

IK WIL

CSS Module - 02

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getting to know CSS

Designing and layouting pages

- CSS basics
- CSS 3

Doel CSS – pagina's vormgeven

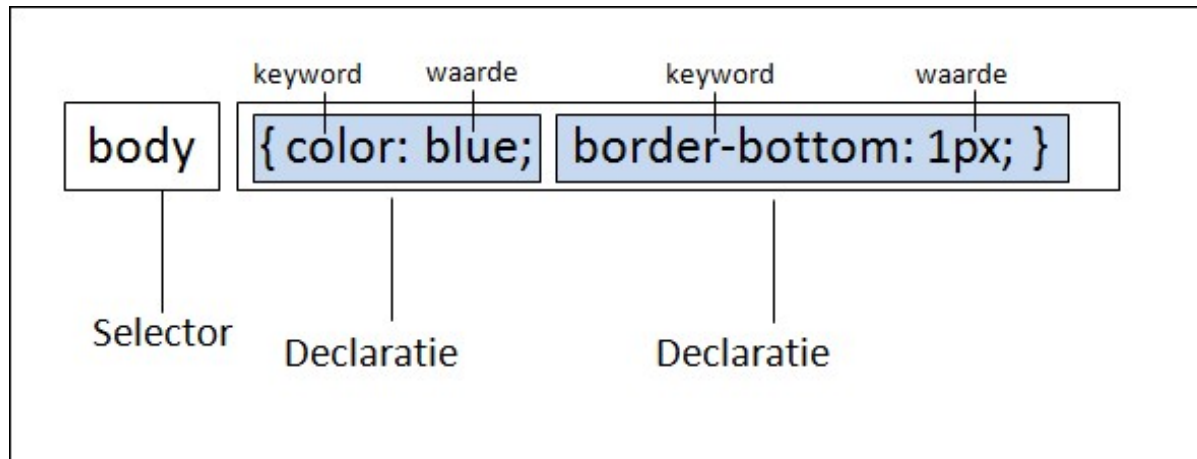
- CSS - **Cascading Style Sheets**
- All formatting options on web pages
 - Foreground and background colours
 - Fonts, font sizes, line spacing
 - Margins inside and outside elements
 - Columns
- And so on...

Basic syntax

```
body{  
    color : #FF99CC;  
    background-color : #FFFFFF;  
    font-family : arial, sans-serif;  
    margin : 10px;  
    padding : 10px;  
}
```

Important concepts:

- *selectors en declarations*
- CSS- *“rules”*



Characteristics:

- selectors are written in **lower case**.
- The rule is between **{ ... }**
- Each declaration has a **name** (key) and a **value**
- Key and value are separated by a **colon**
- Each declaration is closed with a **semicolon**;
- A rule can have **many declarations**

Using styles in HTML

- Embedded stylesheet
 - Within `<style>...</style>` in the header of the page
- Linked stylesheet
 - Using `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />`
- Advantage linked stylesheets:
 - Reusability
 - Separate development by designer



In Vue

- Styles in Components
- If you just declare `<style>...</style>`
 - Styles have *global scope*
- If you use `<style scoped>...</style>`
 - Styles have *local (component) scope*

```
<!-- Add "scoped" attribute to limit CSS to this component only -->
<style scoped>
h3 {
  margin: 40px 0 0;
}
...
</style>
```

Some basic rules

```
color : #rrggbb;  
font-family : fontName;  
font-size : 14px;  
font-weight : bold | normal;  
text-decoration : underline | none;  
text-align : left | right | center;  
line-height : 20px;
```

See also <http://www.w3schools.com/css/>

CSS Tutorial

CSS HOME

- CSS Introduction
- CSS Syntax
- CSS How To
- CSS Colors
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Borders
- CSS Margins
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Fonts
- CSS Icons
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display
- CSS Max-width
- CSS Position
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Float

CSS Tutorial

[< Home](#)[Next >](#)

CSS is a language that describes the style of an HTML document.

CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

This tutorial will teach you CSS from basic to advanced.

Examples in Each Chapter

This CSS tutorial contains hundreds of CSS examples.

With our online editor, you can edit the CSS, and click on a button to view the result.

CSS Example

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {
```

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

3 types Selectors

- HTML Elements

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
p {...}
```

- Classes

```
<p class="className">...</p>
```

```
.className {... }
```

- Id's

```
<p id="idName">...</p>
```

```
#idName {...}
```

Selector Rules

- Divide your HTML document and determine the logical parts. Name them with an `id` or `class`.
- An `id` must be **unique** within a page. It may only occur once.
- A `class` can be used **unlimitedly**.
- Elements can have **several classes**! They complement each other.

Syntax on selectors

- Selector names may only contain **letters, numbers, hyphens** and **underscores**
- Selector name may **never begin with a number**
- Selector name must **never contain spaces**
- Selectors may be **combined!**
 - `div#content`
 - `main.links`
 - `a.extern: hover`
 - `table#telefoonnummers`

Contextual and multiple selectors

- Greater specificity for selectors
- Spaces: rule is valid for *nested* elements
 - `ul li a { ... }` targets all hyperlinks inside `li`-tags, inside `ul`-tags.
 - `table tr td p { ... }` – targets all paragraphs inside table cells, inside rows, inside tables.
- Comma's : Rule is valid for *all* denoted elements
 - `h1, h2, h3 { ... }` (comma acts as an 'AND' rule)

More on selectors

http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp

w3schools.com

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CSS Reference

CSS Reference

CSS Selectors

CSS Functions

CSS Reference Aural

CSS Web Safe Fonts

CSS Animatable

CSS Units

CSS PX-EM Converter

CSS Colors

CSS Color Values

CSS Default Values

CSS3 Browser Support

CSS Entities

CSS Properties

align-content

align-items

align-self

CSS Selector Reference

Previous

Next

★

W3Schools' CSS reference is tested regularly with all major browsers.

CSS Selectors

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Use our [CSS Selector Tester](#) to demonstrate the different selectors.

The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1, CSS2, or CSS3).

Selector	Example	Example description	CSS
class	intro	Selects all elements with	1

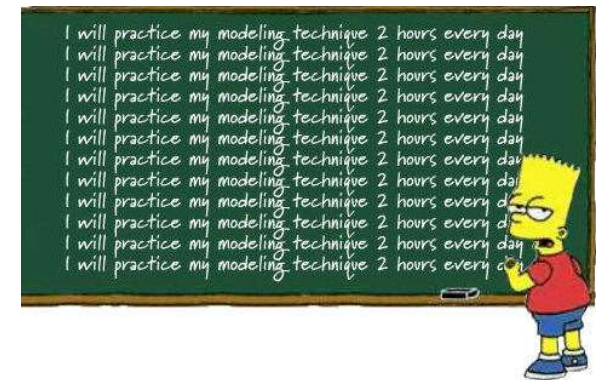
Basic style groups

- Responsive
- Colors
- Backgrounds
- Borders
- Whitespace:
 - Margin
 - Padding
- Width and height
- Fonts, ...

Workshop

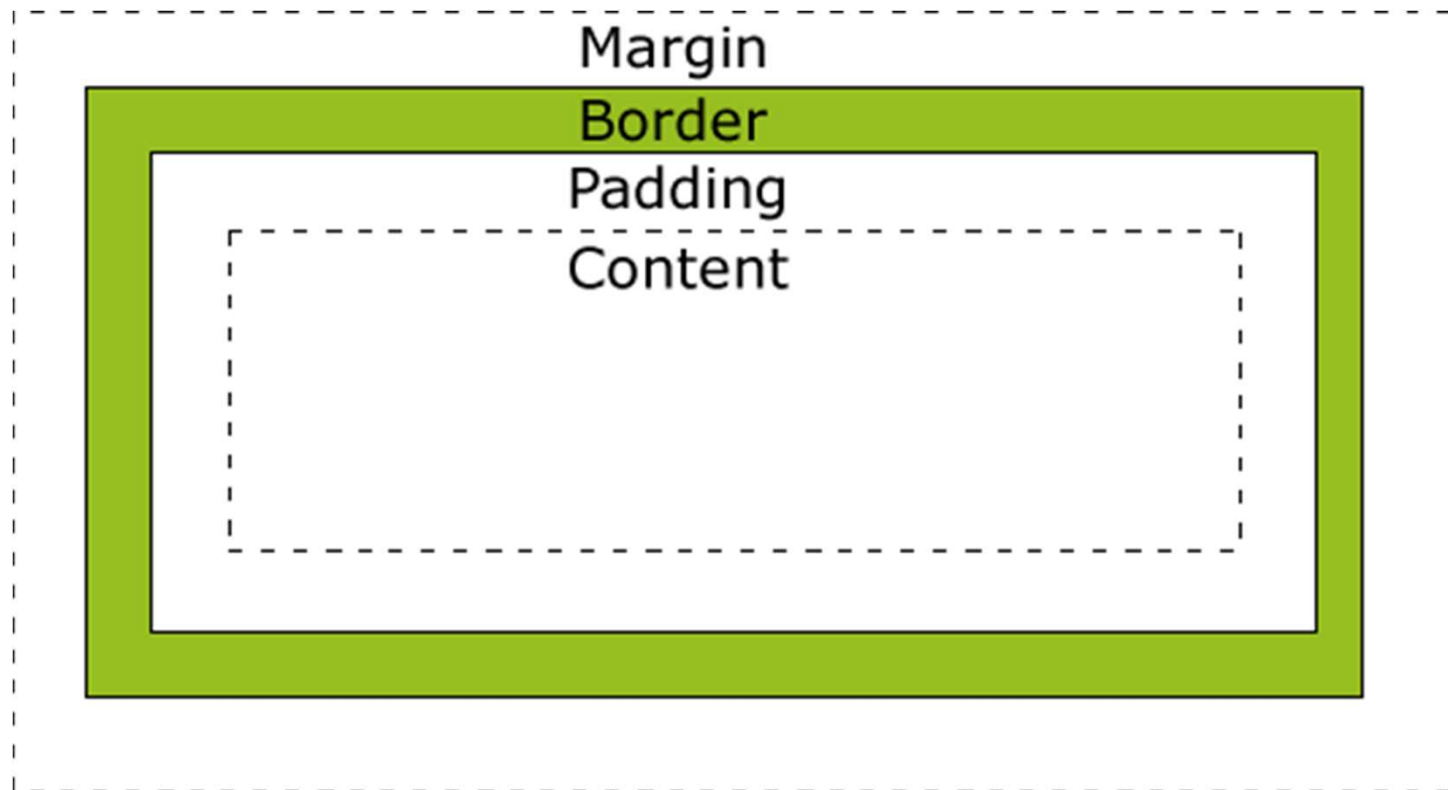
- Enhance your HTML-page with:
 - Red headings for h1, h2 and h3
 - A class 'headline' applied to paragraphs that has
 - A different font family and font size and line-height
 - Is right-aligned
 - A light grey background
 - A right border of 5px, solid blue
 - ..and possible other properties

This is a headline. It
has some text and is
right-aligned.



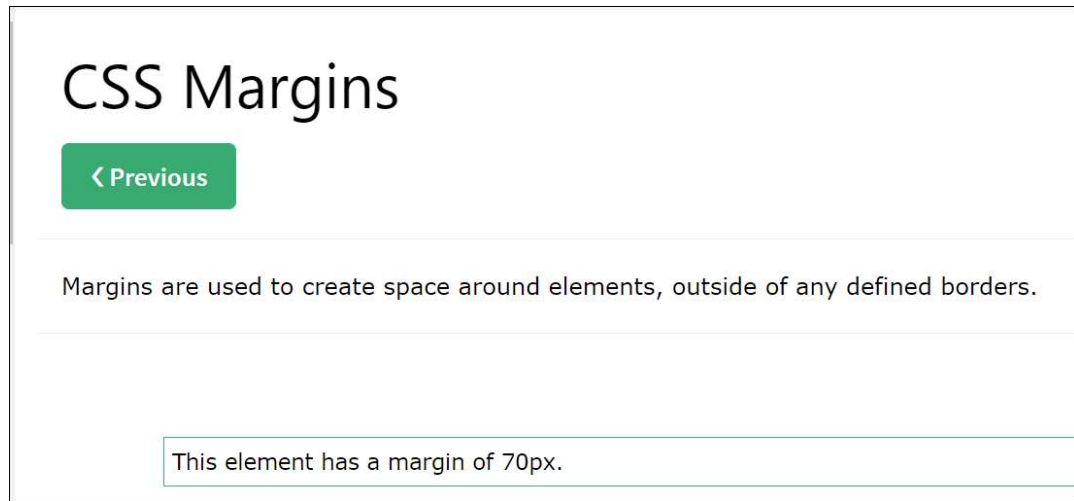
CSS- box model

- Set white space **inside** and **outside** the element
- Give elements some air in relation to each other
- Order: *top right bottom left*



Margin

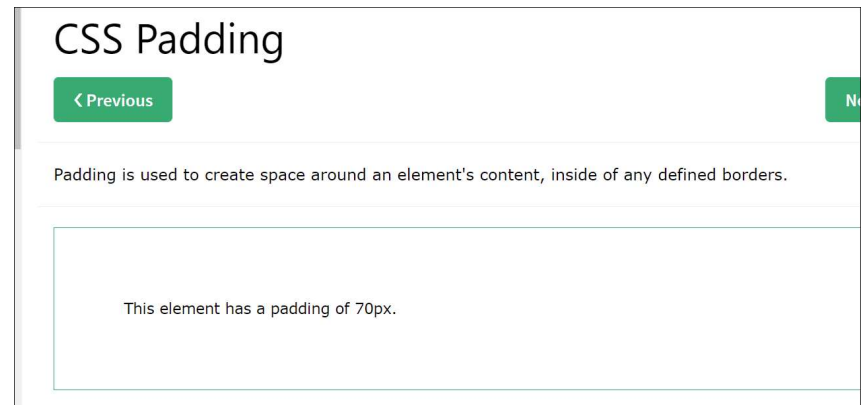
- Generates white space around an element
- Set in pixels, percents, em, etc.
- Also for individual sides of an element:
 - `margin-top`
 - `margin-right`
 - `margin-bottom`
 - `margin-left`



http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp

Padding

- Generates whitespace *inside* an element (=inside of the border)
- Use px, percent, em, etc.
- Also for individuals sides of elements
 - padding-top
 - padding-right
 - padding-bottom
 - padding-left



https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp

Width and height

- Use `width` and `height` to set width and height of element
- Units of measurement again percentages, `px`, `em`, etc.
- `div { width: 200px; height: 200px; }`
- Minimum and maximum height and width:
 - `min-width`
 - `min-height`
 - `max-width`
 - `max-height`

CSS Height, Width and Max-width

[< Previous](#)

The CSS `height` and `width` properties are used to set the height and width of an element.

The CSS `max-width` property is used to set the maximum width of an element.


This element has a height of 50 pixels and a width of 100%.

[Try it Yourself »](#)

- http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp

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- ▶ CSS first steps
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Reference

- ▶ Modules
- ▶ Properties
- ▶ Selectors
- ▶ Pseudo-classes
- ▶ Pseudo-elements
- ▶ At-rules
- ▶ Types

Guides

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a [stylesheet](#) language used to describe the presentation of a document written in [HTML](#) or [XML](#) (including XML dialects such as [SVG](#), [MathML](#) or [XHTML](#)). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.

CSS is among the core languages of the **open web** and is standardized across Web browsers according to [W3C specifications](#). Previously, development of various parts of CSS specification was done synchronously, which allowed versioning of the latest recommendations. You might have heard about CSS1, CSS2.1, CSS3. However, CSS4 has never become an official version.


From CSS3, the scope of the specification increased significantly and the progress on different CSS modules started to differ so much, that it became more effective to [develop and release recommendations separately per module](#). Instead of versioning the CSS specification, W3C now periodically takes a snapshot of [the latest stable state of the CSS specification](#).

Key resources

In this article

- Key resources
- Tutorials
- Reference
- Cookbook
- Tools for CSS development
- Meta bugs
- See also

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

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CSS Tutorial

CSS HOME

CSS Introduction

CSS Syntax

CSS Selectors

CSS How To

CSS Comments

CSS Colors

CSS Backgrounds

CSS Borders

CSS Margins

CSS Padding

CSS Height/Width

CSS Box Model

CSS Outline

CSS Text

CSS Fonts

CSS Icons

CSS Links

CSS Lists

CSS Tables

CSS Display

CSS Max-width

CSS Position

CSS Z-index

CSS Overflow

CSS Float

CSS Tutorial

< Home

Next >

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Start learning CSS now »

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CSS Example

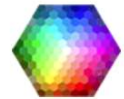
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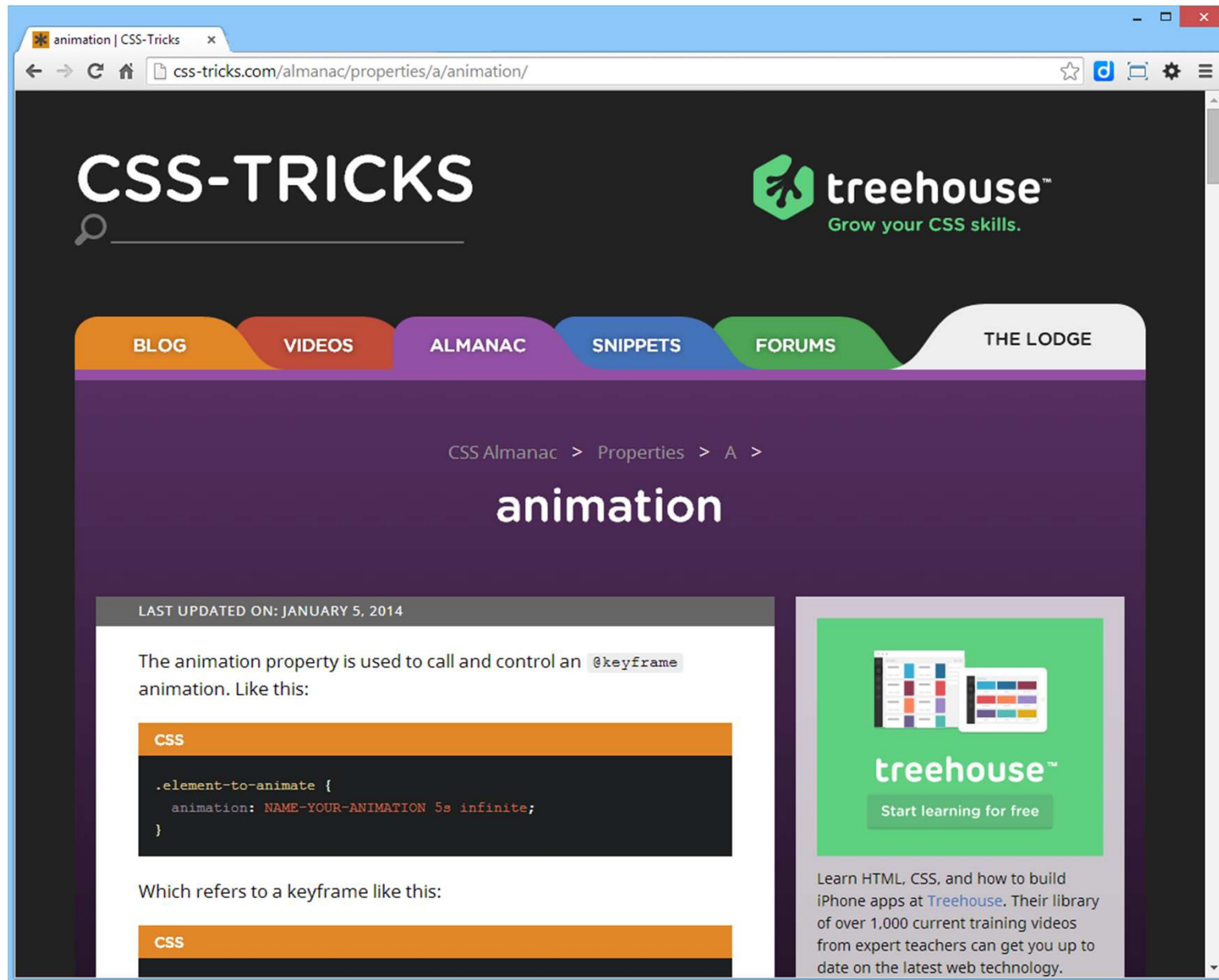
COLOR PICKER





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