

CSS Introduction



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Building blocks of web apps

HTML



HTML the Skeleton



CSS



CSS the Skin



JS



Javascript the Brain



CSS

How hard is it to hack NASA
if I use CSS?



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Sergey Berengard

You can't hack NASA with CSS. you
can only change the color on their
satellites

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What is CSS ?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for specifying the styling of a document written in a markup language such as HTML.

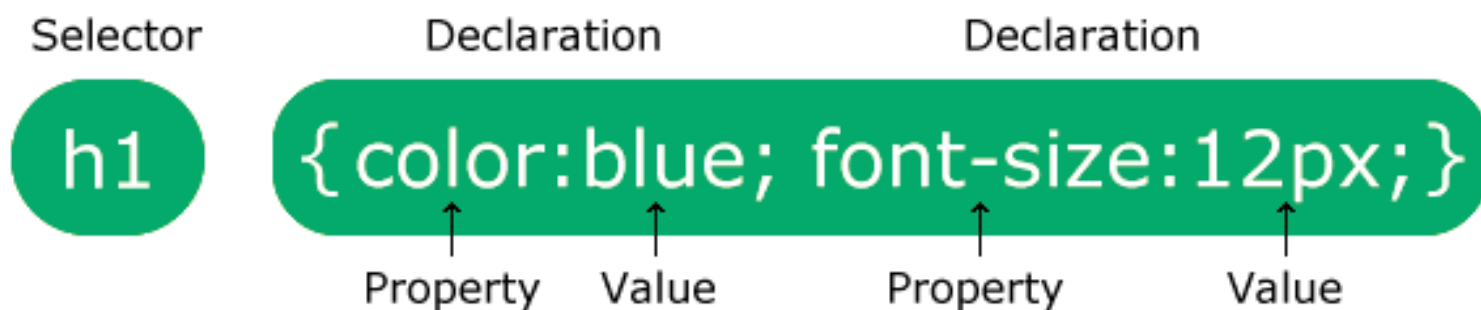
CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.



CSS Syntax



```
h1 {  
  font-family: courier, courier-new, serif;  
  font-size: 20pt;  
  color: blue;  
  border-bottom: 2px solid blue;  
}  
p {  
  font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12pt;  
  color: #6B6BD7;  
}  
.red_txt {  
  color: red;  
}
```

CSS Element Selector



Inline CSS styles

- Inline – by using “style” attribute inside HTML elements. An inline CSS is used to apply unique style to a single HTML element.

```
<h1 style="color: blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>  
<p style="color: red;">A Red Paragraph</p>
```

Internal CSS styles

- Internal – by using <style> element in the <head> section of our HTML document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```


External CSS styles

- External - by using <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

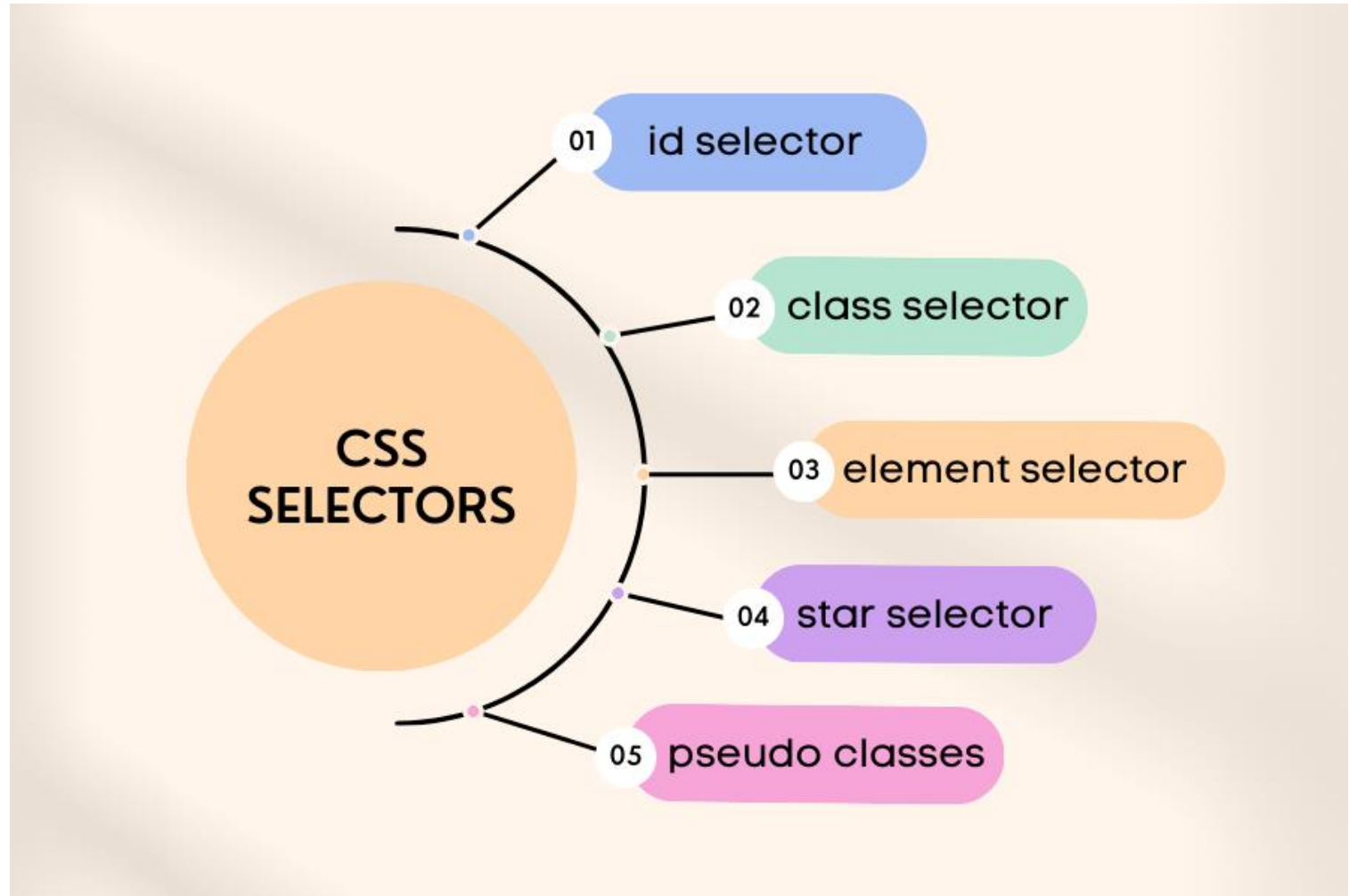
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Selectors

- CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements we want to style.



Primary Selectors

- Star selector “*”. Selects all elements.

```
* {  
  background-color: beige;  
  color: red;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```



Primary Selectors

- Element selectors. Selects all elements indicated tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Test Page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./test.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 id="test">Test title for star selector</h1>
    <p>Test paragraph for star selector</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
p {
  background-color: grey;
  color: red;
}
```



Primary Selectors

- Id “#” selectors. Selects all elements with indicated id.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Test Page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./test.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 id="test">Test title for star selector</h1>
    <p>Test paragraph for star selector</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
#test {
  background-color: yellow;
  color: blue;
}
```

← → ↻ ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5500/src/pages/test/test.html

Test title for star selector

Test paragraph for star selector

Primary Selectors

- Class selectors. Selects all elements with indicated class.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Test Page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./test.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 class="selector">Test title for star selector</h1>
    <p>Test paragraph for star selector</p>
    <button class="selector">Test Button</button>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
.selector {
  background-color: gold;
  color: purple;
}
```

← → ↻ ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5500/src/pages/test/test.html

Test title for star selector

Test paragraph for star selector

Test Button

Nested Selectors

- CSS nesting selector is used to apply styles for an element within the context of another element.
- Nesting reduces the need to repeat selectors for related elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Test Page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./test.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 class="selector">Test title for star selector</h1>

    <div class="parent">
      <p>Test paragraph for star selector</p>
      <button class="selector">Test Button</button>
    </div>

  </body>
</html>
```

```
div p {
  background-color: red;
}
div > p {
  background-color: red;
}
div.parent p {
  background-color: red;
}
.parent > p {
  background-color: red;
}
.parent p,
.parent button {
  background-color: red;
}
```

CSS Properties

- Element size: *width, height*
- Color: *background-color, color*
- Font: *font-family, font-size, font-style, font-weight*
- Border: *border-color, border-style, border-top, border-bottom, border-left, border-right, border-radius*
- Spacing: *margin, padding, line-height, word-spacing*

CSS Pseudo Classes

CSS pseudo-class

:link

It adds style to unvisited link.

:visited

It adds style to a visited link.
TutorialBrain.com

:hover

It adds style to element when we mouse over it.

:active

It adds style to the active link.

:focus

It adds style to element when it has focus.

:first-child

This class adds style to the first child of the element.

:last-child

This class adds style to the second child of the element.

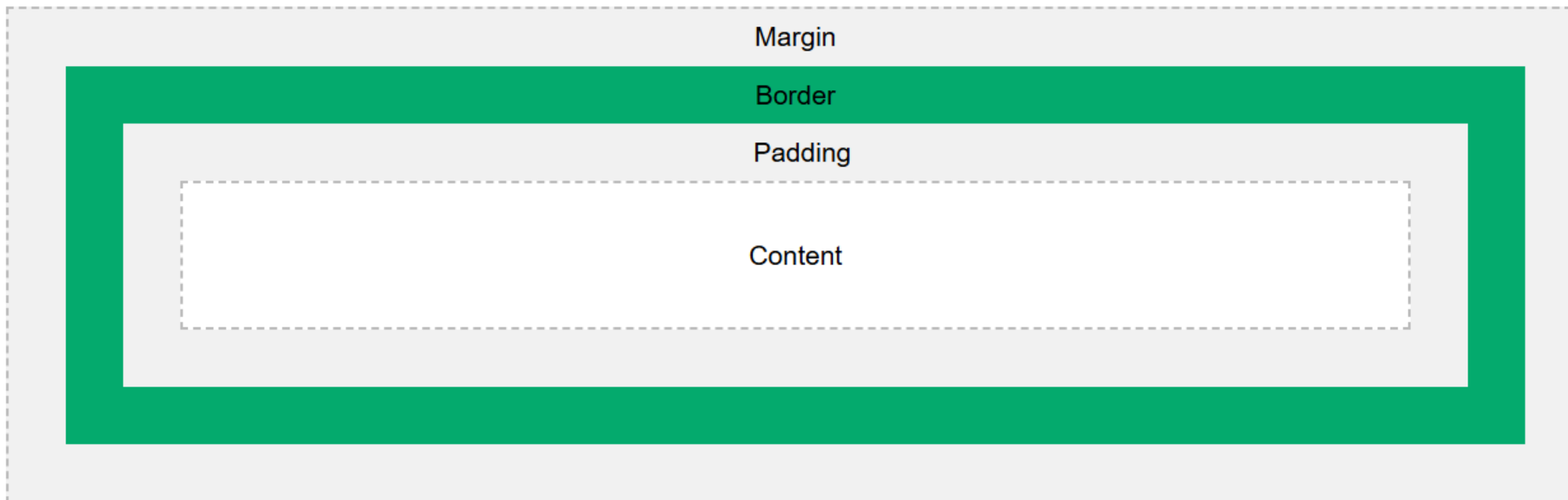
:lang

It defines the language of the specified element.

CSS Box Model

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of:

- 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 an area outside the border. The margin is transparent



Questions

