CSS

BUT FIRST

Do you remember HTML?

TRY OUT

ASSIGNMENT 01

SEMANTICS

```
<main>
 <section>
  <div>
   Content A
  </div>
  <div>
   Content B
  </div>
 </section>
</main>
```

Think about how elements nest,
why would developers do this?

TRY OUT

ASSIGNMENT 02

HTML TABLES

I made one for you on Codepen:
http://codepen.io/staypuftman/pen/NNwzYj

Go check it out!

TABLE THINGS TO KNOW

- Tables are like mini-HTML docs:

```
<table>
 <thead></thead>
 <tbody></tbody>
</table>
```

- The head contains the row of identifying columns

- The body contains the rows of content

TRY OUT

ASSIGNMENT 03

What are the two most important things to remember about HTML?

IT'S NOT CODE!

SEMANTICS MATTER.

CSS

Let's Talk Basics

ANATOMY OF CSS

```
p { color: purple; }
```

Selector Property Value

WHAT STYLES LOOK LIKE

```
p {
   color: white;
   text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Which one is the selector, value, property?

SELECTORS

```
p {
   color: white;
   text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Selectors tell the browser where to apply the style.

SELECTORS

```
p, div {
   color: white;
   text-decoration: underline;
}
```

You can have two selectors together - mixing HTML elements and custom classes if you like.

SELECTORS

```
p, div, .my-class, #yourID {
   color: white;
   text-decoration: underline;
}
```

You can have an unlimited number of selectors together, just separate with a comma. You can also include classes and IDs.

SELECTORS

```
div.my-class {
   color: white;
   text-decoration: underline;
}
```

What is being selected here?

YOUR TURN

ASSIGNMENT 04

PROPERTIES

```
p {
  color: white;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Properties are parts of the CSS spec that control style behavior. Most are logically named, but not all.

PROPERTIES

are

ALWAYS

followed by a colon and a

VALUE

PROPERTIES + VALUES

```
p {
   color: white;
}
```

You must have at least one property / value pair per selector (otherwise nothing happens). They MUST end with a semicolon - ALWAYS!

PROPERTIES + VALUES

```
p {
   color: white;
   font-weight: bold;
   padding: 15px;
   text-decoration: underline;
}
```

You can have an unlimited amount of property/value pairs in a style declaration.

There is a universe of CSS

PROPERTIES + VALUES

A good dev knows what planet they are on

IMPORTANT PROPERTIES

`background` - what's behind an elements
`border` - edge of an elements
`color` - sets color of text
`font` - controls font family, size, style, weight
`height` - how tall an element is
`margin` - space between two elements
`padding` - space inside of an element
`text-align` - which direction text lines up
`text-decoration` - underlines or crosses out text
`text-transform` - controls capitalization / uppercase

QUICK STYLING TIPS

- Always put a new style on a new line
- Try to alphabetize your styles
- Use external stylesheets
- Use white space so people can read your code - think logically.

YOUR TURN

ASSIGNMENT 05

CASCADING

What does that mean?

Think of the DOM tree as a real tree

```
<main>
 <section>
  <div class=“a”>
   Content A
  </div>
  <div class=“b”>
   Content B
  </div>
 </section>
</main>
```

DOM tree

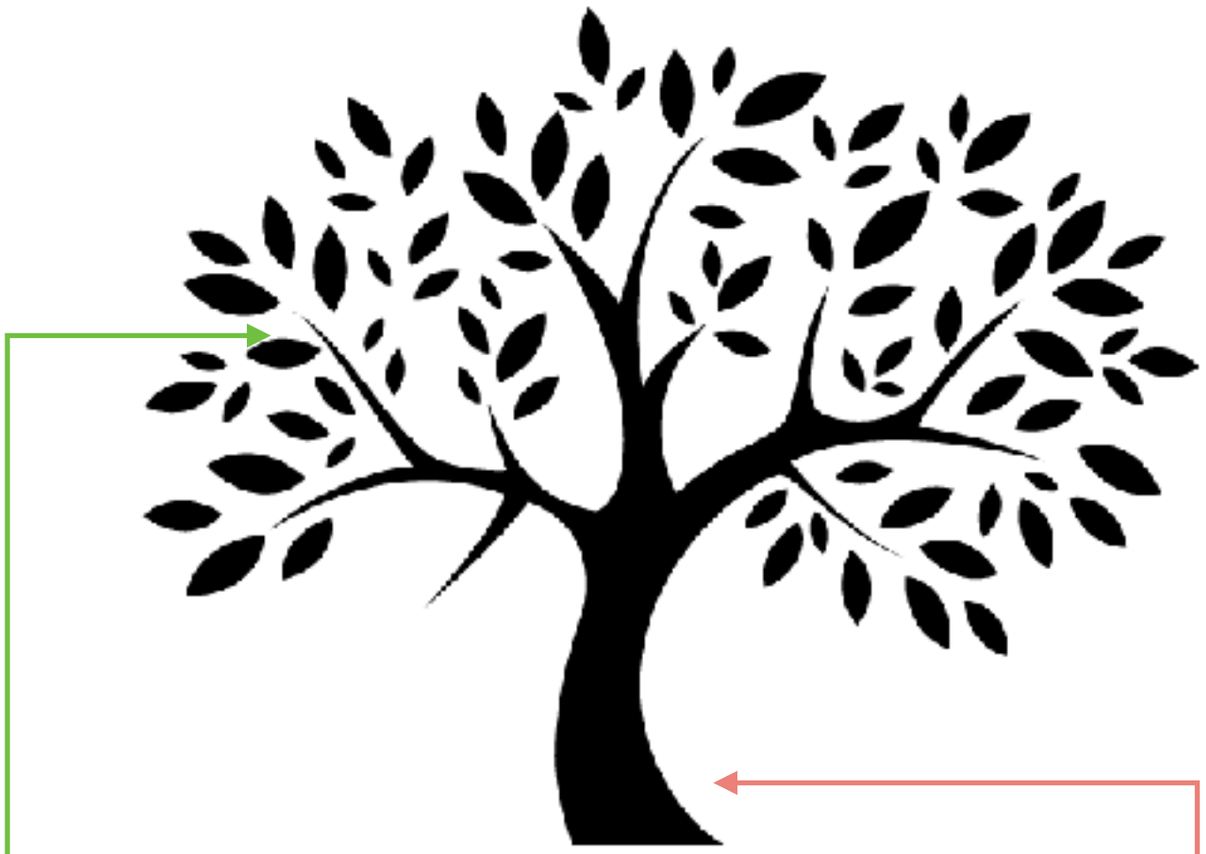
Real tree

Styles

CASCADE

through your document following basic ‘trunk’ elements down to the ‘leaves’

What if I apply my styles at each of these spots? What happens?



<main>

The more…

GENERAL

your selector is (like `body`, `img`, or `p`) the more your style will

CASCADE

throughout your HTML document(s).

The more…

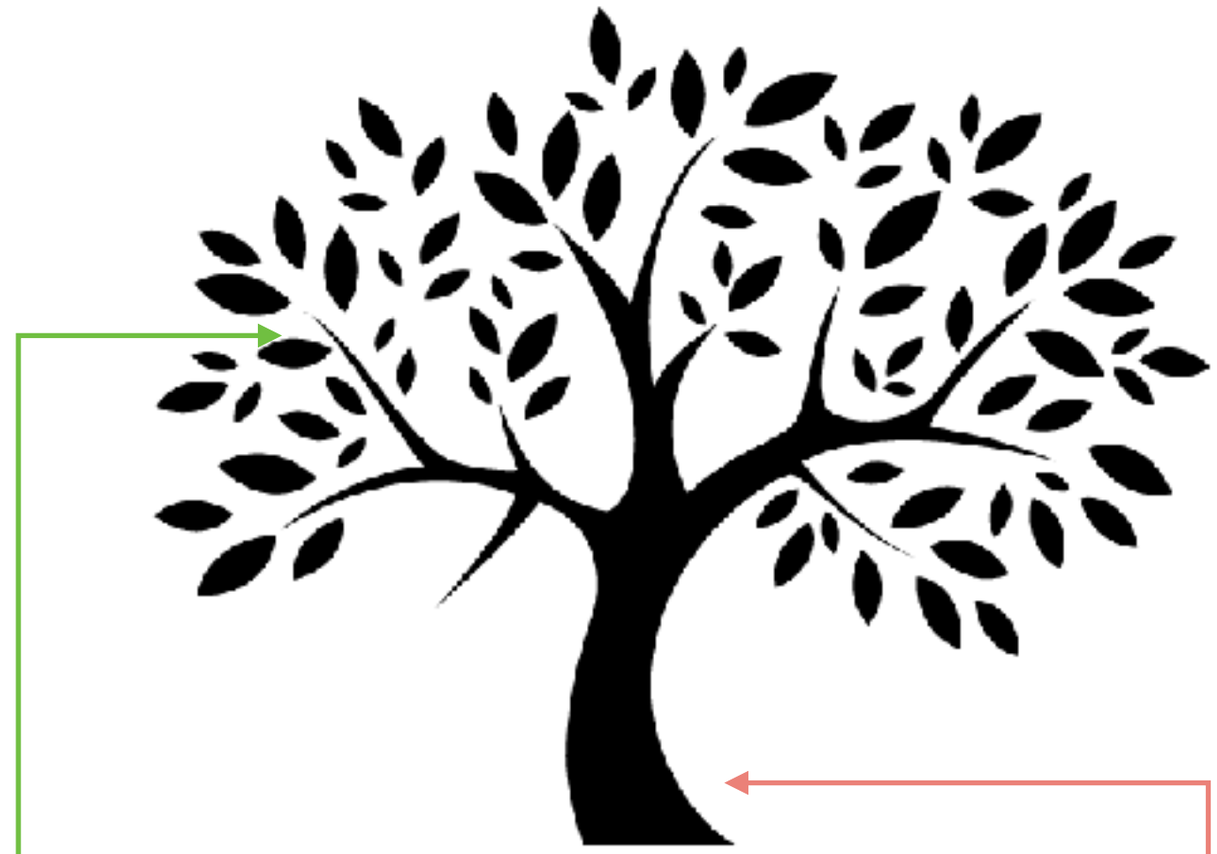
SPECIFIC

your selector is (like `#my-id`, `.my-class`) the more your style will

NOT CASCADE

throughout your HTML document(s).

Styling `<main>` styles the whole tree
Styling `.a` styles a leaf



`<div class=“a”>`

`<main>`

SPECIFIC SELECTORS

(like `#my-id`, `.my-class`)

OVERRIDE

GENERAL SELECTORS

(like `div`, `h2`, `body`)

!IMPORTANT

```
.make-it-white {
  color: white !important;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

- Using !important makes this style jump out of the DOM tree order, take precedence over all other styles

- If you use this in your work regularly, I will not be happy.

LINKING FILES

BASIC LINKAGES

For stylesheets (CSS):

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

ABSOLUTE VS RELATIVE

Relative paths are missing the http:// stuff:

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

Absolute paths have the http:// stuff. You'll generally see them with anchor tags, like this:

```
<a href="https://google.com">Google</a>
```

ABSOLUTE VS RELATIVE

Relative paths can use dot notation to reference folders above them

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

TRY IT OUT

Make some relative links and folders
in Assignment 05

HOMEWORK TIME

Start on your homework and see where you have questions.

FOR NEXT TIME

HW Assignment Complete
CSS Box Model
CSS Layouts
Come to Office Hours!