7_3_20_CSS Basics

Part 1 - Summary

Use this space to summarize your thoughts on the lesson

Part 2 - Responses

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▶ What is CSS?
▶ History of CSS
▶ Why Use CSS
▶ CSS Syntax

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1 ▶ What is CSS?

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What is CSS?

CSS helps elements how to be displayed on the web.

CSS files the external style sheets which consists of the styles for HTML file.

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What is CSS?

JavaScript — Behavioral
CSS — Presentational
HTML — Structural

HTML
structure

CSS
presentation/appearance

JavaScript
dynamism/action

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2 ▶ History of CSS

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▶ History of CSS

Hakon Wium Lie released the first draft of "Cascading HTML Style Sheets" in October 1994. Although it took 3 years for any browser to come close to fully implementing CSS, August 1996 Microsoft Internet Explorer became the first browser to support CSS.

- The `CSS 1` W3C Recommendation was made in December 1996.

- In May of 1998, the W3C released `CSS 2` which added new capabilities including z-index, media types, bidirectional text, absolute, relative and fixed positioning, and support for aural style sheets.

- With the release of `CSS 3`, capabilities were broken into modules. Between June 2011 and June 2012, the following four modules were released as formal recommendations: color, selectors level 3, namespaces and media queries.

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3 Why Use CSS

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▶ Why Use CSS

CSS is used to style your web pages. Using CSS you will be able to put out pages with much less work, that load much faster, and will be easy to update and print!

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4 CSS Syntax

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CSS Syntax

Basic CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration.

- CSS selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

```
p {color: blue;}
```

- In this example p is the selector for <p> elements in HTML file. It means that All texts in <p> elements will blue:

- The `declaration` block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. In this example { color: blue; } is the declaration block.

- Declarations must be surrounded by curly braces and end with a semicolon.

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Use of CSS

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▶ External CSS file
▶ Internal CSS
▶ Inline CSS
▶ Multiple Styles and
   Cascade Rule

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1 External CSS file

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▶ External CSS file

* The styles can be located in a different file, so with an external style sheet, the design of the website can be changed from this file.

* To include an external stylesheet, **<link>** element must be used as a reference to the external style sheet in the **<head>** section of the HTML page.

```
⚙ HTML
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3     <head>
4       <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="file.css">
5     </head>
6     <body>
7       <p>Hello World.</p>
8     </body>
9   </html>
```

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2 Internal CSS

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▶ Internal CSS

For any single HTML file, internal styles can be used. The internal styles are written inside the **<style>** section of the HTML page.

```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <style>
5        body {
6          background-color: yellow;
7        }
8        p {
9          color: blue;
10       }
11     </style>
12   </head>
13   <body>
14     <p>Hello World.</p>
15   </body>
16 </html>
```

Hello World.

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3 ▶ Inline CSS

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▶ **Inline CSS**

For any single element in the HTML file can have inline styles. For inline styling, the **style** attribute is used.

```
⚙ HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <body>
4      <p style="color: blue;">Hello World</p>
5    </body>
6  </html>
```

Hello World

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4 ▶ **Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule**

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▶ **Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule.**

* All styles which are applied to the same element will apply in the **cascade** order of rules.

* Inline styles have the top priority, then external and internal style sheets and finally browser default styles. So, an inline style will override external and internal styles and browser defaults.

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Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule.

* In the **external style sheet**, color of **<p>** is defined as **red.**

* In the **internal style**, color of **<p>** is defined as **blue**, and in the **inline style yellow**, where the **browser default** is **black.**

* In this example, the color of **<p>** element is **yellow** because of cascade rules.

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```
HTML
    <!DOCTYPE html>
    <html>
        <head>
            <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
    href="file.css">
            <style>
                p {
                    color: blue;
                }
            </style>
        </head>
        <body>
            <p style="color: green;">Hello World</p>
        </body>
    </html>
```

Hello World

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Getting into CSS

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- ▶ The Box Model
- ▶ CSS Selectors
- ▶ CSS Comments

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1 ▶ The Box Model

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The Box Model

All elements in HTMl file is considered as boxes. The "Box Model" term is used to describe box that surrounds an element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the content.

* **Content:** The content of the box.

* **Padding:** A transparent area around the content.

* **Border:** A border that around the padding and content.

* **Margin:** A transparent area around the border.

margin
border
padding
content

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2 CSS Selectors

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CSS Selectors

• **CSS selectors** are used to select HTML elements.

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CSS Selectors

CSS element Selector

• An element selector uses element name to select the HTML element.
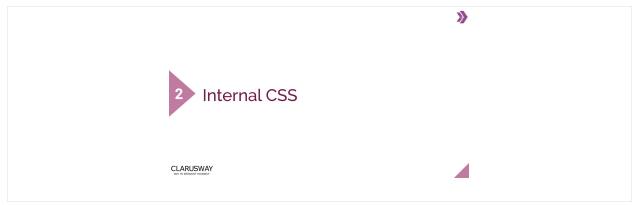

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CSS Selectors

Universal Selector

- The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

```
HTML                              CSS
<!DOCTYPE html>                   * {
<html>                              color: blue;
  <body>                          }
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
    <p class="error">Hello
Clarusway</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Hello World

Hello Clarusway

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3 CSS Comments

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▶ CSS Comments

• The browser does not display comments, but with comments, we can place warnings, descriptions and other notes.
• Comments are also imported for debugging CSS. We can use comments for searching errors.
• CSS Comments can add the text between /* and */ characters.

/* Single-line comment */

/* This is a
Multi-line comment */

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Link(s) on this slide:
● https://create.kahoot.it/details/combined-css-1-2-3-introduction-to-css-use-of-css-getting-into-css/542f29e7-0370-4fa6-8a14-7182d86c046c

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THANKS!

Any questions?

You can find me at:

‣ @ Alfred
‣ alfred@clarusway.com

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