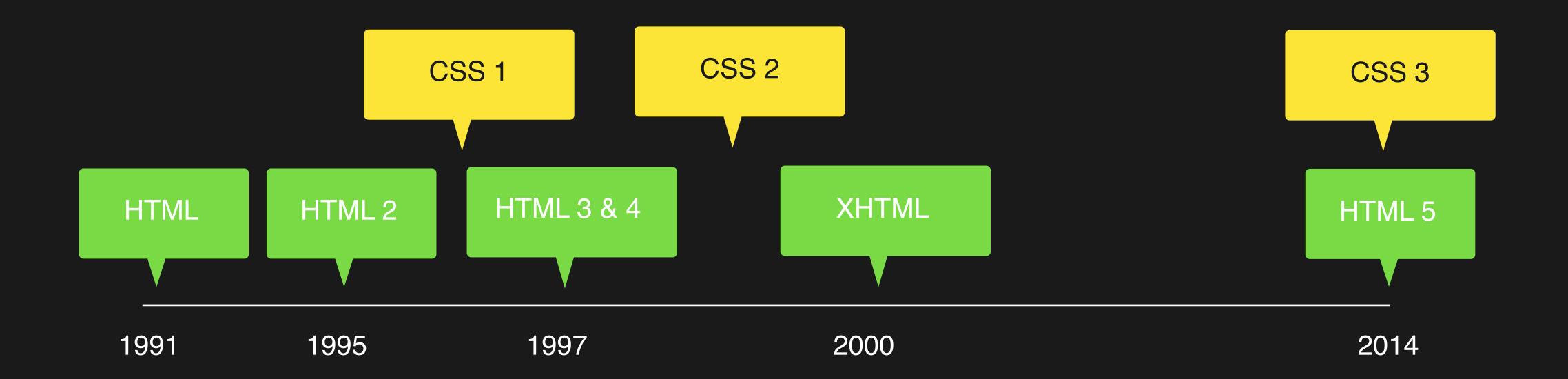
A brief history







Rounded corners!

A red shadow.

Gradient Background



What can CSS do?



HTML only



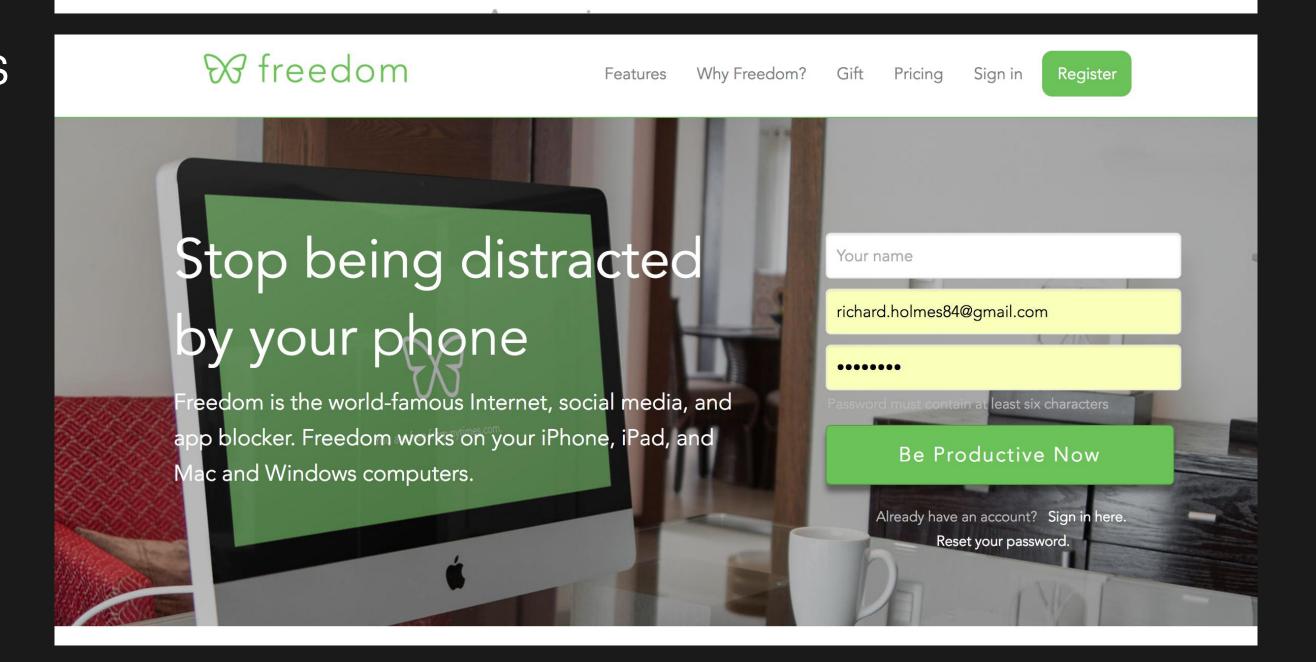
- Why Freedom?
- Gift
- Pricing
- Sign in
- Register



Block the Internet, Apps, and Websites

Used by over 250,000 people to improve focus and productivity. Try Freedom for free today - no credit card required.

HTML + CSS



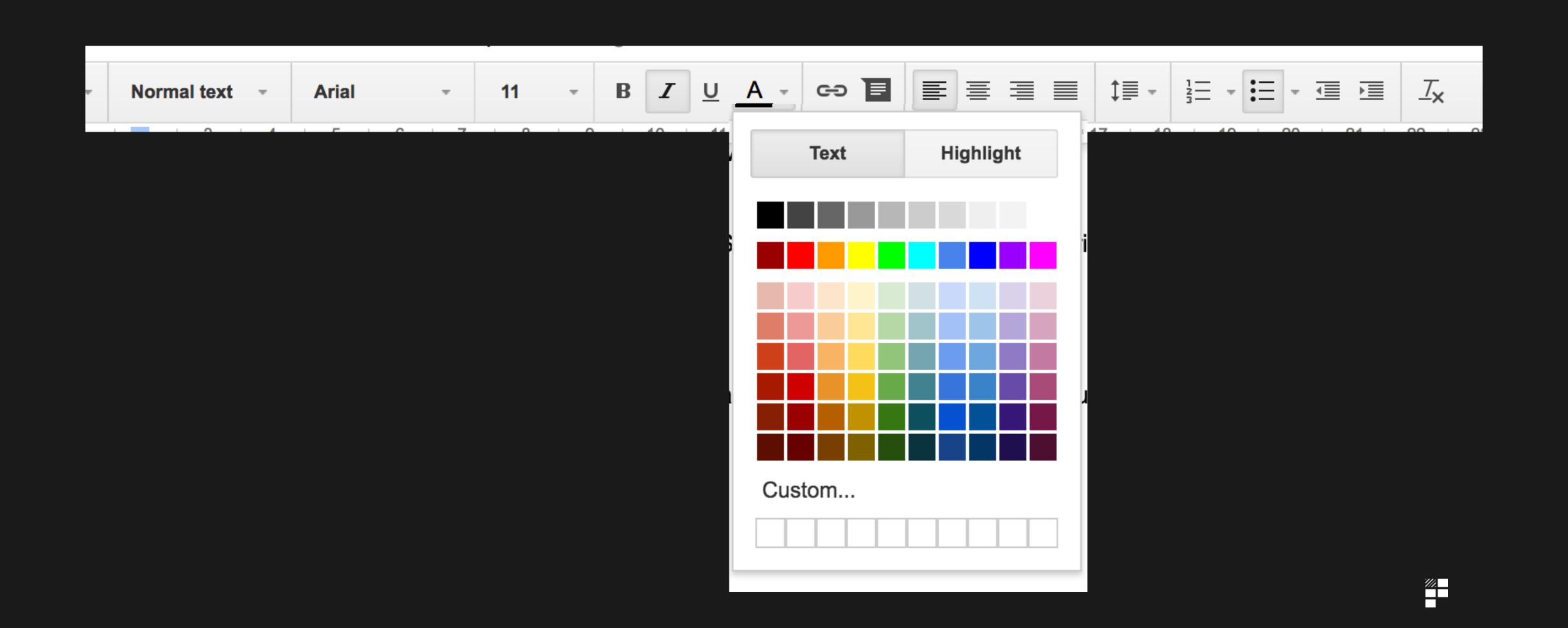


The 2 functions of CSS

Applying styles

Positioning elements







- Features
- Why Freedom?
- Gift
- Pricing
- Sign inRegister
- Stop being distracted by your

 Freedom is the world-famous Internet, social media, and app blocker. Freedom works on your iPhone, iPad, and Mac and Windows computers.

 Your name
 richard.holmes84@gma
 Password must contain at least six characters

 Be Productive Now
 Already have an account?

 Sign in here.

 Reset your password.

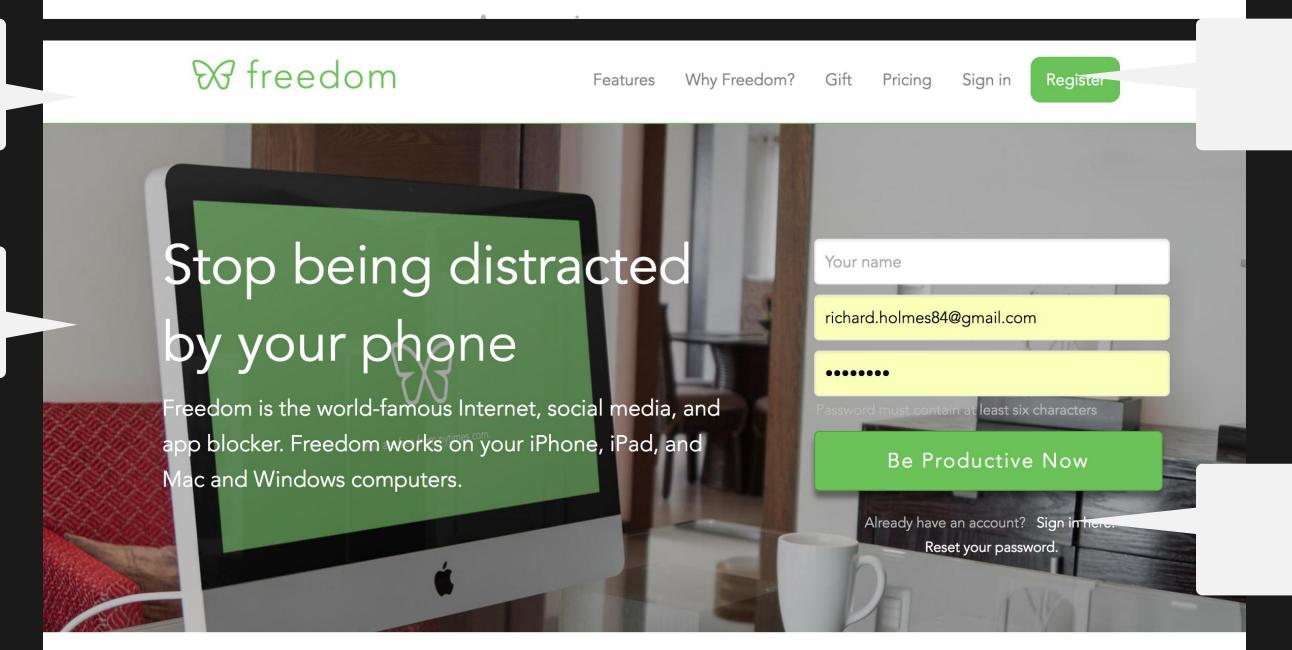
 Register for Freedom

Block the Internet, Apps, and Websites

Used by over 250,000 people to improve focus and productivity. Try Freedom for free today - no credit card required.

CSS positioning

CSS background



CSS buttons

CSS fonts

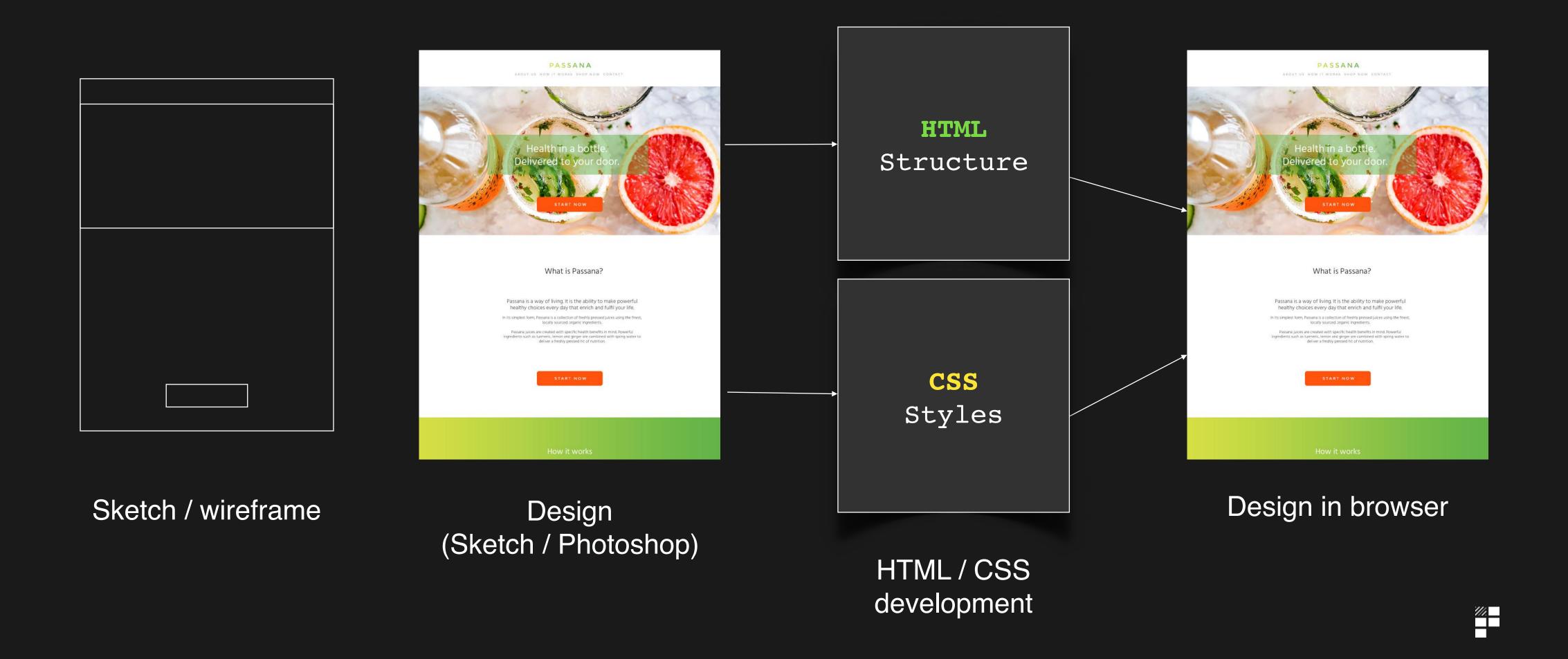
Who uses CSS?



How is CSS applied?



The front end development process



How is CSS applied?

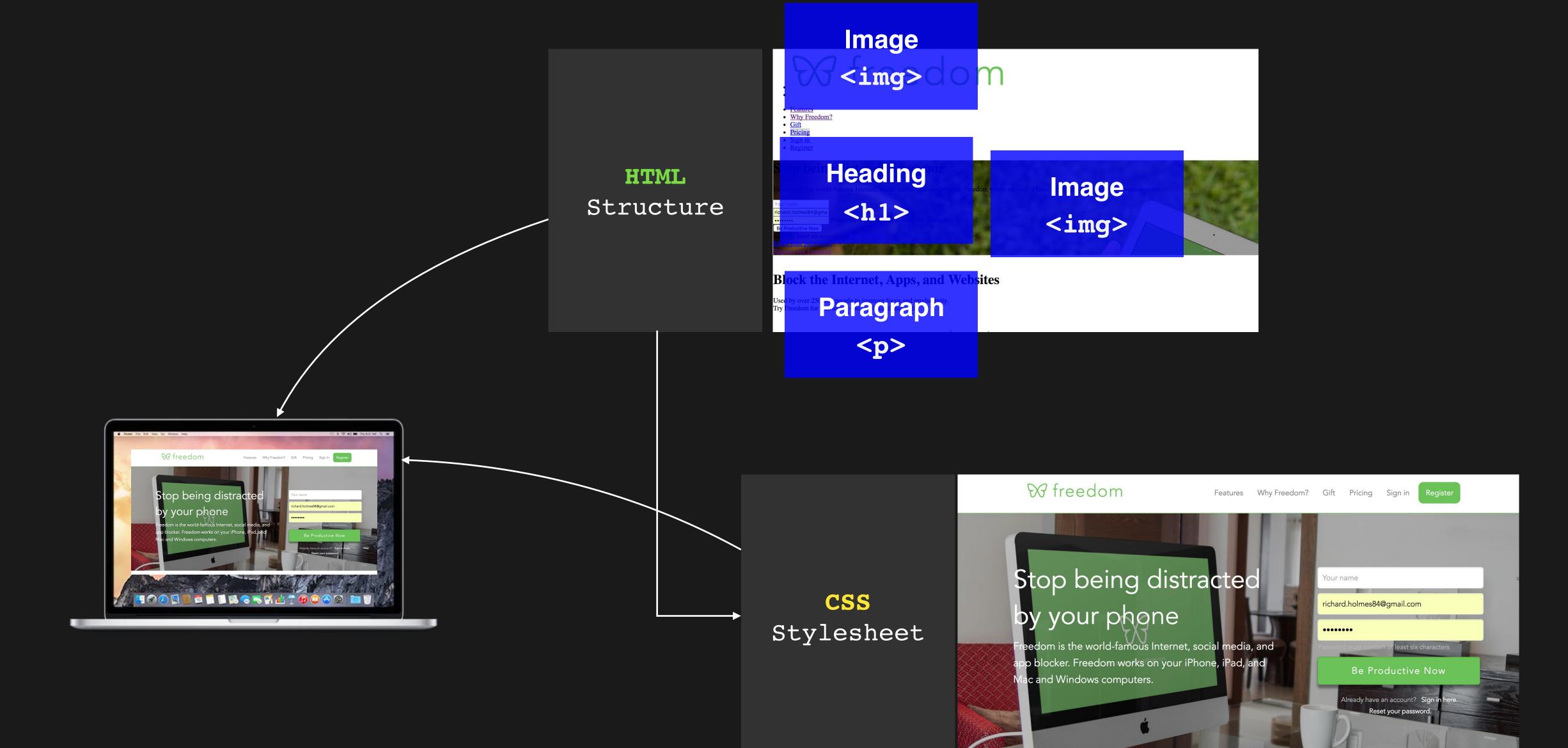
CSSStylesheets

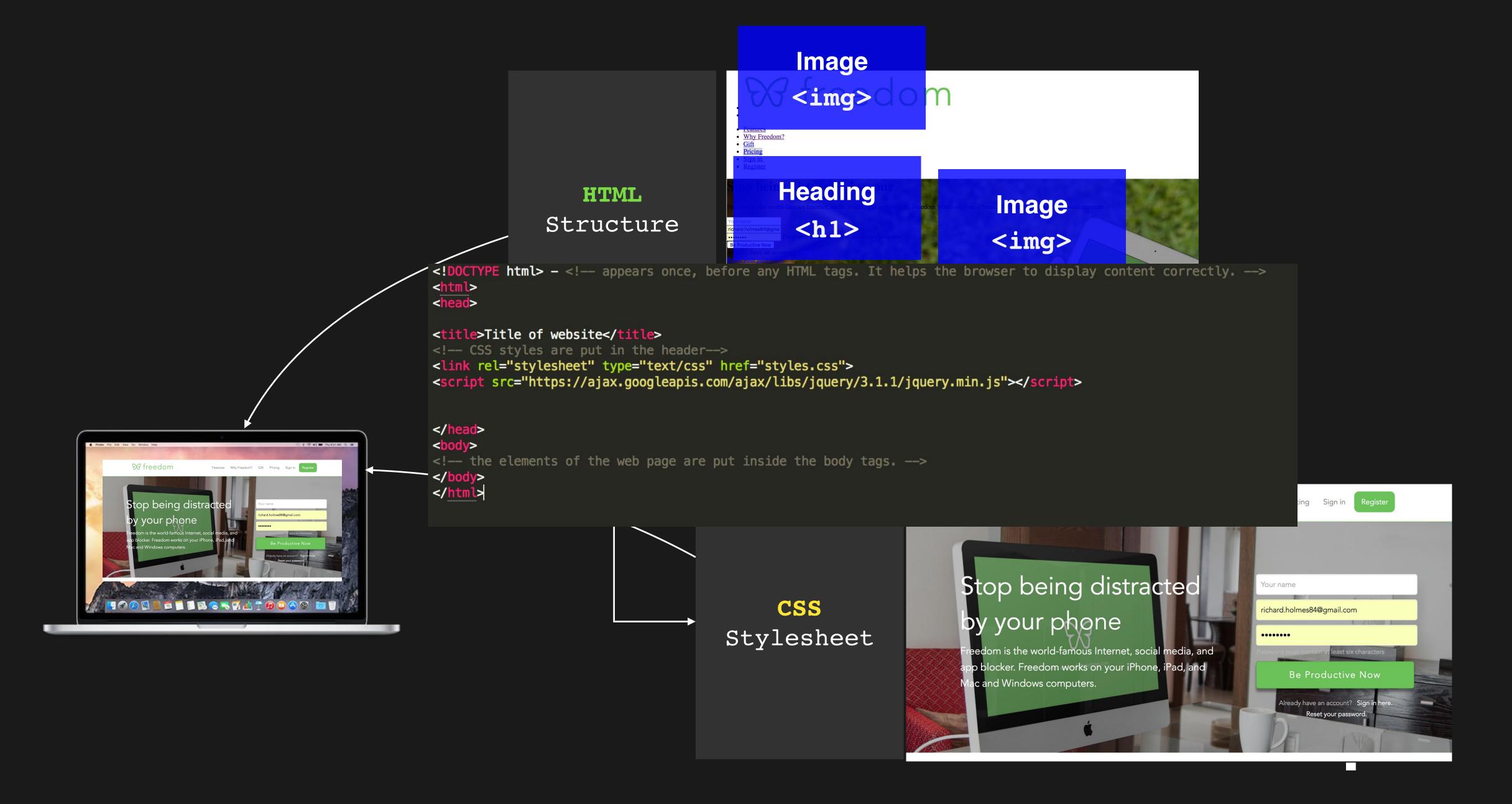
Inline CSS



CSS stylesheets







CSS stylesheet

```
/*-This is the finished stylesheet. This is how you add comments in CSS-*/
 #passana-container h1 {
 font-size: 48px;
font-weight: 400;
                                                  Make the font size 36px
 #passana-container h2 {
    font-size: 36px;
    font-weight: 400;
 .center {
    text-align: center;
h1, p, body {
font-family: 'Hind';
                                                          Center the text
 .underline {
    text-decoration: underline;
line-height: normal;
        ----Header section----*/
.main-logo {
 display: block;
margin: 0 auto;
 nav {
                                           Add space above the navigation
padding: 0 5% 0 5%;
margin-top: 3%;
nav li {
display: inline;
list-style-type: none;
padding-right: 3%;
font-size: 14px:
```



Advantages of stylesheets

- 1. Increased control
- 2. SEO benefits
- 3. Maintainability



HTML

Structure

```
<h1 style="color:blue;mage"
                                                     ig</h1>
<h2>What does HTML do? <
<h3>Structure - </h3>
HTML enables you to describe the structure of a document so it can be interpreted
and displayed correctly by the browser and styled CSS.
It tells the browser what the page consists of. It tells the browser 'this is an
image, this is a table, this is a paragraph and so on'. These are known as elements.</
<l
Elements – the 'things' on a page are known as elements. 
Linking – one of the most important elements in HTML is the anchor tag – this
allows documents to be linked together. This was one of the primary reasons for HTML
when it was introduced; linking documents together to create a 'network' of documents
that scientists could use
<h3>Who uses HTML?</h3>
Your front end developers work with HTML, primarily to build the structure of web
pages. 
Backend programmers will sometimes use it but 
Marketing folks may using HTML for writing blog posts 
Example - tools like WordPress have a 'Visual' editor or a 'Text' editor - https://
/www.evernote.com/l/AHVsuBQpKP1Hu6lo5x0uErrXWxkr1mFbg-w 
<a href="http://www.link.com">Click</a>
<img src="http://www.link.com/img.jpg" alt ="description of the image" > |
```

```
/*-This is the finished styles
                                      CSS
 #passana-container h1 {
                               Stylesheet
 font-size: 48px;
 font-weight: 400;
 #passana-container h2 {
    font-size: 36px;
    font-weight: 400;
```

.center {

.underline {

.main-logo { display: block;

nav {

nav li {

margin: 0 auto;

margin-top: 3%;

display: inline;

padding-right: 3%; font-size: 14px:

list-style-type: none;

padding: 0 5% 0 5%;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: underline;

h1, p, body {
font-family: 'Hind';

line-height: normal;

/*-----*/

n CSS-*/

Inline CSS



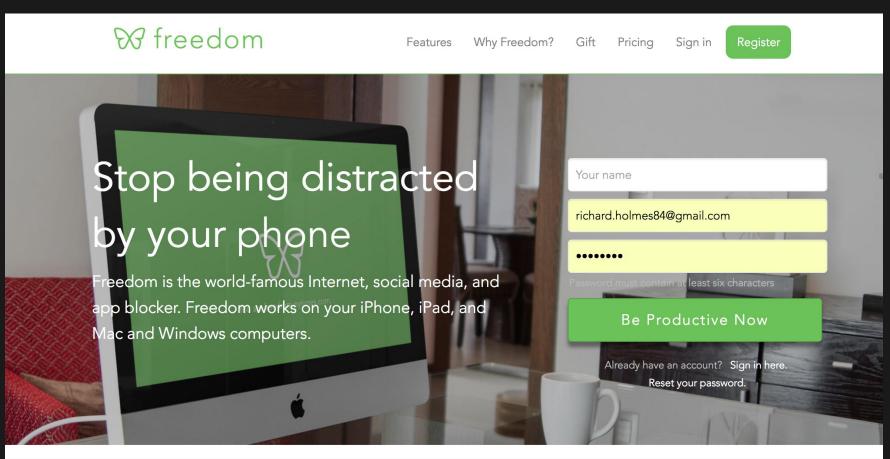




HTML

Structure

CSS
Styles



```
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading</h1>
<h2>What does HTML do? </h2>
<h3>Structure - </h3>
HTML enables you to describe the structure of a document so it can be interpreted and displayed correctly by the browser and styled CSS.
 It tells the browser what the page consists of. It tells the browser 'this is an image, this is a table, this is a paragraph and so on'.
 These are known as elements.
<l
<\i>Elements - the 'things' on a page are known as elements. </\li>
Linking – one of the most important elements in HTML is the anchor tag – this allows documents to be linked together. This was one of the
primary reasons for HTML when it was introduced; linking documents together to create a 'network' of documents that scientists could use
<h3>Who uses HTML?</h3>
Your front end developers work with HTML, primarily to build the structure of web pages. 
Backend programmers will sometimes use it but Marketing folks may using HTML for writing blog posts 
Example – tools like WordPress have a 'Visual' editor or a 'Text' editor – https://www.evernote.com/l/AHVsuBQpKP1Hu6lo5x0uErrXWxkr1mFbq-w
<a href="http://www.link.com">Click</a>
<img src="http://www.link.com/img.jpg" alt ="description of the image" >
```

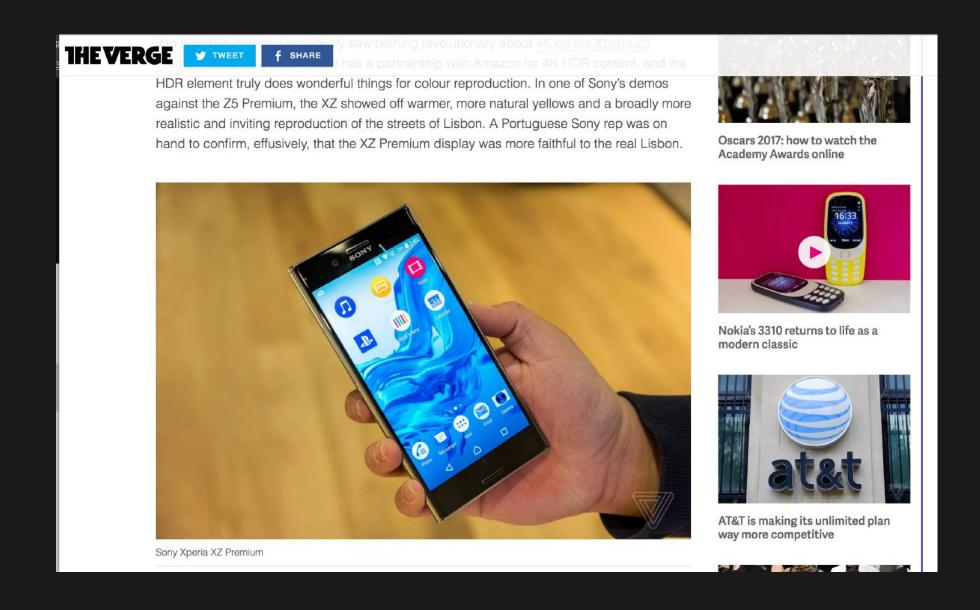


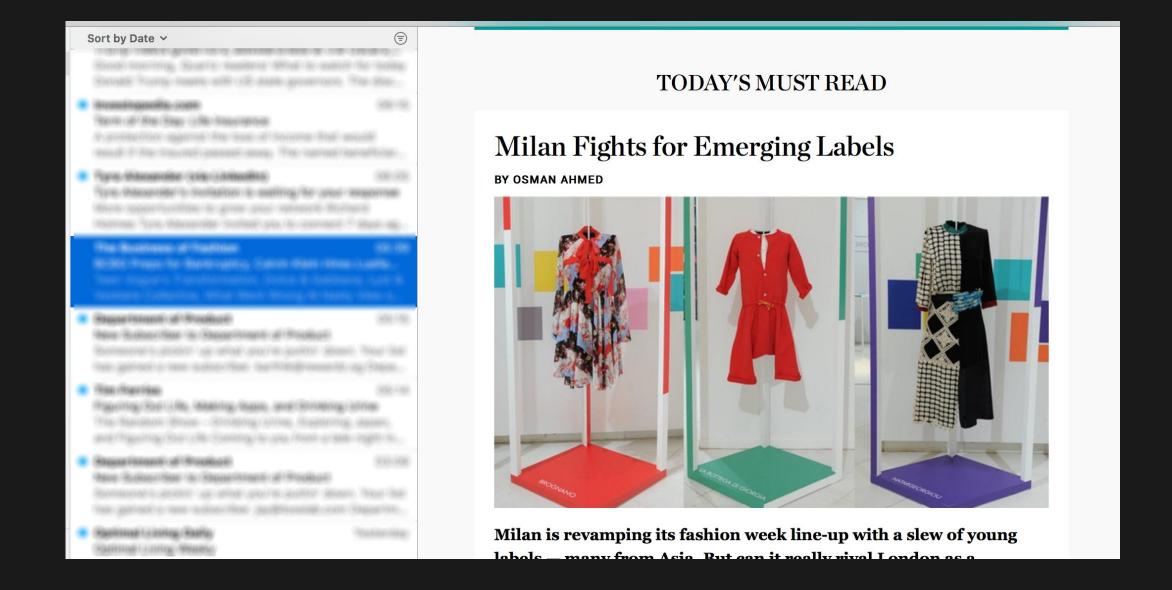
Why not to use inline CSS

- 1. Separation of structure and styles
- 2. Maintenance
- 3. However...



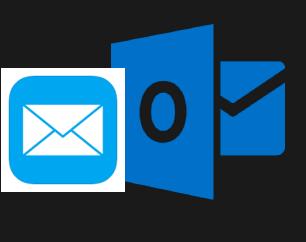
Where inline may be acceptable







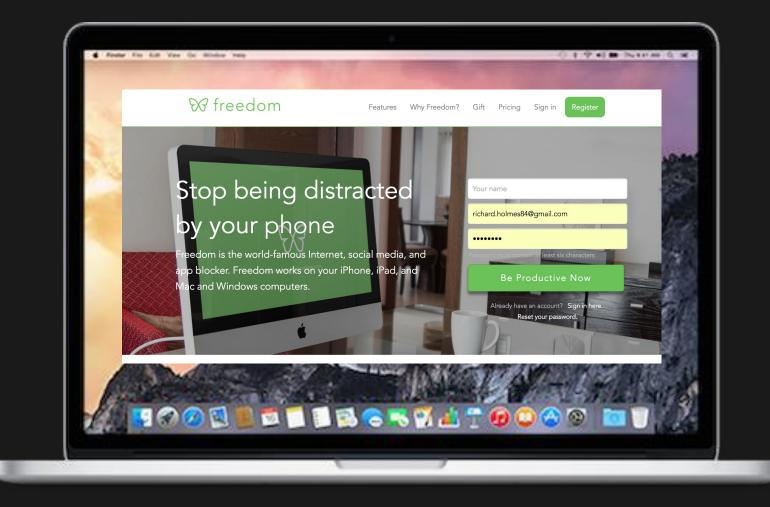
Quick mockups / demos

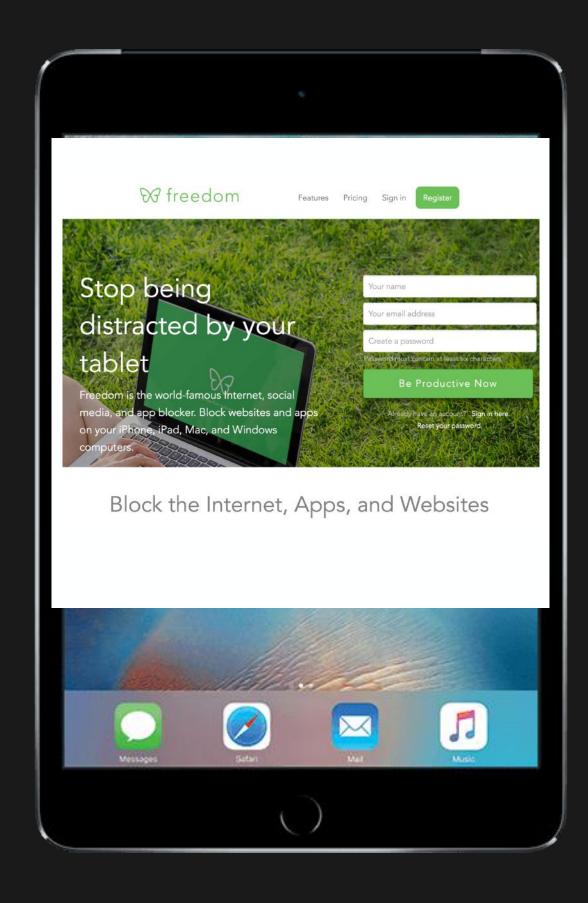




CSS & mobile





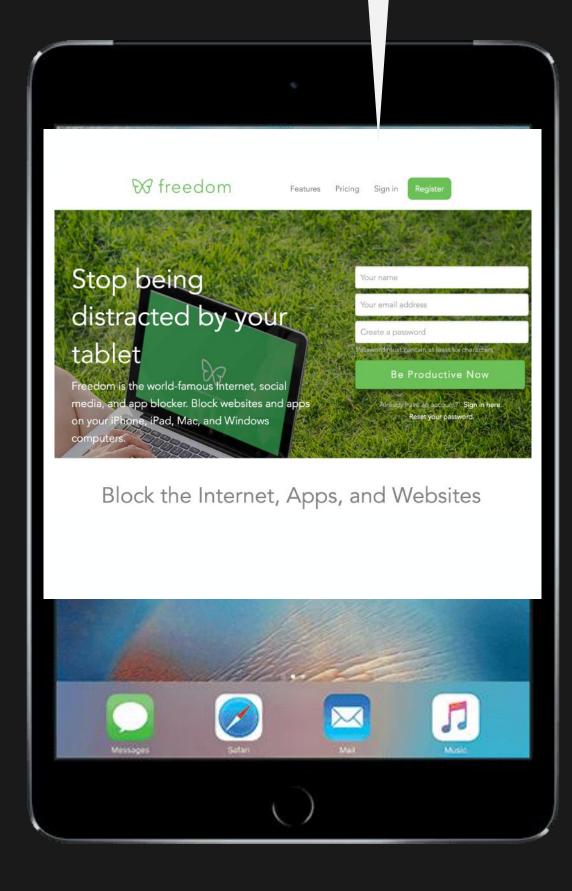




Desktop Tablet Mobile



Remove navigation elements



Tablet

If device is tablet, apply styles 2

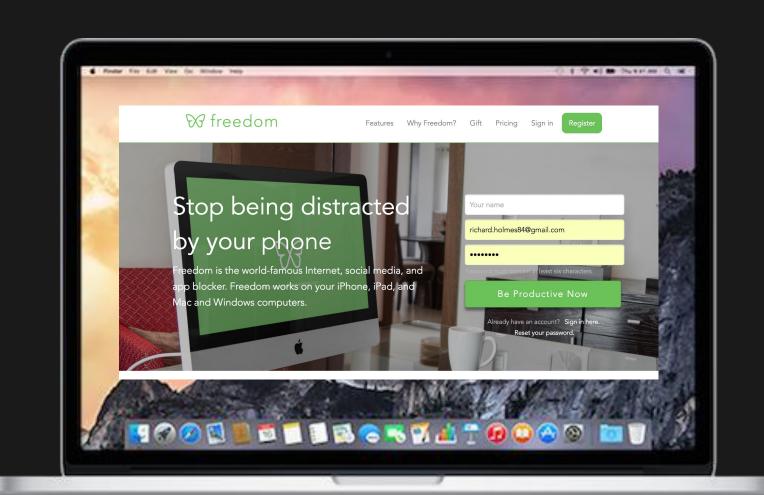
Use navigation hamburger



Mobile

If device is phone, apply styles 3





Desktop

If device is desktop, apply styles 1

Examples of media queries

```
Stop being distracted by your phone
Freedom is the world-famous Internet, social media, and ano blocker. Freedom works on your iPhone, iPad, and Mis and Windows computers.

Already have an account? Sign in free.

Rest your passwood.
```

```
/* ----- iPad 3 and 4 ----- */
/* Portrait and Landscape */
@media only screen
 and (min-device-width: 768px)
 and (max-device-width: 1024px)
 and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2) {
/* Portrait */
@media only screen
 and (min-device-width: 768px)
 and (max-device-width: 1024px)
 and (orientation: portrait)
  and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2) {
/* Landscape */
@media only screen
 and (min-device-width: 768px)
 and (max-device-width: 1024px)
 and (orientation: landscape)
  and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2) {
```

```
/* ----- iPhone 6 ----- */
/* Portrait and Landscape */
@media only screen
 and (min-device-width: 375px)
 and (max-device-width: 667px)
 and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2) {
/* Portrait */
Qmedia only screen
 and (min-device-width: 375px)
 and (max-device-width: 667px)
 and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2)
 and (orientation: portrait) {
/* Landscape */
@media only screen
 and (min-device-width: 375px)
 and (max-device-width: 667px)
 and (-webkit-min-device-pixel-ratio: 2)
 and (orientation: landscape) {
```

Desktop Tablet Mobile



CSS syntax



CSS syntax



1. Selector

What are you selecting? What element do you want to apply CSS to e.g. H1.



3. Value

What's the value?
Properties have specific values that are applicable e.g. red.

2. Property

What's the property?
What are you trying to change?
E.g. 'color'



1. Selectors



Selectors

Selector	Example
Element	h1 { property: value }
ID	#box { property: value }
Class	.center { text-align: center; }



Live example

Using element selectors to make elements red



Divs & CSS



POLICY & ETHICS

Will Democracy Survive Big Data and Artificial Intelligence?

We are in the middle of a technological upheaval that will transform the way society is organized. We must metal right decisions now

By Dirk Helbing, Bruno S. Frey, Gerd Gigerenzer, Ernst Hafen, Michael Hagner, Yvonne Hofstetter, Jeroen van den Hoven, Roberto V. Zicari, Andrej Zwitter on February 25, 2017









Divs & CSS



POLICY & ETHICS

Will Democracy Survive Big Data div class="center underline"> and Artificial Intelligence?

We are in the middle of a technological upheaval that will transform the way society is organize class="underline">sions now

By Dirk Helbing, Bruno S. Frey, Gerd Gigerenzer, Ernst Hafen, Michael Hagner, Yvonne Hofstetter, Jeroen van den Hoven, Roberto V. Zicari, Andrej Zwitter on February 25, 2017









ID selectors



HTML CSS stylesheet





Class selectors

For re-usable styles



Class selectors

<div class ="center">

<h2 class ="center
 underline blue">

HTML

.center { text-align: center; } .underline { text-decoration: underline; } .blue { color: blue; }

CSS stylesheet



Live examples

Divs & CSS working together



2. Property



CSS syntax



1. Selector

What are you selecting? What element do you want to apply CSS to e.g. H1.

color: red;

2. Property

What's the property?
What are you trying to change?
E.g. 'color'

3. Value

What's the value?
Properties have specific values that are applicable e.g. red.



CSS properties

What's useful to learn?

```
Font-family (chooses the font)

Font-size (chooses the font size)

Text-align (chooses text orientation)

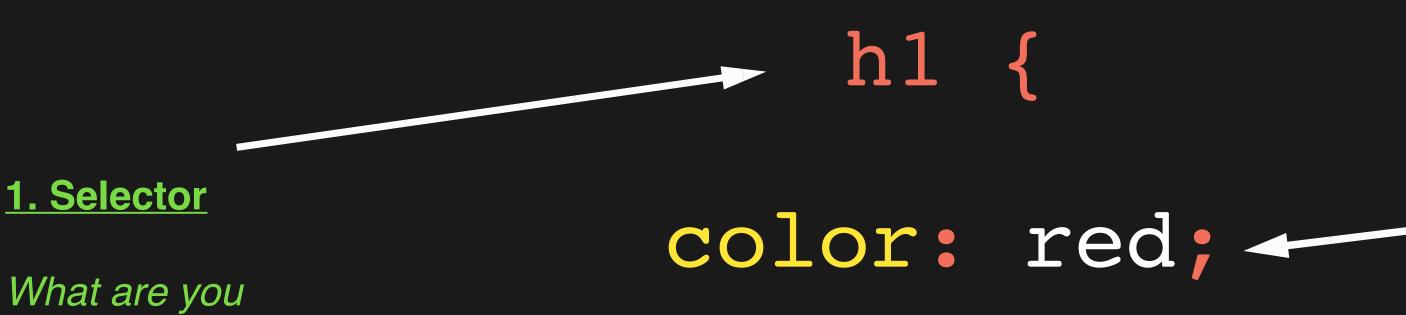
Background-color (sets the background color)
```



3. Value



CSS syntax



What are you selecting? What element do you want to apply CSS to e.g. H1.

2. Property

What's the property?
What are you trying to change?
E.g. 'color'

3. Value

What's the value?
Properties have specific values that are applicable e.g. red.



Resources

Property	Description	Values	Example
color	The color of the element	#RRGGBB (Red, Green, Blue hex values)	<pre>h1 { color: red; }</pre>
text-align	The alignment of an element, usually text	left right center justify	<pre>p { text-align: center; }</pre>
text-decoration	Decorates the text with a variety of funky decorations. Most common is underline.	none underline overline line-through blink inherit	<pre>p { text-decoration: underline; }</pre>
text-transform	Transforms text - often into uppercase.	none capitalize uppercase lowercase	<pre>h2 { text-transform: uppercase; }</pre>
line-height	The height between lines in text	px, %	p { line-height: 1%; }
letter-spacing	Defines the space between letters in text	normal or px value	<pre>p { letter-spacing: 2px; }</pre>
font-family	Defines the font family for text	font or font-family [, font or font-family]	<pre>p { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, Sans Serif; }</pre>
font-size	Defines the size of a font for text	px or em value	p { font-size: 12px; }
			<pre>p { font-weight: normal;</pre>

CSS cheat sheet



Live examples

CSS properties and values

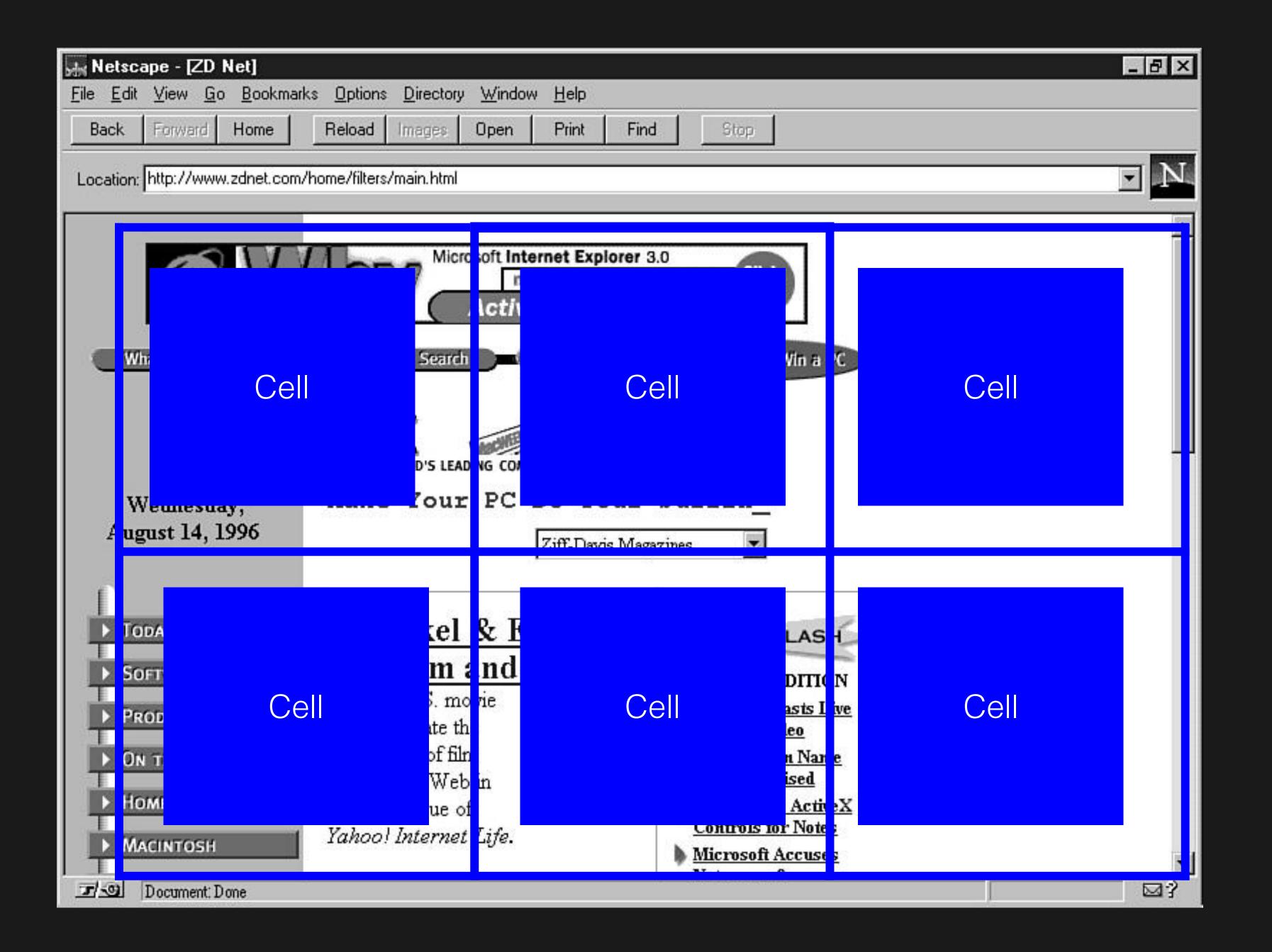


The 2 functions of CSS

Applying styles

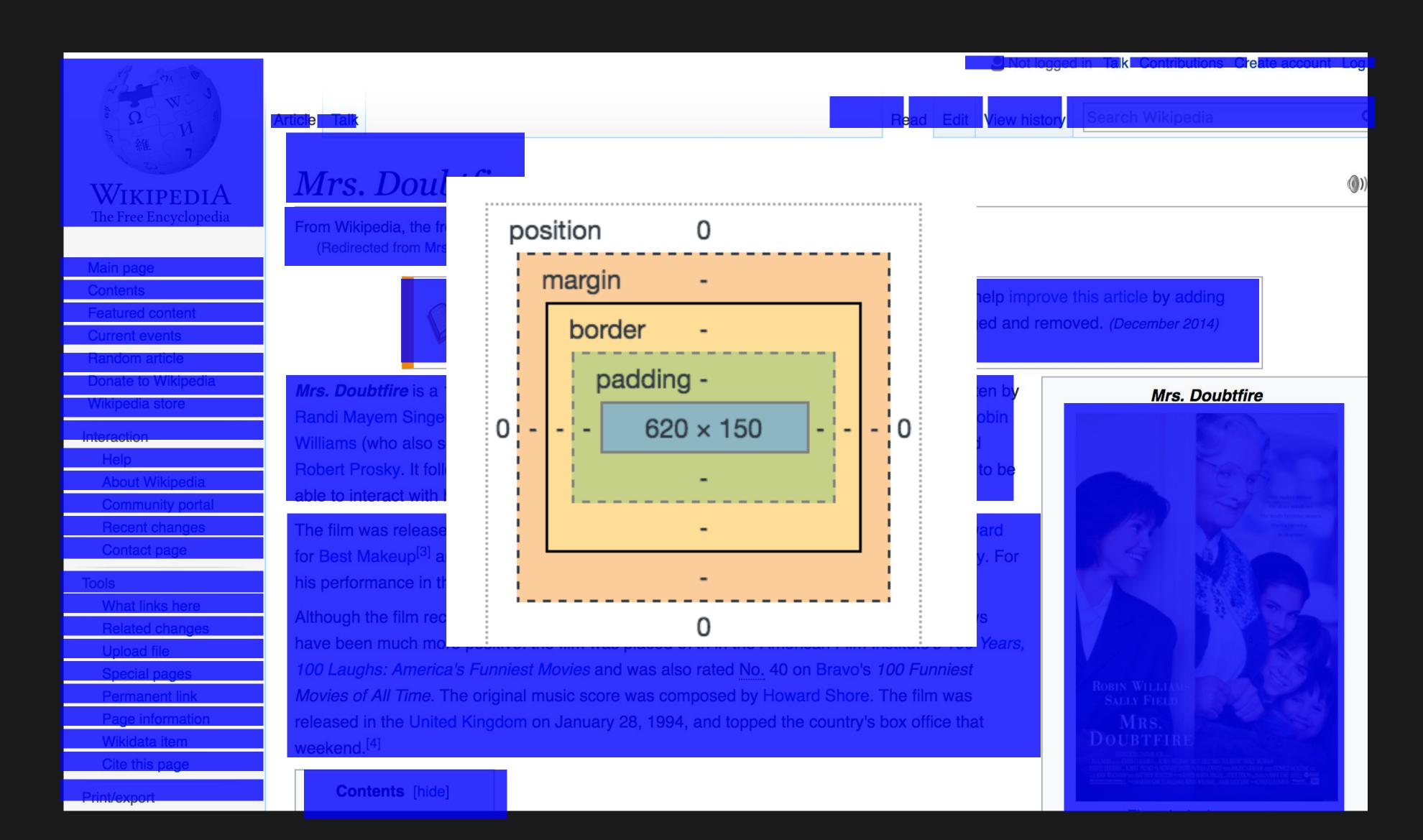
Positioning elements





30px		30px		30px		30px		30px		30px		30px		30px		30px		30px	sn.	30px		30px	
	70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1		70px .span1
	370px .span4											370px .span4					370px .span4						
	170px .span3								870px .span9														
	370px .span4															770px .span8							
7.00																							
	570px .span6											570px .span6											
												1170px span12	2										

The box model





The box model

```
position 0

margin -

border -

padding -

- - 620 × 150 - - - 0

-
```



Live examples

The box model in action



CSS grids and frameworks

Shiny, new toys = shiny, happy developers











Bootstrap Grid System

Bootstrap's grid system allows up to 12 columns across the page.

If you do not want to use all 12 column individually, you can group the columns together to create wider columns:

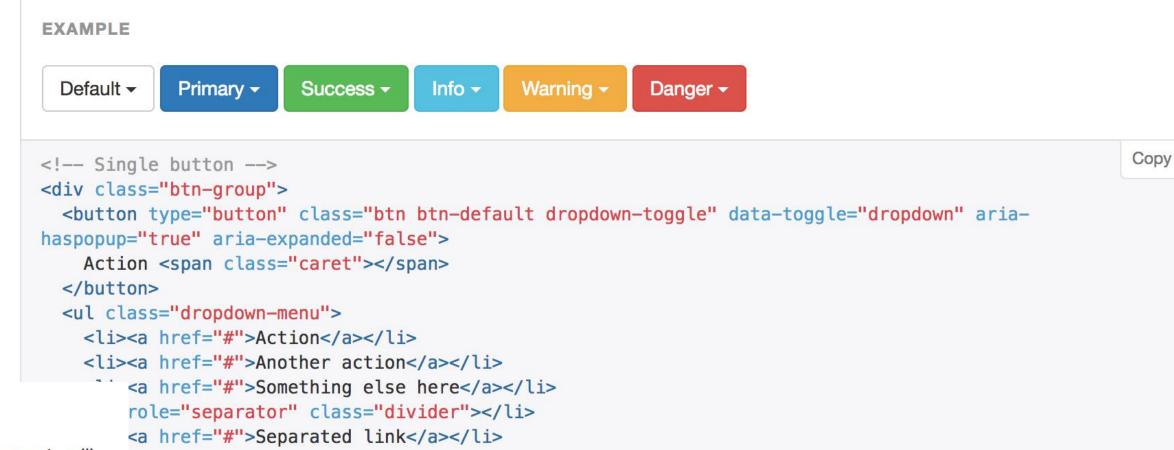
span 1														
	spa	an 4			spa	an 4		span 4						
	spa	n 4			span 8									
		spa	n 6					spa	n 6					
					spai	n 12								

Bootstrap's grid system is responsive, and the columns will re-arrange depending on the screen size: On a big screen it might look better with the content organized in three columns, but on a small screen it would be better if the content items were stacked on top of each other.



Single button dropdowns

Turn a button into a dropdown toggle with some basic markup changes.



Contextual backgrounds

Similar to the contextual text color classes, easily set the background of an element to any contextual class. Anchor components will darken on hover, just like the text classes.

EXAMPLE

Nullam id dolor id nibh ultricies vehicula ut id elit.

Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula.

Maecenas sed diam eget risus varius blandit sit amet non magna.

Etiam porta sem malesuada magna mollis euismod.

Donec ullamcorper nulla non metus auctor fringilla.

```
...
...
...
...
...
```

