

So far

How web worksClient/server – request/response - HTTP

Web browsersSends requests & renders response

-HTML

Tags: headers, inputs, etc.

This week

- Adding style to HTML
- Basic CSS rules
 Styles, selectors, precedence, units
- Spacing Box model: margin, border, padding
- Layout Positioning, flexbox, grid

CSS styles

HTML elements & attributes

```
<img src="a.jpg" />, <a href="http://google.com">
```

Style attribute

Describes how the element should look like

Usage:

```
<h1 style="color: red"> Hello </h1>
<div style="width: 50px; height: 60px"> ... </div>
```

CSS basic properties

color

height

background-color

z-index

font-size

font-family

text-align

list-style-type

width

opacity

Stylesheets

Inline styles make our HTML crowded and dirty
 Generally not recommended

Cannot be applied to multiple elements

Solution: style tags

Or stylesheets: a separate CSS file

Stylesheets

- Recommended to be placed inside <head> element
- CSS file

```
Put css content in a file (name usually ending with .css)
Then inside <head>: link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
```

Selectors

Styles can be applied to an arbitrary set of elements

A specific element: the id attribute

A set of elements: the class attribute

Selectors

CSS content (inside <style> or stylesheet) /* Makes all paragraphs red */ color: red; /* Specifies the size of the element with id `big-text` */ #big-text { font-family: Arial; font-size: 20px; /* Aligns all elements from class `center` */ .center { text-align: center;

Combined Selectors

The AND condition

```
h1#big-text {
  .text.center {
   .text#big-text {
   button.btn {
```

The OR condition

```
h1, h2, p {
h1, .center {
```

Descendant condition

```
div #big-text {
.center .text {
```

Immediate child condition

```
p > span {
.form-field > div {
```

Adjacent sibling condition

```
p + div {
```

Pseudo-classes

Mouse over a link

```
a:hover {
    cursor: pointer;
}
```

First & last child

```
div#main:first-child {
    width: 100%;
}
```

Nth child!

```
.red:nth-child(5) {
   z-index: 999;
}
```

Precedence

Visit https://wattenberger.com/blog/css-cascade

- Inline css overrides stylesheets and <style> tags
- More specific selectors overrides less specific ones #ID > .class > tag .class1.class2 > .class1
- Later rules override earlier ones
- To evade these:
 Use the !important keyword

Units

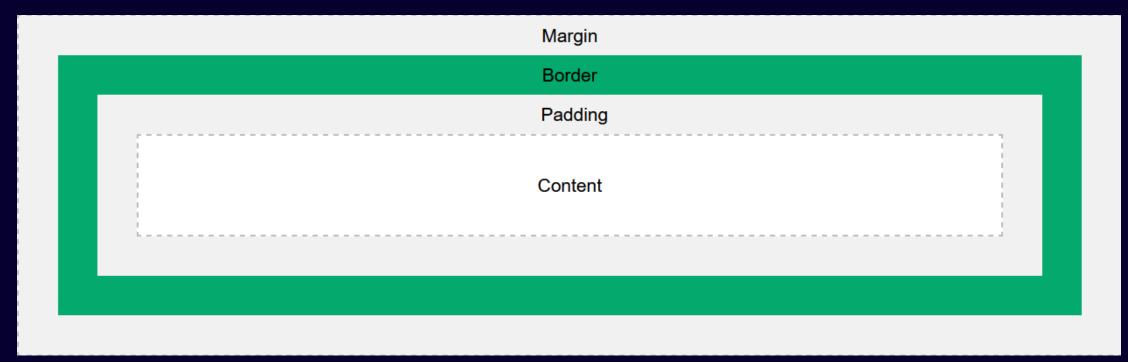
■ For width, margin, font-size, etc.

fr: fraction (of the available space)

- Absolute lengths cm, in, px
- Relative lengths %, vw: 1% of viewpoint width em: element's font-size, rem: root element's font-size (usually for font-size)

Questions?

Box Model



Source: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp

Spacing

Border

border-style: solid/dotted/... border-width: 10px/thin/0px

border-color: red/white/#fa23ca

border-radius: 5px

The shortcut

border: 10px solid red;

Style a specific edge

border-top-color, border-leftwidth

Combine edges

Top-right-bottom-left

border-width: 1px 2px 3px 5px;

• Alternative

Top&bottom - left&right

border-width: 1px 2px;

Margin vs padding

- Margin: the space around element's borders
- Padding: the space between borders and content
- Similar rules as border-width

```
padding: 0;
margin-left: 10px;
padding: 10px 0;
```

Margin can have negative values

Layout

Visit https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp

- Properties
 Top, bottom, left, and right
 Position specifies how they should be interpreted
- position: fixed relative to the browser's view

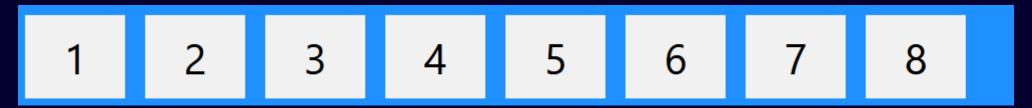
Default is position: static
 No specific positioning
 Ignores the 4 properties

Position: absolute
Relative to nearest positioned ancestor

position: relative
 Relative to its normal (static) position

position: stickySticks to top if user scrolls

Flexbox



Source: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_flexbox.asp

Flexbox

Flexibly places items inside the parent element (aka container)

- Container's style
 display: flex;
- To wrap items on overflow flex-wrap: wrap;
- Space between items with justify-content right, left, center, space-evenly, space-between, space-around

Flex items

Visit https://flexboxfroggy.com/

- flex-grow: how much it should grow if there is extra space
- flex-shrink: how much it can shrink if there is not enough space
- Both are relative to other items
- flex-basis: initial length of the item
- flex: shortcut for flex-grow, flex-shrink, and flex-basis

Grid Layout Visit https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_grid.asp

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

Grid layout

Parent element or container

```
display: grid;
```

Specify how it looks like

```
grid-template-columns: auto auto;
grid-template-columns: 20px 10% auto;
grid-template-rows: 50px 100px;
```

Gaps and Space between columns/rows

```
grid-column-gap: 10px;
grid-row-gap: 1em;
justify-content: space-evenly; /* columns */
align-content: center; /* rows */
```

Grid Item

Visit https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_grid_item.asp

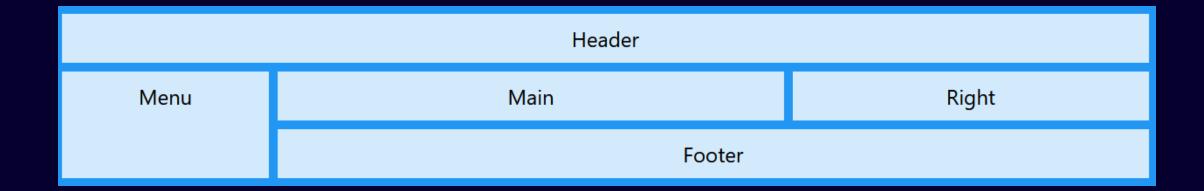
Specifies which columns/rows to place the item

```
Start & end
grid-column: 1 / 5;
```

Start & length
 grid-row: 2 / span 4;

Assign names with grid-area

Exercise



Questions?

Also visit https://cssgridgarden.com/

Responsive design

- Should render well in different devices
 Wide screeners, laptops, tablets, smart phones
- General tip: avoid absolute lengths
 Use width: 10% or 2em instead of 100px
 Use rem for font-sizes
- Most times, a new design is needed for phones
 @media queries
 https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_mediaqueries.asp

CSS frameworks

- Include thousands of pre-defined classes
- Bootstrap https://getbootstrap.com
- Semantic https://semantic-ui.com
- Bulma https://bulma.io
- React-only frameworks: Material UI, Ant Design, etc.

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Next week

- Intro to JavaScript
- Objects and functions
- Scope
- Closures
- Arrow functions