Lecture – Housekeeping

❏ The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
  ❏ Please review Code of Conduct (in Student Undertaking Agreement) if unsure
❏ No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
❏ Q&A session at the end of the lesson, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions.
❏ Should you have any questions after the lecture, please schedule a mentor session.
❏ For all non-academic questions, please submit a query: www.hyperiondev.com/support

Lecture Objectives

1. CSS Basics
2. Adding CSS to web pages
3. Syntax of CSS

CSS

❏ CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a styling language used to add style to a webpage.
❏ HTML provides structure and adds content to a webpage, while CSS enhances the visual presentation of that content through various styles.
❏ The basic syntax of CSS includes 3 main parts:
   ❏ selector - specifies the HTML element that we want to apply the styles
   ❏ property1 / property2- specifies the attribute of HTML elements that we want to change (color, background, and so on)
   ❏ value - specifies the new value you want to assign to the property (color of the text to red, background to gray, and so on)

   ```
   p {
      color: blue;
   }
   ```

CSS in web pages

❑ CSS is used for styling the look and formatting of a document written in HTML.
❑ Inline CSS: Styles added directly to the HTML element.
❑ Internal CSS: Styles defined at the head section of the document.
❑ External CSS: Styles defined in a separate file.

```html
<p style="color:red">This paragraph is styled with inline CSS.</p>


<head>
   <style>
     p {
        color: red;
     }
   </style>
</head>
```

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External CSS

❏ External CSS is an approach to applying CSS styles to HTML pages by defining the CSS in a separate file.

❏ style.css

```
p {
    color: blue;
}
```

❏ index.html
```
<head>
    <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <title>Browser</title>
</head>
```

CSS Selectors

1. Type (Tag) Selectors
- ❏ Syntax: element { property: value; }
- ❏ Example: p { color: #333; font-size: 16px; }
- ❏ Targets all elements of a specified type, e.g., all <p> elements on the page.
- ❏ Useful for applying general styles to specific elements across the entire page.

2. Class Selectors
- ❏ Syntax: .classname { property: value; }
- ❏ Example: .highlight { background-color: yellow; }
- ❏ Targets elements with a specific class attribute value, e.g., <div class="highlight">.
- ❏ Can be applied to multiple elements with the same class.

CSS Selectors

3. ID Selectors
- ❏ Syntax: #id { property: value; }
- ❏ Example: #header { font-size: 24px; }
- ❏ Targets a single element with a specific ID attribute value, e.g., <div id="header">.
- ❏ IDs should be unique on a page; use for specific, one-of-a-kind styling.

4. Attribute Selectors
- ❏ Syntax: [attribute="value"] { property: value; }
- ❏ Example: [type="submit"] { background-color: #008CBA; }
- ❏ Targets elements with a specific attribute value, e.g., <input type="submit">.
- ❏ Offers flexibility in targeting elements based on attribute values.

References

- https://www.programiz.com/css
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/CSS_basics
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/First_steps/What_is_CSS

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Questions and Answers

Thank You!