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# CSS 101

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# What is CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

It makes things look good

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# Tools

Text editor (not Word!!)

Browser

CSS validator

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# Responsive design

One HTML document for many devices

CSS media queries

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# Basic structure

```
selector(s) {  
    property-name: value;  
}
```

```
p,  
#footer,  
.call-to-action a {  
    background-color: #990;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

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# Properties

almost 200!!

main categories:

- text styling
  - background and border
  - sizing
  - margin and padding
  - placement
  - many more!!
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# Styling text

color

`color: #ffcc01;`

font-family

`font-family: Arial;`

font-weight

`font-weight: bold;`

font-size

`font-size: 1.4rem;`

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# Sizing fonts

Fonts and line-height relative

Don't use pixels, points

Do use:

- rem (or em)
  - decimal
  - percentage
-



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# Background and border

```
div {  
    background-color: #f46524;  
    border: 4px solid black;  
}
```



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# Display

width, height, border, padding the same



```
display: block;
```

```
display: inline;
```

followed by

```
display: inline-block;
```

and more

text after that. Notice that the text wraps to a new page below the tallest thing in the line.

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# Size

```
div {  
    width: 330px;  
    height: 100px;  
}
```





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# Types of selectors

element (WORST!)

`h1`

class (BEST!)

`.btn-primary`

id (GOOD TOO)

`#shippingAddress`

attribute (NEXT BEST)

`[data-type="carousel"]`

pseudo

`:hover`

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# Chaining selectors

Descendant

`div p`

Child

`div > p`

Adjacent sibling

`div + p`

General sibling

`div ~ p`

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# Chaining rules-of-thumb

parses right to left

no more than two per chain

less specificity = less trouble

time for a new class?

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# Descendant selector ( )



#doll-1 .doll



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## Child selector ( > )



`#doll-1 + .doll`

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# Adjacent sibling selector (+)





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# General sibling selector (~)



