the Develop Course

{CODENATION}

An introduction to CSS

{CODENATION}

First things first

Write a function called dataChecker which takes two parameters (string, number).
If the string is equal to 'codenation' and the number is equal to 1 then log to the console a template string to tell us both are correct.
If the string is 'codenation' but the number isn't 1 log to the console a template string that tells us the string was correct but the number was wrong.

Finally if the string was not equal to 'codenation' then log to the console a template string which tells us that the string was wrong.

Learning Objectives

To understand what CSS is and what it's used for.

To understand CSS syntax and selectors.

To be familiar with some common CSS properties.

"Triad of cornerstone technologies for the web"

What is css?

Cascading Style Sheets; a language used to specify how documents are presented to the user.

Web browsers apply CSS rules to a document which affects what they look like.

CSS rules

CSS rules are formed using a list of properties which we give values (quite similar to key-value pairs in Javascript objects).

CSS rules apply a list of properties to specific HTML elements, which we target using selectors. Let's take a look!

HTML

CSS

```
selector {
  property: value;
  property: value;
  property: value;
}


h1 {
  color: red;
  margin: 50px;
}

p {
  color: blue;
  padding: 50px;
}
```

This is the **syntax** for a CSS rule

The **selector** is the element(s) we want the rules to apply to. Then we have a list of **property: value;** pairs.

Let's talk about selectors first.

CSS rules

There are different ways we can select our HTML element(s).

We can target them directly by their element type, and our CSS rules will apply to all of them on the page.

CSS element syntax

```
element {
    property: value;
}
```

We can use the element name when selecting them in our CSS.

HTML

```html
<div>

    <h1> Hello Code Nation </h1>



    <div>
      <h1> Hello Code Nation </h1>
      <p> This is a paragraph </p>
    </div>

</div>
```

CSS

```css

h1 {
  color: red;
}
```

Hello Code Nation

Hello Code Nation

This is a paragraph

When we apply these rules to a h1 element, it will apply to ALL h1 elements on our page

CSS rules

There are other ways we can select our HTML element(s).

Before we look at those though, we must step back to HTML attributes.

Classes and IDs

We can add ID and class attributes to our HTML elements. This makes selecting them easy in our CSS.

<tag class="myClass" id="myId"> </tag>

The same class can be used as many times as we like. An id can only be used once (it is unique for that element)

CSS rules

We use classes when we have multiple elements we want to apply the same rules to.

We use ids when we have only one element we want to apply rules to.

We can also give multiple classes to the same element.

HTML

```html
<div class="wrapper">

    <h1 class="title" id="myTitle"> Hello Code Nation </h1>



    <div class="main">
      <h1 class="title" id="sectionTitle"> Hello Code Nation </h1>
      <p class="para1 para2"> This is a paragraph </p>
    </div>

</div>
```

CSS

```css

.title {
  color: blue;
}

#sectionTitle{
  font-family: sans-serif;
}
```

Hello Code Nation

Hello Code Nation

This is a paragraph

We use classes when we have multiple elements we want to apply the same rules to.

HTML

```html
<div class="wrapper">

    <h1 class="title" id="myTitle"> Hello Code Nation </h1>



    <div class="main">
      <h1 class="title" id="sectionTitle"> Hello Code Nation </h1>
      <p class="para1 para2"> This is a paragraph </p>
    </div>

</div>
```

CSS

```css

.title {
  color: blue;
}

#sectionTitle{
  font-family: sans-serif;
}
```

Hello Code Nation

Hello Code Nation

This is a paragraph

We use ids when we have only one element we want to apply rules to.

CSS .class syntax

```
.class {
    property: value;
}
```

We use a dot before our class name in css

CSS multiple classes

HTML

```html
<h1 class="makeMeRed"> Hello </h1>

<h1 class = "type2 makeMeRed"> Hello </h1>

<h1 class="type1 makeMeRed"> Hello </h1>

<h1 class="type1"> Hello </h1>
```

CSS

```css
.makeMeRed {
  color: red;
}

.type1 {
  font-family: 'courier';
}

.type2 {
  font-family:  'arial';
}
```

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

Three of the h1 elements have the makeMeRed class, but they can still have other classes (like different fonts)

CSS #id syntax

```
#idname {
    property: value;
}
```

We use a hash before our id name in css

ids are unique.

They can only be used on one element

By using selectors

We can apply CSS properties to our HTML

Common CSS properties examples

```
color: red;
font-size: 200%;
font-family: sans-serif;
```

These can be applied to text elements

```
background-colour: blue;
width:  100%;
height: 100%;
text-align: center;
```

These can be applied to container elements, like divs

These are a tiny amount of common css properties. There are loads!

Activity

Let's add some style to the HTML you wrote yesterday.

Remember to add class attributes to elements if you want them to share CSS rules. If you are targeting just one element, use an id attribute.

Revisiting Learning Objectives

To understand what CSS is and what it's used for.

To understand CSS syntax and selectors.

To be familiar with some common CSS properties.