

Introduction To CSS



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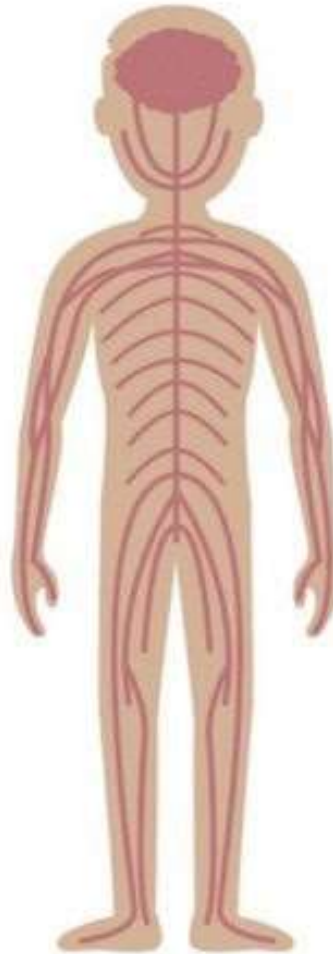
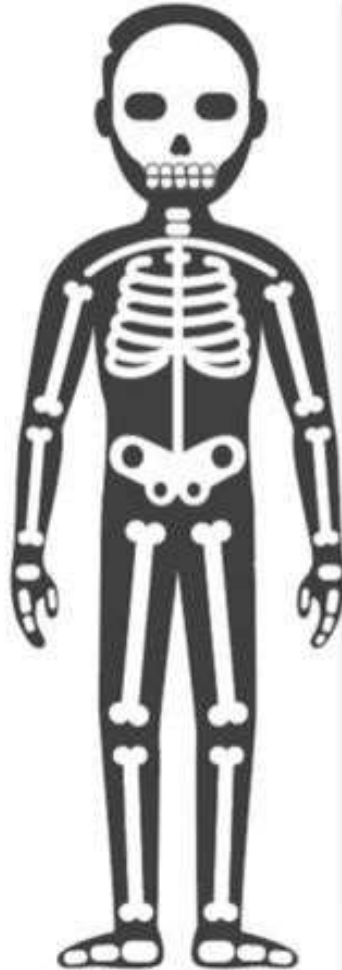
ECOM SCHOOL

המכללה למקצועות הדיגיטל וההייטק

HTML

JS

CSS



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What is CSS?

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.

The main responsibilities of the CSS file are to:

- Describes how HTML elements should be styled and display on our browsers.
- Control the layout of multiple web pages all at once - by using it we can save a lot of duplicated code.

Note: We can apply CSS styling directly on an HTML element or with external style sheets. Those style sheets are stored in CSS files.

How to write CSS code?

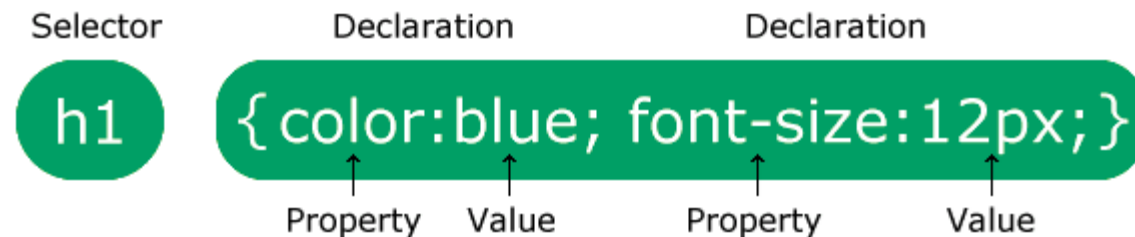
The CSS syntax is very simple:

Selector - points to the HTML element you want to style

Declaration block - contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons

Property and value - Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon

CSS Syntax

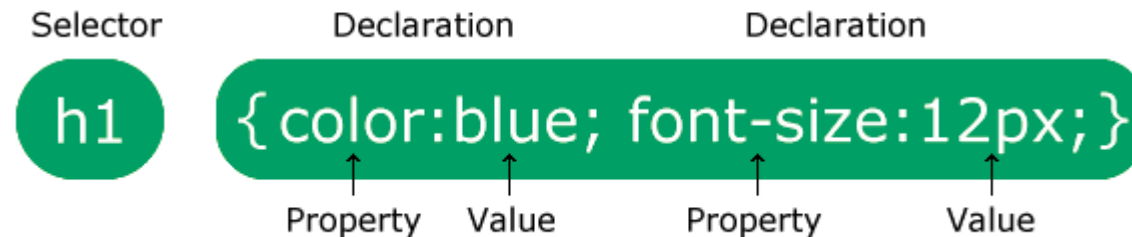


How to insert CSS

We have 3 ways to insert CSS style into our HTML pages:

1. **External CSS file** - create a new css file and import it into our HTML file
2. Creating **internal CSS style** using the `<style></style>` tag inside the `<head>` section
3. **Inline CSS** - apply css style on a single element by adding the “style” attribute

CSS Syntax



CSS Selectors



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

Most common selectors are:

- .class - Selects all elements with class="class name"
- #id - Selects the element with id="id name"
- element (p for example) - Select all <element> elements - in the example all <p> elements
- element:hover (link:hover for example) - Selects elements on mouse over - in the example all <link> elements that our mouse is over them right now

For more details - https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp

Note: CSS selector hierarchy determine that the most specific style will override the previous one



UNLEASH THE POWER OF **CSS** SELECTORS



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CSS fonts:

font property - Determine the font of the text inside the selector.

Choosing the right font has a huge impact on how the readers experience a website.

The right font can create a strong identity for your brand.

The most common and web safe fonts to use are:

- Arial (sans-serif)
- Verdana (sans-serif)
- Helvetica (sans-serif)
- Tahoma (sans-serif)
- Trebuchet MS (sans-serif)
- Times New Roman (serif)



CSS fonts:

We can choose from different types of fonts to use in our HTML file:

- **Web safe fonts** - fonts that our web page is familiar with and we don't need to import them
- **External fonts** - import new fonts by a link tag to our HTML file

Basic CSS properties that are relevant to fonts:

- **font-family** - The font type that we want to use
- **font-size** - The size of the font (units in px / em)
- **line-height** - Set the space between lines
- **font-weight** - Set the boldness of the font (just like tag)
- **font-style** - Set the style of the font (just like the tag - italics)

Text transformation

The **text-transform** CSS property specifies how to capitalize an element's text. It can be used to make text appear in all-uppercase or all-lowercase, or with each word capitalized.

Example of usage:

- `text-transform: uppercase;`
- `text-transform: lowercase;`

The **text-decoration** property specifies the decoration added to text, and is a shorthand property for:

- **text-decoration-line (required)** - property that sets the kind of text decoration to use (like underline, overline, line-through)
- **text-decoration-color** - property that specifies the color of the text-decoration.
- **text-decoration-style** - property that sets the style of the text decoration (like solid, wavy, dotted, dashed, double).

CSS colors:



Color property - Set the color of the text inside the selector

We have 3 different ways to specify a color:

- **Using specific color name** - red, green, blue...
- **Using the rgb() configuration** - We need to pass 3 arguments for the rgb() function:
 - First argument - number between 0-255 that represent how much “red” i want in my color
 - Second argument - number between 0-255 for the “blue”
 - Third argument - number between 0-255 for the “green”
- **Using the hex color name** - hex color names are starting with # and a number or letters comes after that. For example - #ffffff = white color in hex.

Background Styling

The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements

Basic CSS properties that are relevant to background:

- **background-color** - Set colored background
- **background-image** - Set image as background
- **background-size** - Set the size of the background image (cover value will cover the entire element space)
- **background-repeat** - Should the image repeat itself to match the full element size
- **background-position** - Where the image should be positioned in the background
- **background-attachment** - Should the image move with the mouse scroll (fixed = not moving)

Background Styling Code Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('w3css.gif');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-position: center;
}
</style>
```



Border Styling

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

Basic CSS properties that are relevant to border:

- **border-width** - specifies the width of the four borders
- **border-color** - set the color of the border
- **border-style** - sets the style of an element's four borders (solid, dotted, double, dashed)
- **border-radius** - defines the radius of the element's corners

Border Styling Code Example

```
<style>
p {
  border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
```

This property is a shorthand property for border-width, border-style, and border-color.

```
<style>
p {
  border-bottom: 5px dotted blue;
}
</style>
```

This property is a shorthand property for border-width, border-style, and border-color.

Background Styling Code Example

```
.button {  
  background-color: #4CAF50;  
  border: 1px solid grey;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 15px 32px;  
  text-align: center;  
  text-decoration: none;  
  display: inline-block;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  margin: 4px 2px;  
  cursor: pointer;  
}  
</style>
```



CSS Buttons

Default Button

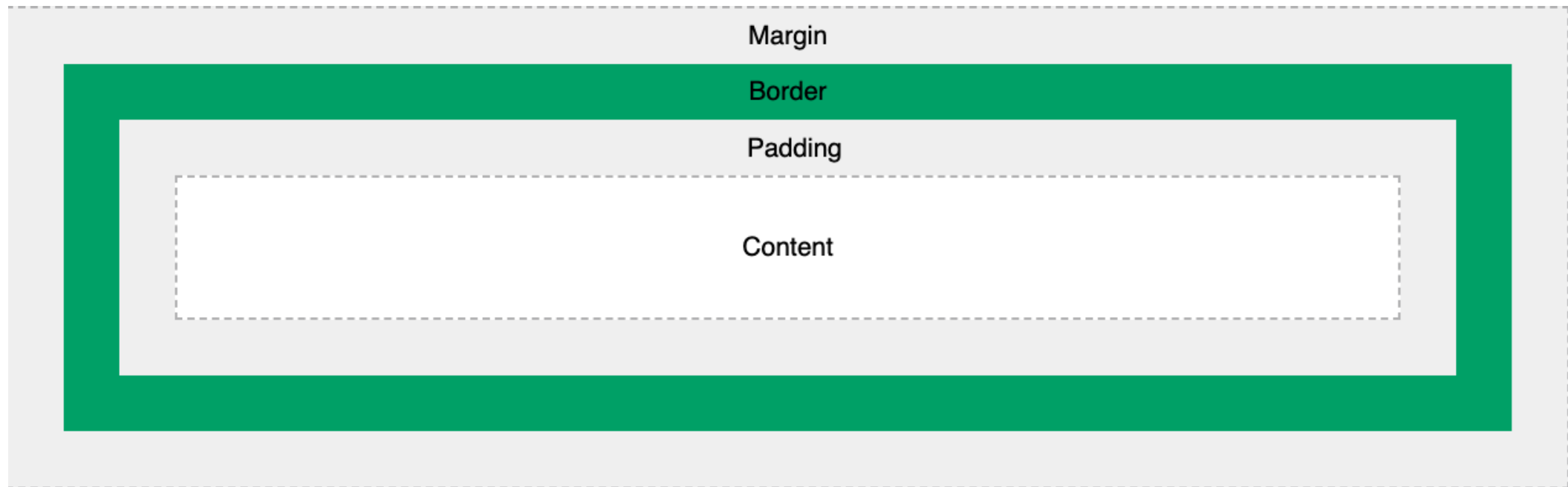
Button

Box Model:

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element

The box model consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content

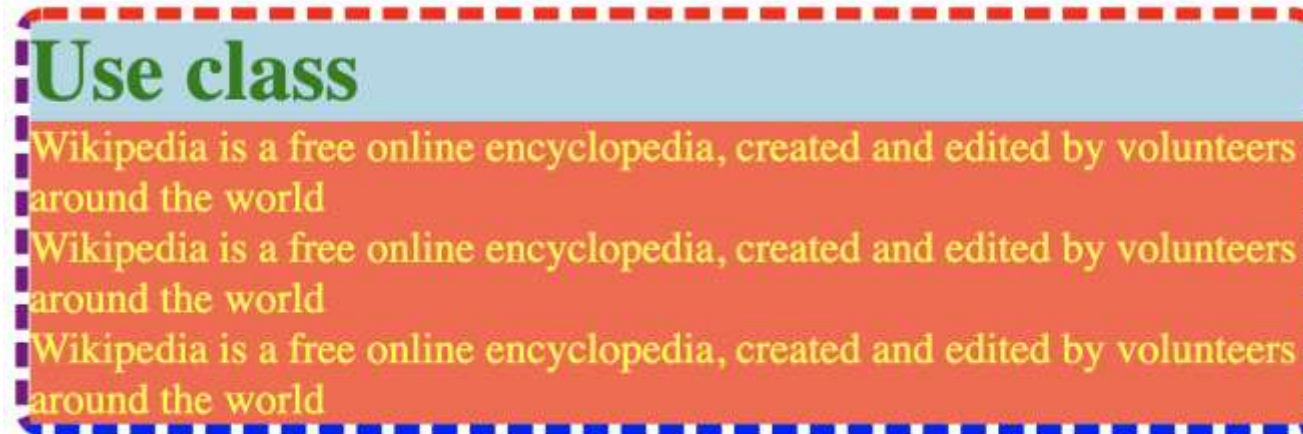
The image below illustrates the box model:



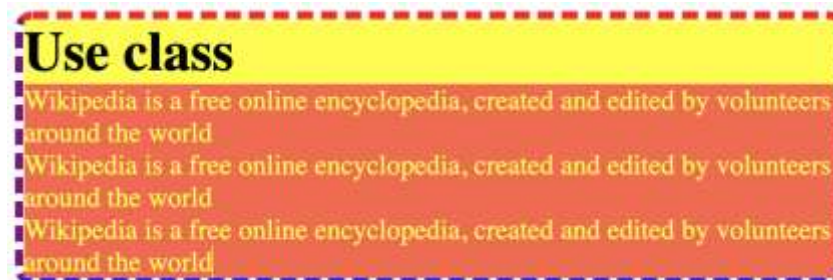
Class Exercise - Text Styling

Instructions:

Create a new project with HTML and CSS files, your code should implement the following:



When hovering with the mouse on the “Use class” area:



Class Exercise Solution - Text Styling



CSS Units

CSS has several different units for expressing a length.

Many CSS properties take "length" values, such as width, margin, padding, font-size, etc...

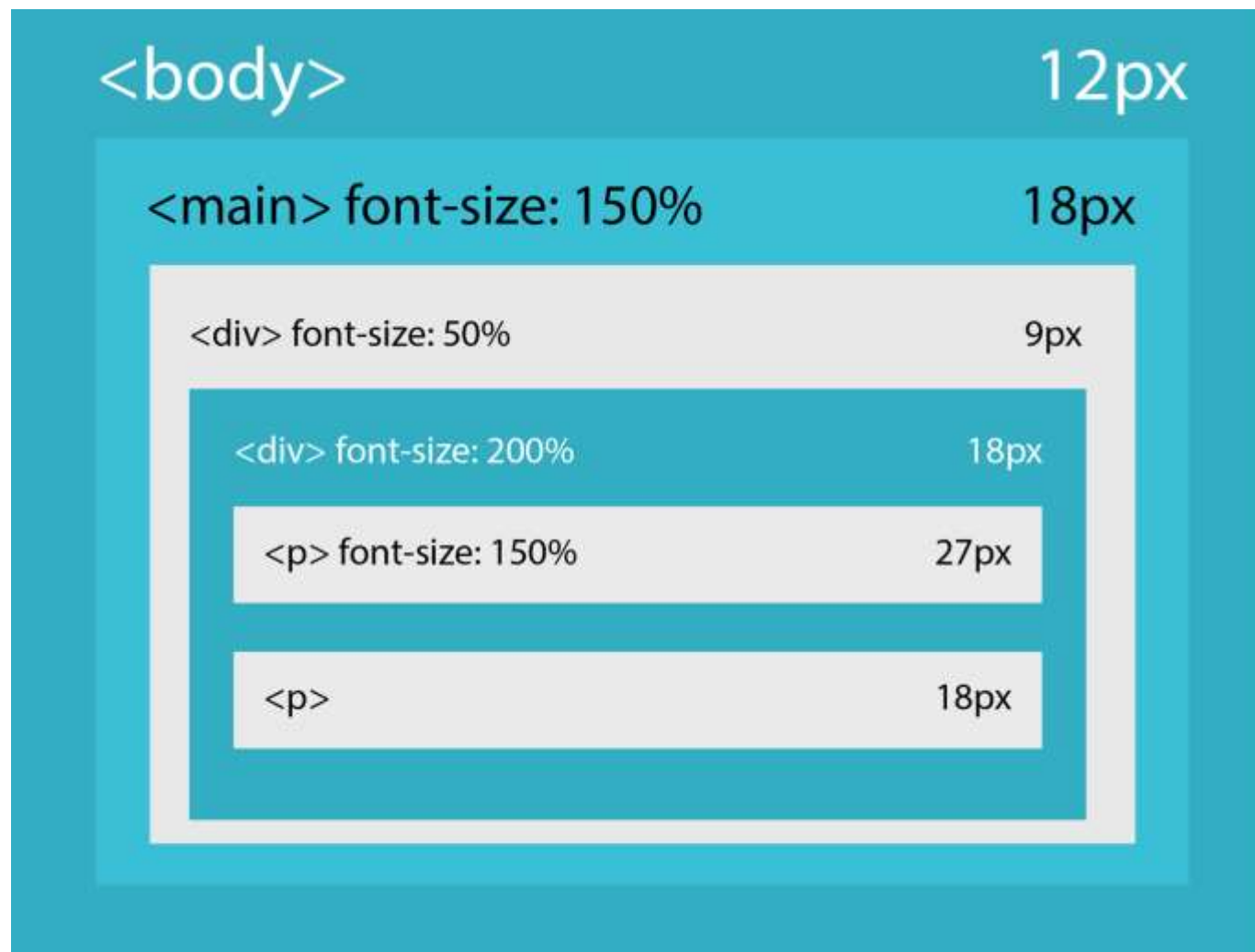
Common CSS length units:

- **px** - pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in)
- **em** - Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)
- **rem** - Relative to font-size of the root element
- **%** - Relative to the parent element



For more details - https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp

CSS Units



Float & Alignment

The **float** property specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all.

With the float property we can move our elements and determine where they should be located.

Float can be configured to:

- **left** - The element floats to the left of its container
- **right** - The element floats to the right of its container
- **none** - The element does not float
(will be displayed just where it occurs in the text) This is the default configuration
- **inherit** - The element inherits the float value of its parent

Note: elements that doesn't have the float configuration will appear on top of the elements with the float configuration

Float & Alignment

The **text-align** property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.

text-align can be configured to:

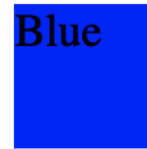
- **left** - Aligns the text to the left
- **right** - Aligns the text to the left
- **center** - Centers the text
- **justify** - Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width
(like in newspapers and magazines)
- **initial** - Sets this property to its default value
- **inherit** - Inherits this property from its parent element

Div Styling

```
<style>
div{
  margin: 10px;
}
.div-1 {
  background-color: blue;
  height: 50px;
  width: 50px;
  float: left;
}

.div-2 {
  background-color: red;
  height: 100px;
  width: 100px;
  float: left;
}

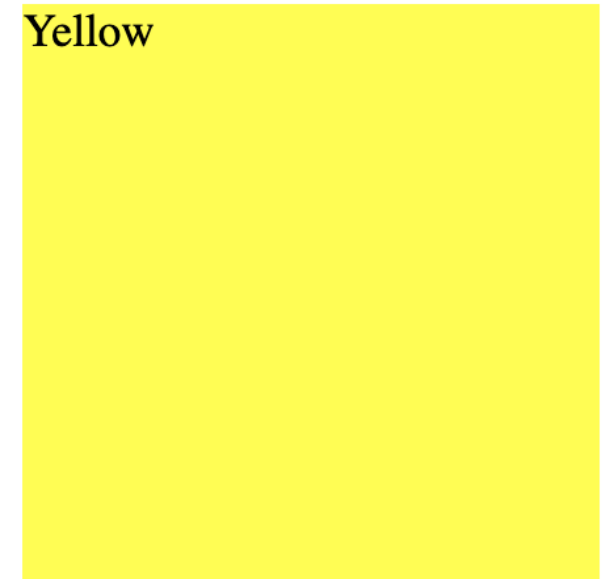
.div-3 {
  background-color: yellow;
  height: 200px;
  width: 200px;
  float: left;
}
</style>
```



Blue



Red



Yellow

Span styling

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes  
and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark  
green</span> eyes.</p>
```



My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.

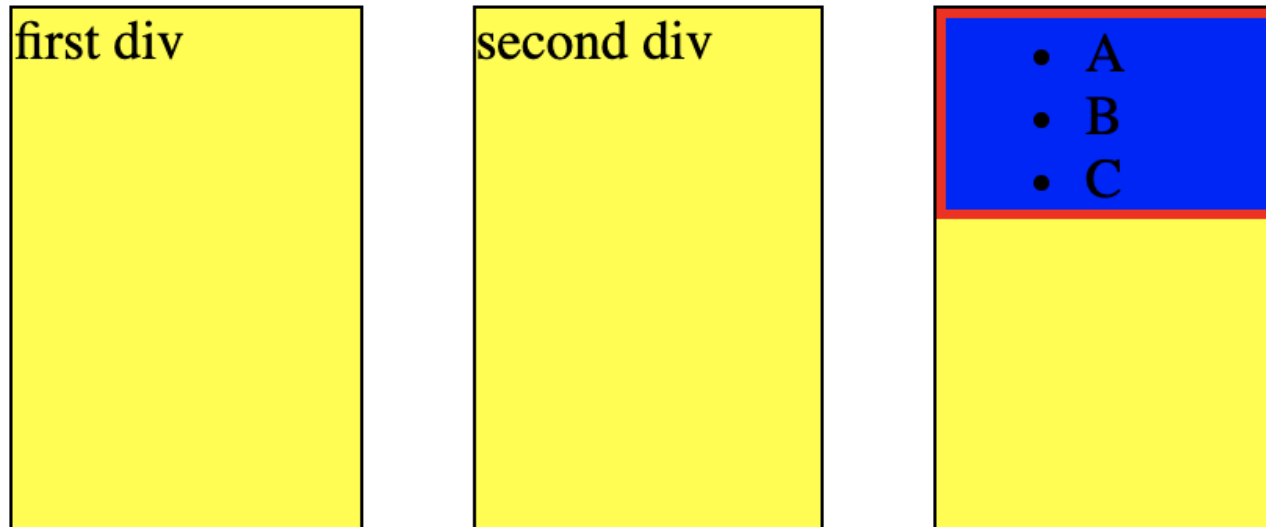


Class Exercise - Div Styling

Instructions:

Create a new project with HTML and CSS files.

Your code should implement the following:



Class Exercise Solution - Div Styling