Intro to CSS

WEB 1.0

Agenda

- Learning Outcomes

- Warm-Up Activity: Forms

- What is CSS?

- Activity: CSS Challenges

- **BREAK**

- Properties and Values

- Lab Time

Learning Outcomes

By the end of today, you should be able to…

1. **Identify** the parts of a CSS selector.

2. **Identify** some commonly used CSS property names, values, & units.

3. **Use** CSS selectors to add styles to existing web content.

Review: HTML Forms

See how many input types you can use! Fill out the <u>Forms Repl.It</u> with a partner.

TIP: Try out Repl.It's "Multiplayer" feature - click on "Share" to give your partner a link!

What is CSS?

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**. It is part of the separation of

concerns that make up web development.

- HTML - Defines the structure

- CSS - Applies presentation

- JavaScript - Handles the business logic

We have a separate language that is specialized for each purpose.

What is CSS?

HTML
The Structure

Including CSS

Usually, we'll write our CSS in a separate file called `style.css`. You can include it in the `head` tag of your HTML like this:

```html
<head>
    <title>...</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

CSS Example
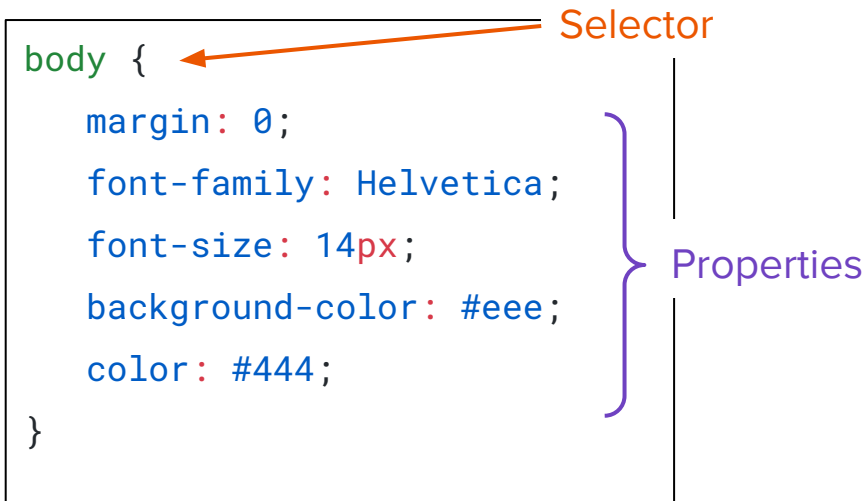
CSS is written as a series of style rules. Each style rule starts with a **selector** (to specify which elements we are modifying), and a list of **properties** we want to modify.

Selector

```css
body {
    margin: 0;
    font-family: Helvetica;
    font-size: 14px;
    background-color: #eee;
    color: #444;
}
```

Properties

Select by Tag Name

A selector can select all elements with a particular tag name.

index.html

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


<p>
    This is another paragraph.
</p>
```

style.css

```
p {
    font-family: Helvetica;
}
```

Here, we're specifying that **all paragraphs** should use the **Helvetica font**.

Clone the [CSS Challenges Repo](#) and work on it with a partner. Make sure to practice **Pair Programming** and switch roles after each exercise.

You can share your code with your partner via Slack or GitHub

Break - 10 min

"Take a 10 minute break and wrap a tag around everything you see."

Properties and Values

Properties and Values

- Properties and values are always separated by a colon.
- Property names in CSS are always "kabob-case".
- And they always end with a semicolon!

```css
body {
    margin: 0;
    font-family: Helvetica;
    font-size: 14px;
    background-color: #eee;
    color: #444;
}
```

Properties and Values

Some commonly used CSS properties are:

- `color` - Change the text color

- `background-color` - Change the background color of the element

- `font-family` - Set the text font

- `font-size` - Set the text font size

Units

There are a variety of possible values we can use! Some require a unit.

- `0` - doesn't need a unit
- `Helvetica` - Font Name
- `"Times New Roman"` - When a value contains spaces use the quotes
- `14px` - Pixels
- `#eee` - hex color

- `1fr` - fraction
- `2em` - em (same as the font size)
- `4rem` - root em (based on root font size)
- `50%` - fifty percent

When we set font-size we often set the size in ems. This is a relative unit. It represents a multiple of the current font size.

```css
body {
    font-size: 16px;
    font-family: Helvetica;
 }
  h1 {
    font-size: 2em; /* 2 x 16px = 32px */
 }
```

We can also select by **class name**:

index.html

```
<span class="error">
    The password you entered is
incorrect.
</span>
```

style.css

```
.error {
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

We use a class when there may be **multiple elements** that belong to the class.

Select by Id

We can also select by **id**:

index.html

```
<section id="about-me">

    <h1>About Me</h1>

    <p>...</p>

</span>
```

style.css

```
#about-me {

    margin-top: 10px;

    border: 1px dashed black;

}
```

Only one element on the page can have a particular id! In other words, ids must be unique.

We can select for an element that is a child of another element:

index.html
```
<section id="about-me">

    <h1>About Me</h1>

    <p>...</p>

</span>
```

style.css
```
#about-me h1 {

    font-size: 1.2em;

}
```

In this case, we're selecting for the **h1** element that is **inside of** the section with id "about-me".

Lab Time

Homework

Today's assignment is due on Thursday if you don't finish during class.

Modify your Zoom name (hover over your photo and click the 3 dots) to put a "1" before your name if you'd like to work alone, "2" if you'd like to work with a partner.

Stay in the main Zoom room if you'd like to stay for more Q&A, homework help, etc.

Go to your individual breakout room if you'd prefer to work with a partner or have quiet time!