More CSS

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CSS Syntax

selector   property   value

`div { background: blue; }`

declaration

CSS Syntax

selector

```
div    { background: blue; }
```

declaration

Selectors:

which element the rule applies to.

declaration:

How elements referred to in the selector should be styled

CSS Syntax

property   value

`div`   `{ background: blue; }`

Property:

What aspects of the element you want to change

value:

How elements referred to in the selector should be styled

CSS Selectors

SELECTOR	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Universal	Applies to all document elements	* { }
Type	Match element by name	p { }
Class	Match element by class name	p.name { }, .name { }
ID	Match element by ID name	p#name {}, #name { }
Child	Match direct child elements	li > a { }
Descendant	Match descending elements	li a { }

CSS Selectors

Class vs ID

Class	ID
Can use the same class on multiple elements	Each element can have only one ID
Can use multiple classes on the same element	Each page can have only one element with that ID

Combining HTML & CSS

How To Add CSS

1. Inline Style
2. Internal Style Sheet
3. External Style Sheet

How To Add CSS: Inline

```
<p style="color: white; background: black">Paragraph in English</p>
```

How To Add CSS: Internal Style Sheet

```html
<head>

    <style>

        p  {    color: white; background: black;}

    </style>

</head>
```

How To Add CSS: External Style Sheet

```
<-- html file-->

<head>

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

</head>


 /* style.css file */

 p   {    color: white; background: black;}
```

CSS Colors

Text color   `red`, `green`, `blue`, `white`

HEX values   `#ff0000`, `#00ff00`, `#0000ff`, `#ffffff`

RGB values   `rgb(255,0,0)`, `rgb(0,255,0)`, etc…

HSL values   `hsl(0, 100%, 50%)`, `hsl(240, 100%, 50%)`

The Cascade

- Indicates that the order of CSS rules matter
- If there are two or more rules that apply to the same element, it is important to understand which will take precedence.

- What selectors win out in the cascade depends on three factors
  a. Importance
  b. Specificity
  c. Source order

The Cascade: !important

You can add `!important` after any property value to indicate that it should be considered more important than other rules that apply to the same element.

```css
.paragraph { background: green !important; }
```

The Cascade: Specificity

A measure of how specific a selector is

If one selector is more specific than the others, the more specific rule will take precedence over more general ones.
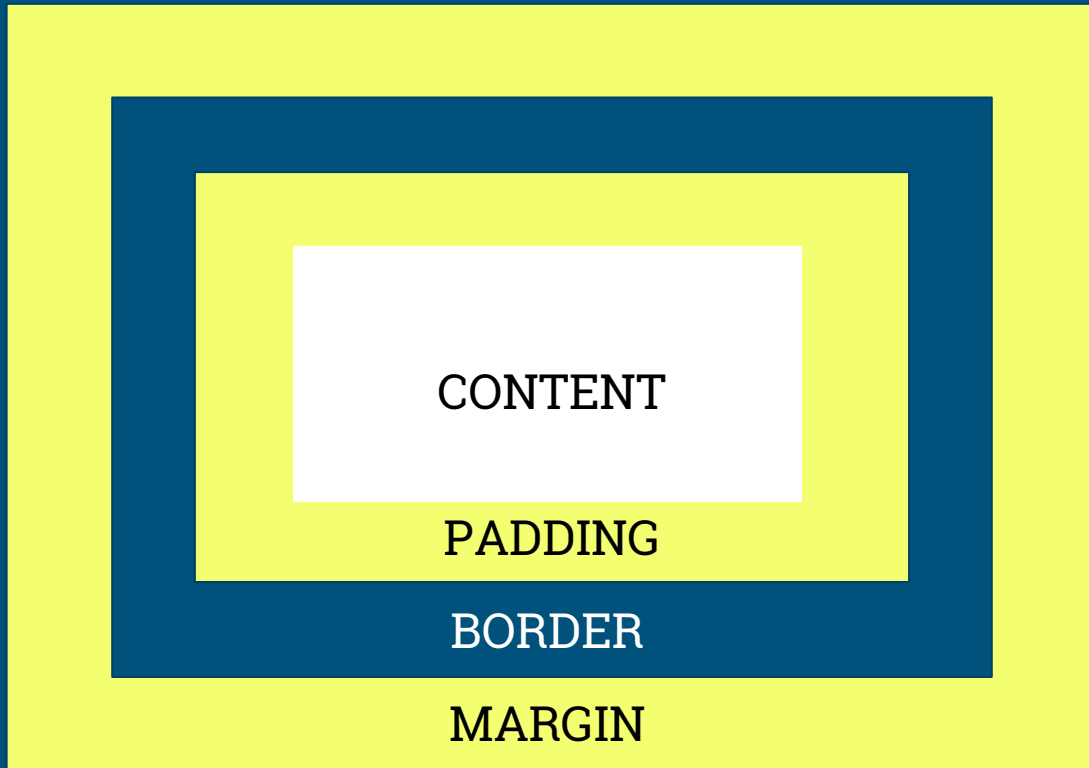
```
!important > ID > Class > element
```

The Cascade: Source order

If multiple competing selectors have the same importance *and* specificity, the third factor that comes into play to help decide which rule wins is source order

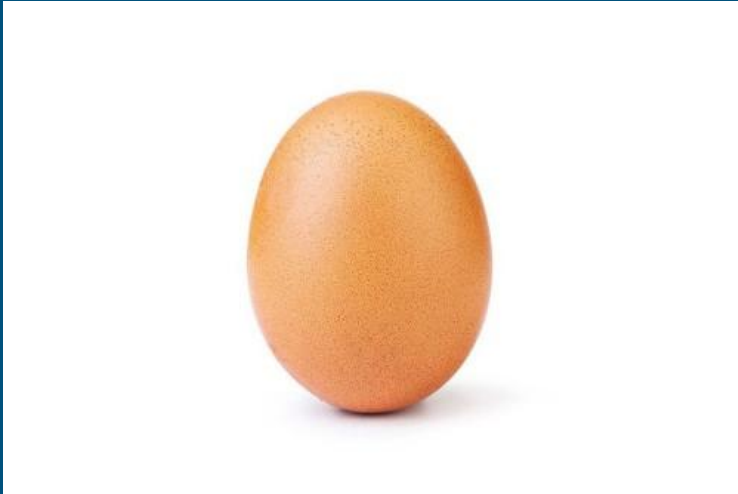LATER RULES WILL WIN OVER EARLIER RULES

CSS BOX MODEL

CONTENT

PADDING

BORDER

MARGIN

Workshop
(making the egg profile)
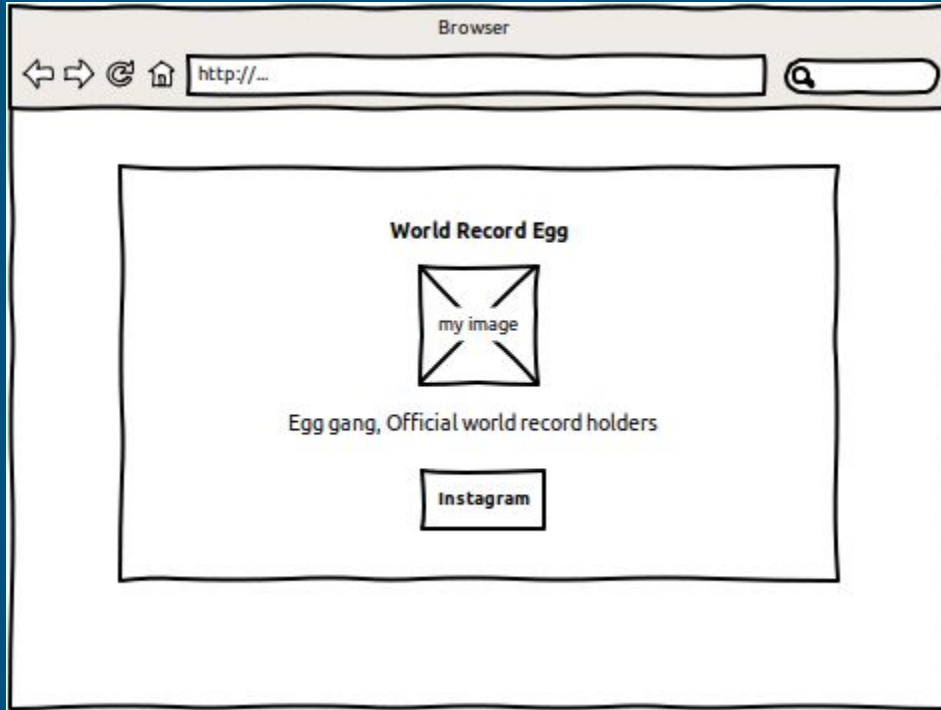
Client Info

Name: World Record Egg

Bio: Egg gang, Official world record holders

IG: https://www.instagram.com/world_record_egg/

Design Idea

Responsive Web Design

Using HTML and CSS to make web pages render well on a variety of devices and window or screen sizes.

A web page should look good on **any device**!

Advanced CSS

1. Positions
2. Z-index
3. Flexbox
4. Grid
5. Media Queries

How To

Setting The Viewport

```
<meta name="viewport" name="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Write media queries

```
@media screen and (max-width: 800px) {}
```