

the Master Course

{C0DENATION}

Web Technologies

Intro to CSS

{CODENATION}

First Things First...

HTML

... write a function called **dataChecker** which takes **two parameters** (string, rank). If the string is **equal to 'codenation'** and the rank is **equal to 1** then log to the console a template string. If the string is 'codenation' but the rank **isn't 1** log to the console a relevant template string.

Finally, if both parameters are incorrect log a relevant template string to the console.

Learning Objectives

To explore CSS and what it's used for

To discover basic CSS syntax and selectors are and be able to write your own

To be familiar with some common CSS properties

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets



CSS

How do we...

... add **CSS**!

Inline Style

...least common method and
should be avoided

CSS

Internal Style Sheet

...another uncommon method
and **should be avoided**

External Style Sheet

...the **most common method** and
should be used **most of the time**





CSS

So lets...

... add an **External Style Sheet!**

Adding an External Style Sheet

CSS

create a new file and name it **main.css**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="main.css">
  <title>Website title</title>
</head>
<body>
  Content here...
</body>
</html>
```

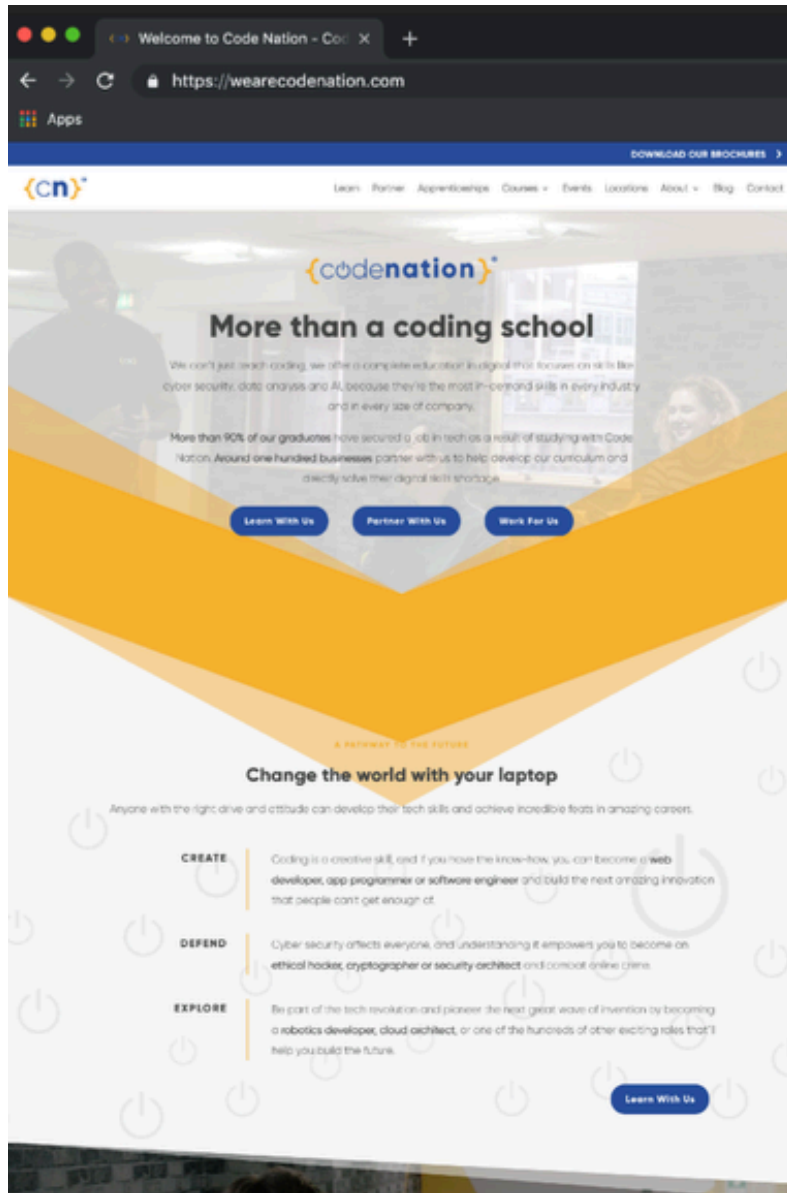
Make sure the path to the css file is correct



CSS

A little tip!

... this is an important one!



CSS

Always **start from the top** and **work to the bottom** when doing any styling

Think about the **whole body** (font, color). Think about **Navigation**. Think about **Headings**. Think about **Paragraphs**.



[Wireframe YouTube Tutorial >](#)



HTML

CSS Syntax

... rules are formed using a list of **properties** which we give values to.



HTML

CSS Properties

... apply to specific HTML Elements
which we target using **selectors**.




HTML

CSS Selectors

...are used to find HTML Elements
based on their **tag name, id, class,**
attribute etc.

The whole html!

```
* {  
  background-color: aliceblue;  
  font-size: 12px;  
}  
  
* {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
}
```



Element Selector

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 12px;  
}
```

```
elementtag {  
    property: value;  
    property: value;  
}
```


ID Selector

```
#aboutme {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 20px;  
}
```

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

Class Selector

```
.container {  
    background-color: firebrick;  
}
```

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

Group Selectors

You can set the same styling to different groups

```
h1, h2, p{  
  color: violet;  
}
```





HTML

Defining in HTML

...through IDs, classes and more!

IDs

CSS

Unique, cannot start with a number

```
<p id="para1">About Me</p>
#para1 {
  color: blue;
}
```

Classes

Can have more than one style so add as many as required

```
<p class="center large">Hello World</p>
.center {
  text-align: center;
}
* another set of styling for "large"
```

Example of CSS multiple classes

CSS

index.html

```
<p class = "makeMeRed">Hello</p>
<p class = "char1 makeMeRed">Hello</p>
<p class = "char2 makeMeRed">Hello</p>
<p class = "char1">Hello</p>
```

style.css

```
.makeMeRed {
    color: red;
}
.char1{
    font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;
}
.char2{
    font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello



CSS

The All Important

...box model

Box Model: Design & Layout

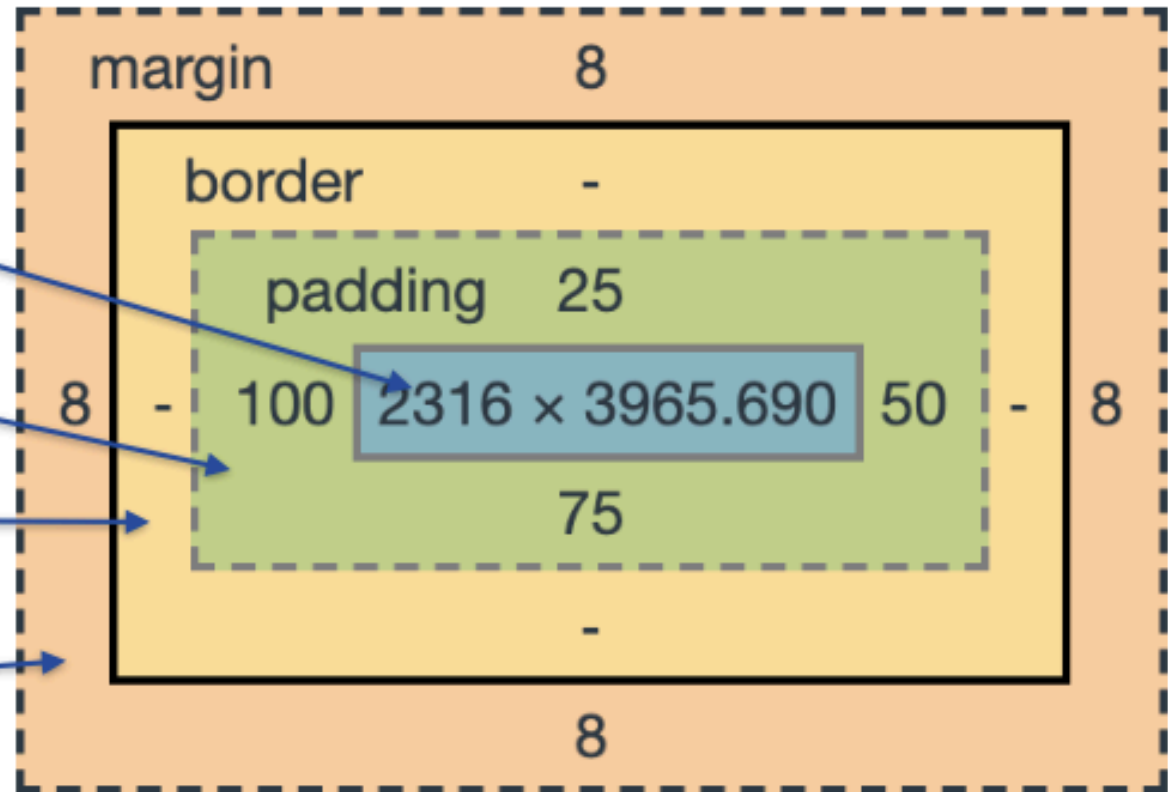
CSS

Content

Padding

Border

Margin



Box Model: Design & Layout

CSS

Content

> The content of the box, where text and images appear.

Padding

> Clears an area **around** the content. The Padding is transparent

Border

> A border that goes around the padding and content.

Margin

> Clears and area outside the border. The Margin is transparent.

Box Sizing

CSS

Defines how the **width and height** of an element are calculated, should they include padding and border?

```
* {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

Padding Example

CSS

```
* {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;  
}
```

- Padding applied: top 25, right 50, bottom 75, left 100
- Three values: top, right and left, bottom
- Two values: top and bottom
- One value: all for paddings



CSS

A little extra
...element sizing

Height & Width of Elements

CSS

You can set the sizes of any element to how you like. These are the main ones to look for:

Auto: The browser calculates the width

Length: Defines the width in px for example

%: Defines the width in percentage of the containing block

```
img {  
  width: 100%;  
}
```

Set the image to 100% of the original size



CSS

A little extra
...colors

Three Main Color Values

CSS

String
Tomato



HEX
#ff6347



RGB
255, 99, 71



There are many many more.... (RGBA, HSL, HSLA)

{ CODENATION }



CSS

A little extra
...fonts

Font Properties

Font Family

... changes font

Font-style

... changes font style
(normal, italicise).

Font-size

... changes font size

Font-weight

... changes font size
width with pixels.

There are many many more.... (text-transform etc)

Google Fonts

We can import fonts that are not commonly used in HTML.

fonts.google.com is the one to use.

```
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto+Mono:400,500');  
  
h1 {  
  font-family: 'Roboto Mono', monospace;  
}
```

Lets take a look...



CSS

A little extra

...media queries

Media Queries

Media queries allow us to **change styles depending on particular parameters** like screen width or device type.

```
@media (max-width: 800px) {  
  .sidebar {  
    display: none;  
  }  
  
  .main {  
    width: 80%;  
  }  
}  
  
@media (min-width: 30em) and (orientation: landscape) {  
  #container {  
    flex-direction: column;  
    justify-content: center;  
  }  
}
```

Lets take a look...

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Activity

HTML

Add **CSS to all HTML pages** you have created so far.

Add **Class Attributes** to elements if you want them to share certain CSS rules. If you are targeting just one element, use an **ID attribute**.

Stretch

You can add IDs so you can jump to a part of a page.

Read more here: <https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/jump-link-same-page>



CSS

More info...

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS>

For later...

... take a look at **Flexbox**.

CSS

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout/Flexbox

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYq5PXgSsbE>

Can you **name a Flex property**?
How can you **centre a div in Flex box**?