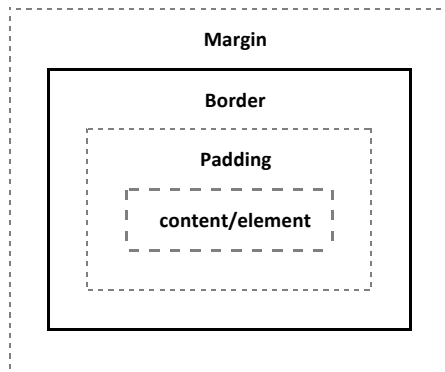**CSS**

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Terms

Selector: What HTML element the CSS style is targeting. There are multiple types of selectors. This class discusses:

- **Element Selectors:** Targets specified HTML tags. For example, p would style all the <p> tags.
- **Global Selector:** Global selector applies styling to every element.
- **Class Selectors:** Class selectors allow you to create your own named selector. To create a class selector, you write a period followed by your chosen name. For example, .myclass.
- **ID Selectors:** ID selectors allow you to apply style directly to a html element that has been named with the id attribute using the # followed by the name of the element. For example, #myID

Box Model: Every element in a HTML page can be treated as a box with 3 possible layers surrounding the element. The padding is the space between the element and the border. The border is the line that can be styled around the element and the margin is the space between the border and other elements on the page.

```
Margin
    Border
        Padding
            content/element
```

Structure

	Global Selector	Class Selector	ID Selector

HTML Code	*Applies to all HTML elements*	`<p class="bluetext">`
		`  My blue text`
		`</p>`
			`<div id="myblueDiv">`
			`  <p>My text</p>`
			`</div>`

CSS Code	`* {`
	`   margin: 0px;`
	`}`
		`.bluetext {`
		`   color: blue;`
		`}`
			`#myblueDiv {`
			`   background-color: blue;`
			`}`

		Note: The dot is only required in the CSS code	**Note:** The # is only required in the CSS code

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CSS Element Selectors discussed in class

Below is a brief synopsis of the new element selectors discussed in class. For more information visit
www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp

Description	Example
| **Grouping selectors.** If you have multiple selectors with the same properties and values, you can group them together using a comma. | ```css
a:link, a:visited {
  color: red;
}
``` |
| **Styling elements inside other elements.** To specify styles that only effect the element that is inside another element separate the elements using a space. | ```css
form p {
  font-size: 16px;
}
``` |
| **body selector.** The body selector defines styles for anything inside the body tag. | ```css
body {
  font-family: Arial, "sans-serif";
}
``` |
| **nav selector.** The nav selector defines styles for the nav container. | ```css
nav {
  background-color: darkturquoise;
}
``` |
| **img selector.** The img selector defines styles for all images. | ```css
img {
      width: 350px;
}
``` |
| **figure selector.** The figure selector defines styles for the figure container. | ```css
figure {
      border: 1px solid grey;
}
``` |
| **figcaption selector.** The figcaption selector defines styles for figure captions. | ```css
figcaption {
      background-color: grey;
}
``` |
| **video selector.** The video selector defines styles for videos. | ```css
video {
      width: 100%;
}
``` |
| **::after pseudo selector.** Inserts something after the content of the selector element. | ```css
p::after {
      content: "My new content";
}
``` |

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CSS Properties discussed in class

Below is a brief synopsis of the new properties discussed in class. For more information such as additional property values visit www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp. For a complete list of current **browser support** visit www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_browsersupport.asp

Description	Example
margin-top property. Specifies the space outside the top of an element. **margin-right property.** Specifies the space outside the right side of an element. **margin-bottom property.** Specifies the space outside the bottom of an element. **margin-left property.** Specifies the space outside the left side of an element.	```nav {
margin-top: 0px;
margin-right: 15px;
margin-bottom: 20px;
margin-left: 25px;
}```
margin property. Margin specifies the space outside a container. The margin short hand specifies the values in clockwise order starting at the top. The measurement can be length such as px, auto or percentage. For example, setting a margin of 20px for all sides of the element would be: margin: 20px;	```nav {
margin: 0px 15px 20px 25px;
}```
border-top property. Specifies the width, style and color of the top border of an element. **border-right property.** Specifies the width, style and color of the right border of an element. **border-bottom property.** Specifies the width, style and color of the bottom border of an element. **border-left property.** Specifies the width, style and color of the left border of an element.	```nav {
border-top: 5px solid red;
border-right: 2px dotted red;
border-bottom: 5px solid black;
border-left: 2px dotted red;
}```
border property. Border styles the width, style (solid, dotted ect) and border color of a container or table. It will style all sides of the container.	```nav {
border: 2px dotted red;
}```
padding-top property. Specifies the space inside the top of an element. **padding-right property.** Specifies the space inside the right side of an element. **padding-bottom property.** Specifies the space inside the bottom of an element. **padding-left property.** Specifies the space inside the left side of an element.	```nav {
padding-top: 10px;
padding-right: 15px;
padding-bottom: 20px;
padding-left: 25px;
}```
padding property. Padding specifies the space inside a container. The padding short hand specifies the values in clockwise order starting at the top. The measurement can be length such as px, auto or percentage.	```nav {
padding: 10px 15px 20px 25px;
}```

position property. The position property sets how the element should interact with the elements around it. The value can be: relative, absolute, fixed, static, or sticky. Once the position relationship is set the element can be positioned using top, right, bottom, left properties.

```
figure {
  position: relative;
}
figcaption {
  position: absolute;
}
```

top, right, bottom, left properties.
- **top:** value; vertical positioning, how far from the top edge of parent
- **right:** value; horizontal positioning, how far from the right edge of parent
- **bottom:** value; vertical positioning, how far from the bottom edge of parent
- **right:** value; horizontal positioning, how far from the right edge of parent

These properties work when the position property has been declared. The outcome of the value depends on what the position value has been set to.

```
figure {
  position: relative;
}
figcaption {
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 10px;
}
```

float property. The float property sets a property to position itself to the left or right of the elements around it. Elements that follow the floated element flow around it.

```
figure {
  float: right;
}
```

clear property. The clear property sets the sides of an element that prohibits floating.

```
.clearfix::after {
  content: "";
  clear: both;
  display: table;
}
```

Content property: Allows you to add generated content when used with the ::before and ::after pseudo selectors

```
.clearfix::after {
  content: "";
  clear: both;
  display: table;
}
```

display property. Sets how the container element will render.
- **display: block;** takes up the entire width of a new line
- **display: table;** treats the element as a HTML table element
- **display: table-cell;** treats the element like a HTML td element

Additional values will be explored in future lessons.

```
.clearfix::after {
  content: "";
  clear: both;
  display: table;
}
```

vertical-align property. The vertical-alignment property sets the vertical alignment of an element in relation to its parent element. The values include: baseline, length, sub, super, top, text-top, middle, bottom, and text-bottom.

```
img {
  vertical-align: middle;
}
```

border-box property. To ensure that the browser includes the width and height of the padding and margins use the box-sizing property and set its value to border-box.
This should be added as a global selector, so all of the containers treat the width and height the same way.

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

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Explore on your own

Below is a list of additional property values you may want to explore.

Description	Example
Color Values: → Hexadecimal colors: #ff0000; → RGB colors: rgb(red, green, blue) → RGBA colors: rgba(red, green, blue, alpha) → HSL colors: hsl(hue, saturation, lightness) → HSLA colors: hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha) → Predefined/Cross-browser color names: red To explore these color values, go to www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp.	```p {
color: #ff0000;
}```
Units of Measurement - absolute values: → cm → mm → in → px - pixels are relative to the viewing device → pt - points (1pt = 1/72 of 1in) → pc - picas (1pc = 12 pt) To explore these units of measurement, go to www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp	```table {
margin: 5px 10px 5px 10px;
}```