CSS 101

Cascading Style Sheets

CSS HISTORY

"The saga of CSS starts in 1994. Håkon Wium Lie works at CERN – the cradle of the Web – and the Web is starting to be used as a platform for electronic publishing. One crucial part of a publishing platform is missing, however: There is no way to style documents."

-https://www.w3.org/Style/CSS20/history.html

CSS RULES

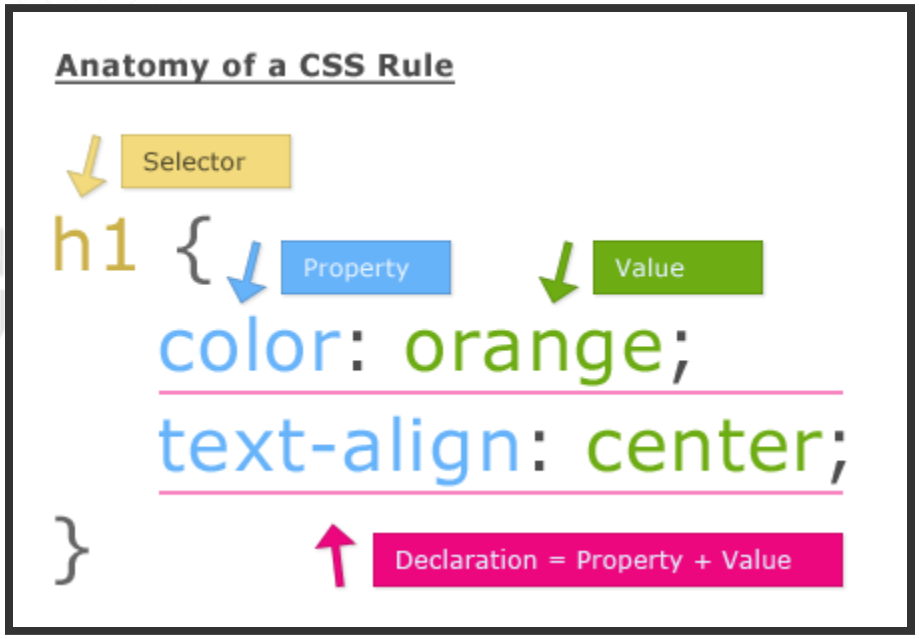
Individual components of CSS are called rules

CSS RULES

CSS rules are made up of two parts:

1. One or more selectors
2. One or more declarations
3. The declaration must be inside curly braces that follows the selector

CSS SYNTAX


Anatomy of a CSS Rule
Selector
h1 {
Property
Value
color: orange;
text-align: center;
}
Declaration = Property + Value

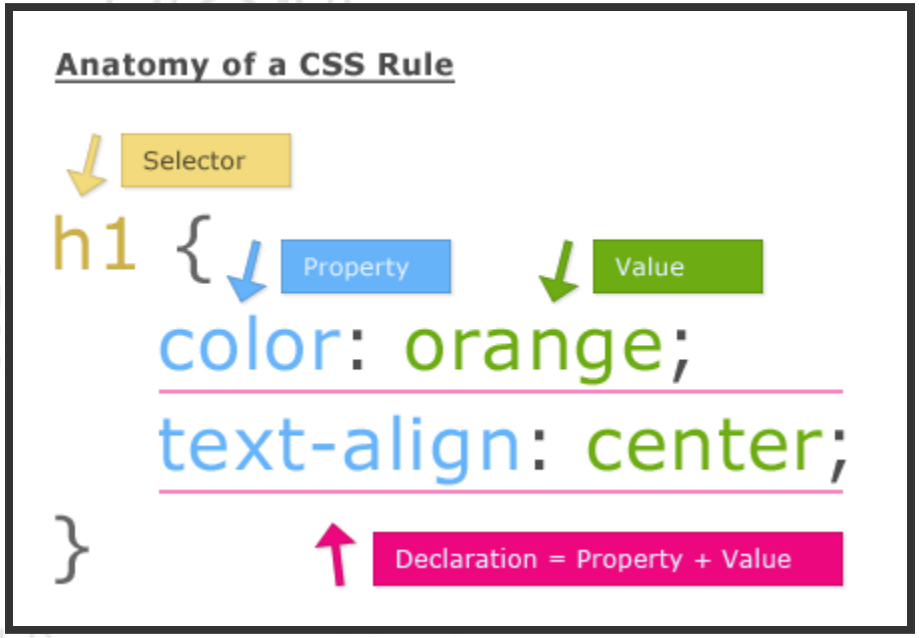
CSS COMMENTS

Just like HTML, CSS offers comments.

/* COMMENTS GO HERE */

CSS DECLARATIONS

Declarations are made up of the property and value of the style you want to apply.



CSS SELECTOR

The selector instructs the browser to search the page for any HTML element that matches the given criteria. It applies any applicable declarations to that element.

CSS SELECTOR - ELEMENT

Elements can be selected by their element name. In this case, all elements of that element type will be selected and have the styles applied.

CSS SELECTOR - ELEMENT

```css
p {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: -100px;
}
```

CSS SELECTOR - CLASS

Elements can be selected based on HTML attributes such as class. In this case all elements that have a matching class attribute will be selected.

CSS SELECTOR - CLASS

```css
.timer {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: -100px;
}
```

CSS SELECTOR - ID

Elements can also be selected based on HTML attribute ID. In this case only one element would be selected, as HTML IDs are intended to be unique.

CSS SELECTOR - ID

```css
#fluffy {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: -100px;
}
```

CSS SELECTOR - DESCENDANT SELECTORS

Selectors can be combined to become more speciÒc. This example selects searches for any paragraph tag that is nested inside a div tag.

```
div p {
    position: absolute;
    top: 0px;
    left: -100px;
}
```

CSS SELECTOR - MULTIPLE

In addition a set of declarations can be applied to more than one selector by listing a number of comma-separated selectors.

```
.timer, img, div p, #kitty {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: -100px;
}
```

CSS SELECTOR - PRACTICE

Write a selector for the following:

1. Section Element
2. Class of box-shadow
3. ID of title
4. All the above together
5. All input elements located inside form elements

CSS PROPERTIES

There are literally hundreds of css properties that are available for use. We don't have time to go over more than just a few. We will go over a few of the most common. However, the best strategy is to google for styling options as you're working

COMMON CSS PROPERTIES

Property	Description
`background-color`	background color for an element
`color`	color of the *text* in an element
`font-family`	typeface for text
`font-size`	size for text (px, %, em, pt)
`font-weight`	used to bold text (if possible)
`text-decoration`	used for underline (mostly)
`height`	specifies the height of an element
`width`	specifies the width of an element

COLOR CSS PROPERTIES

Method	Syntax	Description
color name	`white`	a list of 140 predefined colors
hexidecimal	`#FF0000`	RGB values in hex 00 - FF (0 - 255)
RGB	`rgb(255, 0, 187)`	RGB values in decimal numbers (0 - 255)
RGBA	`rgba(255, 0, 187, 0.5)`	RGB values with an added alpha (opacity) value

THE BOX MODEL

Every HTML element is in a box, regardless of its visible shape.

THE BOX MODEL

The total size of an element is a combination of the following:

1. Content
2. Padding
3. Border
4. Margin

THE BOX MODEL