
CSS 101

What is CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

It makes things look good

Tools

Text editor (not Word!!)

Browser

CSS validator

Responsive design

Starts out responsive

One HTML document for all devices

Style based on width

Basic structure

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

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

Properties

almost 200!!

main categories:

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

Styling text

color

`color: #ffcc01;`

font-family

`font-family: Arial;`

font-weight

`font-weight: bold;`

font-size

`font-size: 1.4rem;`

Sizing fonts

Fonts and line-height relative

Don't use pixels, points

Do use:

- rem (or em)
 - decimal
 - percentage
-

Background and border

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



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.

Size

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



Types of selectors

element (WORST!)

`h1`

class (BEST!)

`.btn-primary`

id (GOOD TOO)

`#shippingAddress`

attribute (NEXT BEST)

`[data-type="carousel"]`

pseudo

`:hover`

Chaining selectors

Descendant

`div p`

Child

`div > p`

Adjacent sibling

`div + p`

General sibling

`div ~ p`

Chaining rules-of-thumb

parses right to left

no more than two per chain

less specificity = less trouble

time for a new class?

Descendant selector ()



#doll-1 .doll

Child selector (>)



`#doll-1 + .doll`

Adjacent sibling selector (+)



General sibling selector (~)



`#doll-3 ~ .doll`
