# **CSS 101**

#### What is CSS

**Cascading Style Sheets** 

It makes things look good

#### **Tools**

Text editor (not Word!!)

**Browser** 

CSS validator

Contrast checker

#### **Basic structure**

```
selector(s) {
   property-name: value;
p,
#footer,
.call-to-action a {
   background-color: #989800;
   font-weight: bold;
```

## Types of selectors

class (BEST!) .btn-primary

attribute (GOOD TOO) [data-type="carousel"]

id (OK) #shippingAddress

element (WORST!) h1

pseudo :hover

## Logic of style

Inheritance > Cascade > Specificity

#### **Inheritance**

Child inherits parent's style

Not all styles

body { color: orange; }

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### Cascading

style defined

style changes

it changes again

p { color: blue; }

aside p { color: green; }

aside .cta p { color: orange; }

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## **Specificity**

It's math

[a, b, c, d]

- a. style is in the HTML = 1
- b. there is an id = 1
- c. # of classes/attributes
- d. # of elements

style=""	1,0,0,0 (most)
#foo	0,1,0,0
li.foo.bar	0,0,2,1
ul li.bar	0,0,1,2
div ul+li	0,0,0,3
ul li	0,0,0,2
li	0,0,0,1
browser style	0,0,0,0 (least)

## Chaining rules-of-thumb

because css parses right to left

- no more than two per chain
- don't use elements

less specificity = less trouble

time for a new class?

## Chaining selectors

Descendant div p

Child div > p

Adjacent sibling div + p

General sibling div ~ p

#### Descendant selector ()



#### Descendant selector

- div strong
- p strong

#### Child selector (>)



 $\wedge$  .doll-1 > .doll

#### Child selector

p > strong

## Adjacent sibling selector (+)



#### Adjacent sibling selector

```
< viv >
    Mary had a little <strong>lamb</strong>.
    It's fleece was <strong>white</strong> as snow.
</div>
<div>
    And every where that <strong>Mary</strong> went
    The <strong>lamb</strong> was sure to go.
</div>
<div>
    <button>More
</div>
• div + div
p + p strong
```

## General sibling selector (~)



.doll-3 ~ .doll

#### General sibling selector

- .bar ~ .foo
- (following siblings)

#### **Properties**

almost 200!!

#### main categories:

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

### **Styling text**

```
color: #ffcc01;

font-family: Arial;

font-weight: bold;

font-size: 1.4rem;
```

## **Sizing fonts**

Fonts and line-height relative

Don't use pixels, points

#### Do use:

- rem (or em)
- ex
- decimal
- percentage

#### **Size**

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

### **Background and border**

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

## Margin and padding

```
div {
    margin: 30px;
    padding: 20px 35px 20px 0;
}

Once upon a time
    margin
    padding
```

#### **Float**

Text and objects flow around

How to stop it

- clearfix? NO!!!
- overflow: hidden;

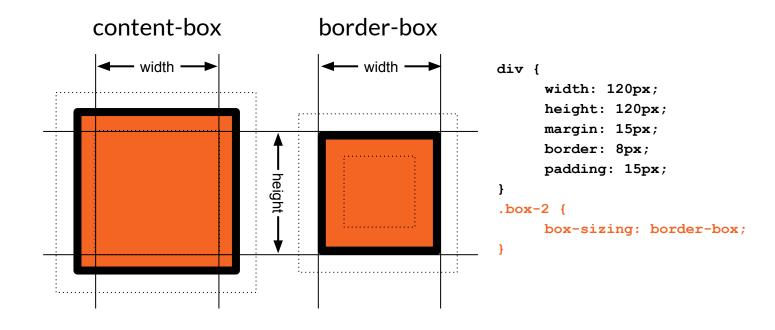
#### **Display**

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.
```

## **Box sizing**



#### :focus

Never set it to none

Needed for people who can't use a mouse

Style it your way

#### Responsive design

Responds to width

Starts out responsive

One HTML document for all devices

Style based on width