Cascading* Style Sheets
Using CSS, we can separate markup and styling code

```html
<p style="color:blue;">

  Welcome to Joe's Coffee Store

</p>
```

```html
<head>

<link rel="stylesheet"
href="Styles/Layout.css" type="text/css" />

</head>
```

```html
<head>

  <style>

    p

    {

      color:blue;

    }

  </style>

</head>
```

CSS How-to

CSS is composed out of rules

```
selector

{

  property: propertyValue;

}
```

```
p

{

  color:blue;

}
```

Very often: shorthand is used

```
p

{

  margin-top:10px;

  margin-bottom: 10px;

}
```

```
P

{

  margin:10px 5px 15px 20px;

}
```

CSS Selectors

- Tag name

```
p { color: green; }
```

- Class name

```
.coffeeType { color: green; }
```

- Element ID

```
#siteHeader { color: green; }
```

- Combined selector

```
p.coffeeType { color: yellow; }
```

- Child selectors

```
.coffeetype a { color: red; }
.coffeetype > a { color: red; }
```

CSS Selectors

- Pseudo classes

```
a:link { color: blue; }

a:visited { color: red; }

a:hover {color : green;}

a:active { color: red; }
```

- Pseudo elements

```
p:first-child { color: red; }
```

Common CSS Properties

- Some commonly used styles for elements include
  - Color
  - Background:
    - background-color
    - background-image
    - background-position
    - background-repea
    - Shorthand: background

```
h1 {color: #88ff00;}
```

```
body {background-color: yellow;}
```

```
body {
    background: #88ff00

    url('back001.jpg') no-repeat fixed center;
}
```

Common CSS Properties

- Some commonly used styles for elements include
  - Text and fonts
    - font-size
    - font-weight
    - text-decoration

```
p {font-size:100%}
```
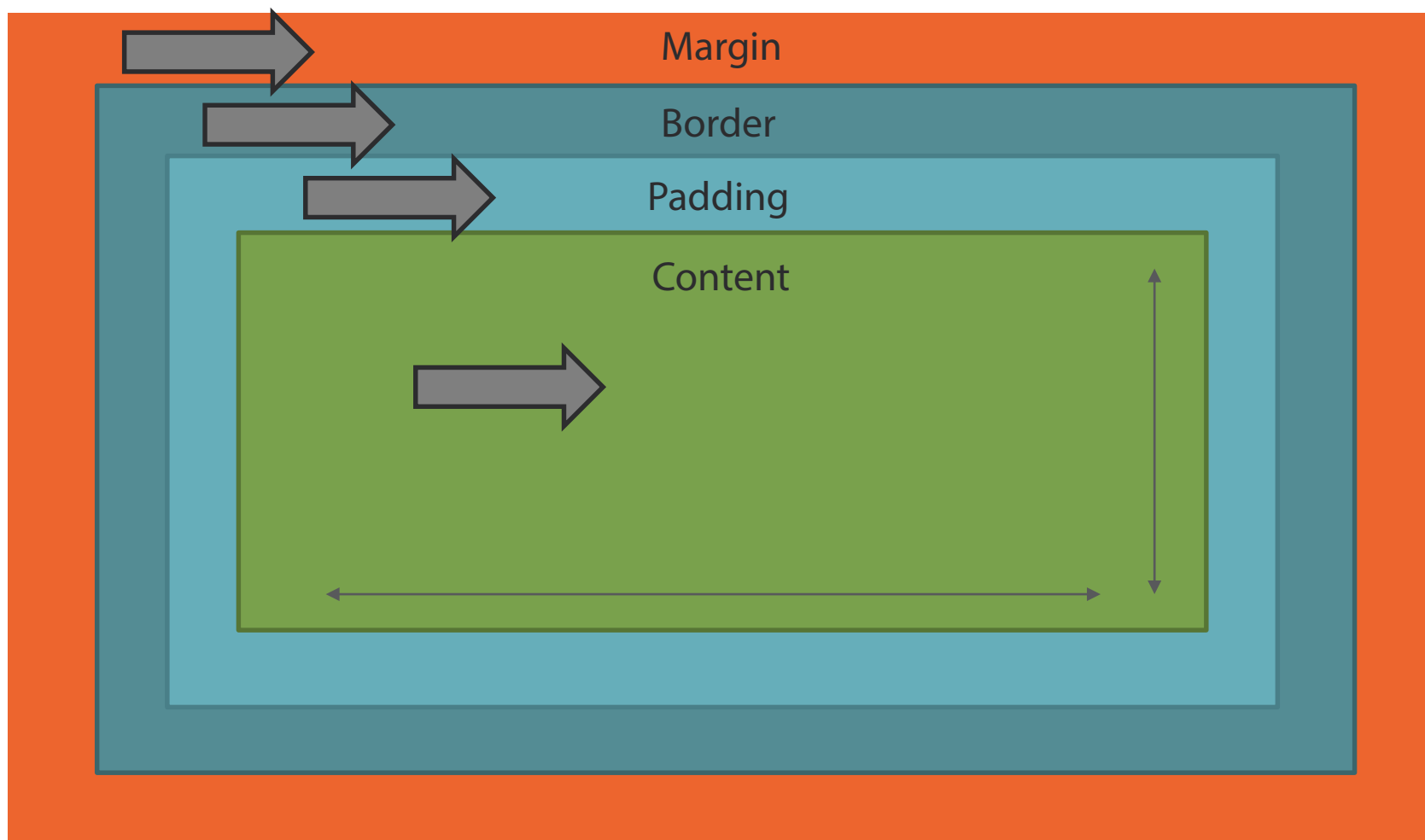
```
h3 {text-decoration:underline}
```

Using tables for layout of the page can get you in trouble!

Use div and semantic alternatives such as section, article…
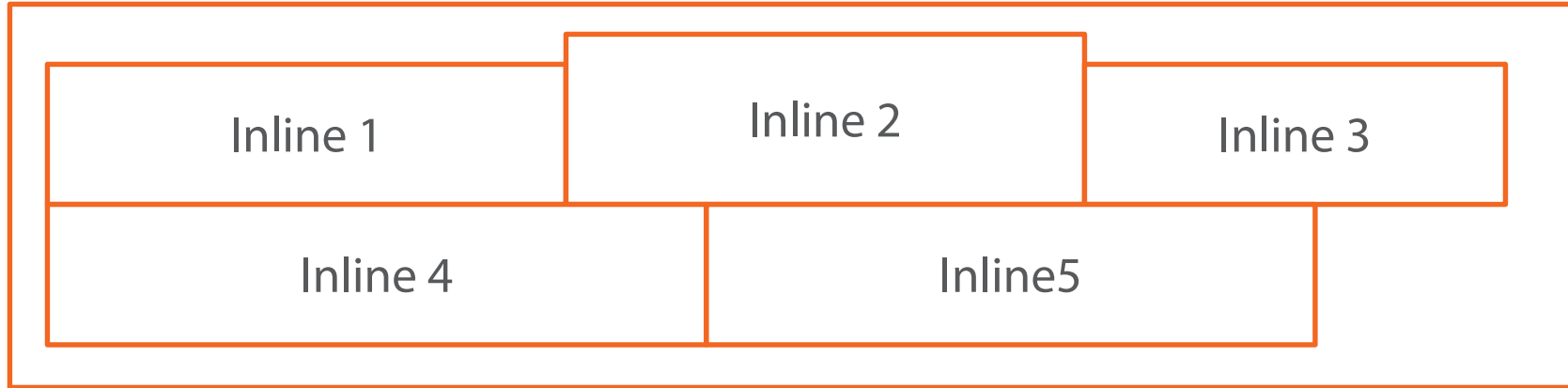(so we can be friends again!)

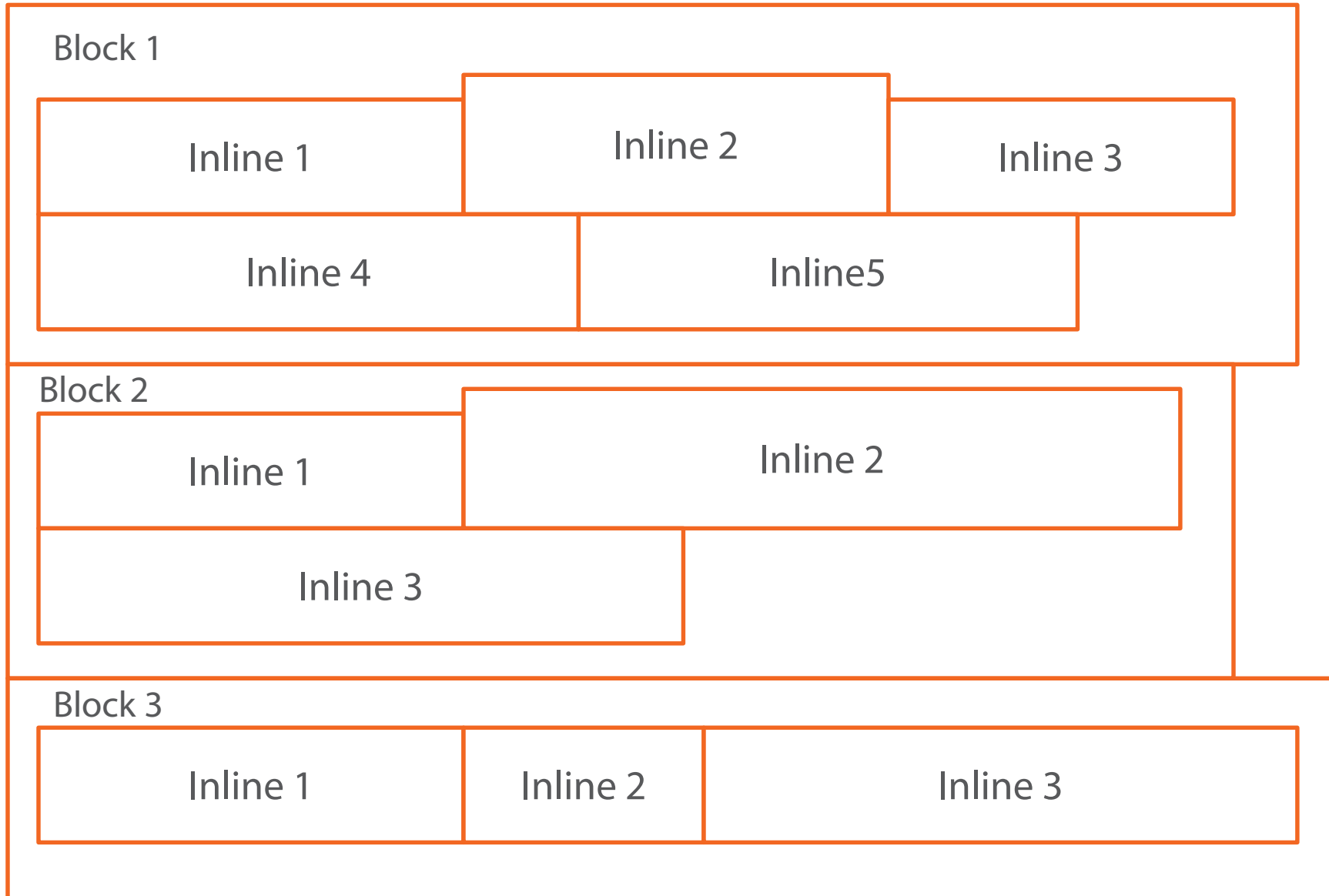# The CSS Box Model

Margin

Border

Padding

Content

Page Layout With CSS

- CSS display property specifies how an element will be positioned

  - Inline:
    - The element should be displayed next to previous element
    - <span>, <b>, <td>, <a>, <img>

  - Block:
    - Starts on a new line, take all space it can horizontally, new content goes beneath
    - <div>, <h1>, <p>, <ul>, <table>, <section>, <article>

Inline

Block

Block 1

Inline 1   Inline 2   Inline 3

Inline 4   Inline5

Block 2

Inline 1   Inline 2

Inline 3

Block 3

Inline 1   Inline 2   Inline 3

Page Layout With CSS

- Float
  - Browser ignores normal flow to place elements at the left or right of the content
  - Can be left, right or none
- Clear
  - Can be left, right, both or none
  - Browser is not allowed to set elements on left or right of the content

Header (normal flow)

Content
(float left)

Sidebar
(float left)

Footer (clear both)

Demo: Adding CSS to Our Site

Image courtesy of Stirling Noyes on Flickr, used under Creative Commons license

And a Little Bit of JavaScript …

No fear!

Adding a Little Bit of JavaScript

- JavaScript is
  - dynamic
  - functional
  - object-oriented
- We program against it using the DOM (Document Object Model)
  - Contains an object for each HTML element on the page
  - Changing the DOM updates the page

Interacting with the Main JavaScript Objects

- window object: interface between JavaScript and the DOM

- document property: gives access to the DOM root
  - <html> root

- document exposes
  - getElementById
  - getElementsByName
  - getElementsByTagName
  - getElementsByClassName

Finding Elements With JavaScript

```javascript
var shoppingCartDropzone = document.getElementById("shoppingcart");
```

Where Do I Put My JavaScript Code?

```
<p onclick="alert('Do you want to buy coffee?')">Buy now</p>
```

```
<script>

    var par = document.getElementById('confirmation');

    par.onclick = function () {

    alert('Do you want to buy coffee?');

  }
</script>
```
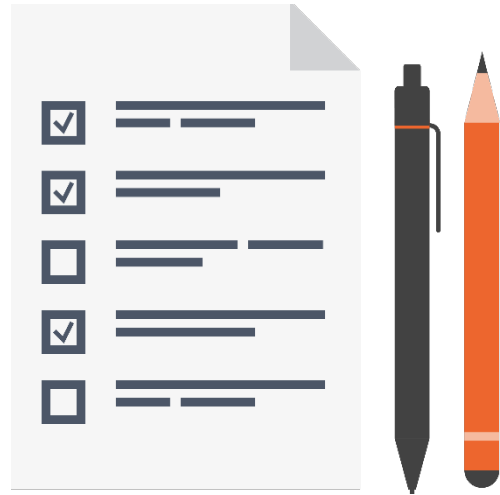
Where Do I Put My JavaScript Code?

```html
<head>

  <script src="scripts/default.js">

  </script>

</head>
```

```javascript
var par = document.getElementById('confirmation');

    par.onclick = function () {

        alert('Do you want to buy coffee?');

    }
```

Demo: Making Our Page a Bit More Interactive

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Summary

CSS3 is an integral part of HTML5

JavaScript enables a lot of functionality for our site