



INTRO CSS

XBI



HTML og CSS

CSS (c444)

CSS står
for **Cascading Style Sheet**.

CSS beskriver **hvordan
browseren skal vise** HTML-
elementer.

Med CSS kan du nemt lave
rettelser i alt fra elementer
til hele sider, ja endda rette
flere sites **på én gang**.

CSS styrer, hvordan en
webside skal vises med
farver, størrelser osv



CSS syntax (c445)

SELECTOR



p {

font-family: Arial;}

DECLARATION

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}
```

PROPERTY

VALUE

codepen

<https://codepen.io/tengmushitou/pen/YzZepbK>

HTML

chapter-10/inheritance.html

```
<div class="page">
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of different potato
  varieties.</p>
  <p>They are usually described as early, second
  early and maincrop potatoes.</p>
</div>
```

CSS

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;
  padding: 10px;}
.page {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: inherit;}
```

RESULT

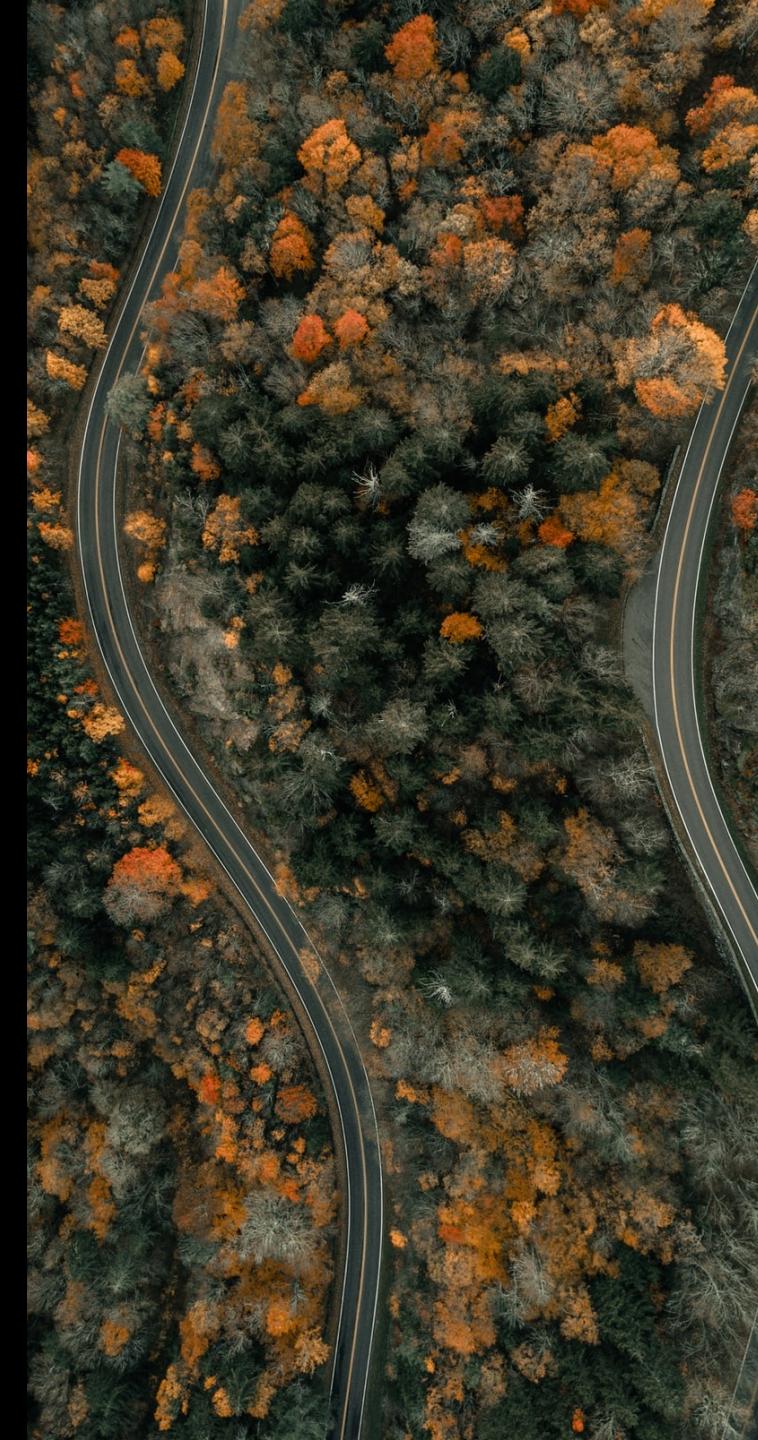
Potatoes

There are dozens of different potato varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

3 Type CSS selektor (c446)

- **Element** selektor fanger alle elementer af en given type og angives med element-typen i CSS: p, h1, a, o.s.v.
- **Id** selektor fanger kun ét element og du bruger dette start-tegn i CSS: # (hash)
- **Class** selektor fanger flere elementer og du bruger dette start-tegn i CSS: . (punktum)



Element selektor type- p

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
}
h1 {
    border: 2px solid green;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

Class selektor

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
    .different {
        color: red;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="different">I am different.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="different">I am different too.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

I am different.

This is a paragraph.

I am different too.

Id selektor

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#p01 {
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p id="p01">I am different.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

I am different.

Afprøv c598 10 min

Id selector vælger kun ét element af gangen.

Id selektor fanger kun ét element
og du bruger dette start-tegn i CSS: # (hash)

Class selektor fanger flere elementer
og du bruger dette start-tegn i CSS: . (punktum)

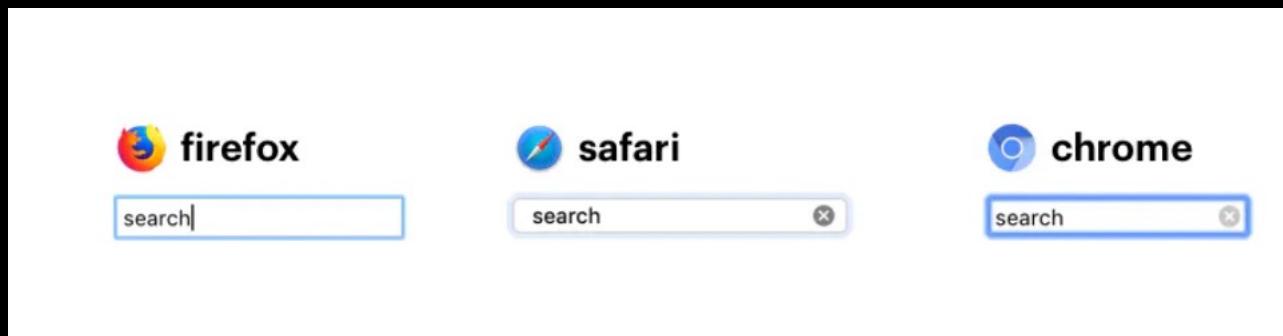
Type selektor fanger alle elementer af en given type
og angives med element-typen i CSS: p, h1, a, o.s.v.

Spørgsmål:

Hvad er forskellen mellem id og class selector?

Universal selektor (CSS Reset) c451

```
* {  
border: 0;  
margin: 0;  
padding: 0;  
}
```



Tre måder at indsætte CSS

c452

Inline CSS

```
<div style="color:red">This text is red</div>
```

Intern

```
<style>
    .red-color { color:red; }
</style>
```

Eksternt

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



Intern

The Cottage Garden

The [cottage garden](#) is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense plantings, and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in [England](#) and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained [English estate gardens](#).

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

Spørgsmål:

Hvad er bedst **at indsætte CSS** (web performance)?

CSS Tekstfarve



Tekstfarve

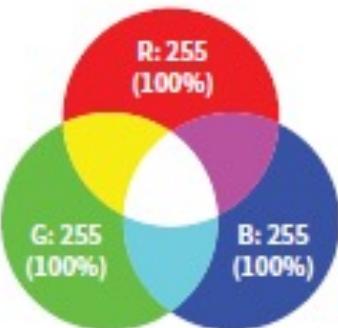
Du kan beskrive farven :

- navn - et farve-navn, som 'red'.
- RGB - en RGB-værdi, som 'rgb(255,0,0)'.
- Hex - en hex værdi, som '#ff0000'.

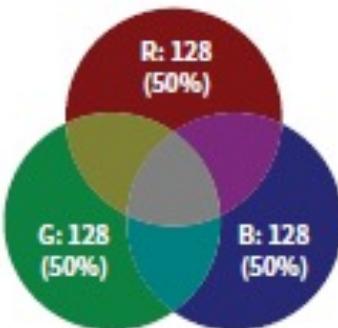
Web farve navn

```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>
```

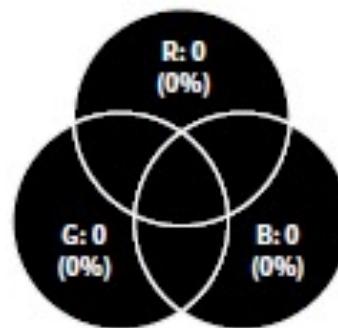
The RGB Color Model



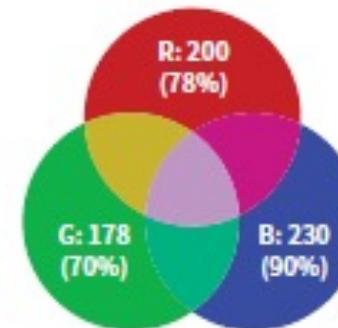
RGB: 255, 255, 255
white



RGB: 128, 128, 128
gray



RGB: 0, 0, 0
black



RGB: 200, 178, 230
pleasant lavender

RGB Model

Hex

#RRGGBB

Hex
RED
value

Hex
GREEN
value

Hex
BLUE
value

The diagram illustrates a hex color code. It begins with a black hash symbol (#). Following the hash are six letters: R, R, G, G, B, and B. Each pair of letters represents a hex value for a specific color component. Below the first R is a bracket labeled "Hex RED value". Below the second R is a bracket labeled "Hex GREEN value". Below the last two letters (B and B) is a bracket labeled "Hex BLUE value".

Rgba

Playing with RGBa

Playing with RGBa

Playing with RGBa

color: rgba(0, 0, 0, .1);

color: rgba(0, 0, 0, .5);

color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 1);

CSS
challenge1
nye farve

