CSS 5

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What we learnt last time?

- Browser default styles
- What is reset.css and why do we need it
- CSS block model
- box-sizing property
- Block display modes
- How to place several block elements on one line with "inline-block"
- How to create columns using <div> and "inline-block"



Our targets for today

- CSS selectors
- CSS units of measurement
- Using Chrome Developer Tools



CSS Selectors

- CSS selectors define the elements to which a set of CSS rules apply,
- Different CSS selectors can share same styles.

```
.bigButton, .smallButton {
  color: white;
}
```

- Same selectors may be reused multiple times.

```
.bigButton {
  font-size: 2.4em;
}
```



CSS Selectors

```
→ Universal
                               : * { margin:0; padding:0; }
→ Type
                               : p { font-size:2em; }
→ Class
                               : .info { background:#ff0; }
 → Multiple
                               : .info.error { color:#900; }
  → Element with class
                               : p.info { color: #111; }
\rightarrow ID
                               : #info { background:#ff0; }
→ Group
                               : td, th, div { font-size:1em; }
→ Descendent
                               : div p { color:#f00; }
→ Child
                               : div > strong { color:#f00; }
→ Adj sibling
                               : p + p { color:#f00; }
→ Attribute
                               : input[type="text"] { margin-left: 5px; }
```



CSS Selectors Demo

```
color:Red;
h2
    color:Blue;
li h2
    color: Green;
#myListItem1
    color:Lime;
li.myListItem
    color:Navy;
.myListItem
    color:Orange;
```

Css Demo

this is a css demo

· header in list

list1 item1

- list2 item1
- list2 item2

test



CSS Units

- → px most simple unit. Represent one pixel of the screen.
- → % percent of the element first parent container that defines a size boundaries.
- → em relative to the font size of element container.
- → rem relative to the font size of the document root element.
- → vh, vw percent of the current screen height (vh) or screen width (vw).
- → vmin, vmax lowest from vh and vw for vmin and highest for vmax.



How To View HTML Source?

- → Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"
- → View HTML Source Code:
 - → To find out, right-click in the page and select "View Page Source" (in Chrome) or similar in other browsers. This will open a window containing the HTML source code of the page.
- → Inspect an HTML Element:
 - → Right-click on an element, and choose "Inspect" or "Inspect Element" to see what elements are made up of (you will see both the HTML and the CSS)
 - → You can also edit the HTML or CSS on-the-fly in the Elements or Styles panel that opens



How To View HTML Source?









Control questions

- What is CSS selector?
- 2. Which CSS selectors do you know?
- 3. Name several CSS units of measurement
- 4. What is the difference between % and **vh/vw** units?
- 5. How can you examine HTML elements in your browser?



Materials

Core materials:

http://everstudent.ru/blog/htmlcss/30-css-seletors-to-memorize/

https://devionity.com/ru/courses/css-fundamentals/applying-css-to-html-document

https://learn.javascript.ru/css-units

http://htmlbook.ru/samhtml/tekst/spetssimvoly

https://quasi-art.ru/library/it/webdev-tools-like-a-boss

Additional materials:

https://html5book.ru/specsimvoly-html/#part6

https://xdan.ru/uluchshaem-navyki-raboty-s-google-chrome-developer-tools.html

Video materials:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8pO3Rbepgs

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8Z-N0y6Sqo

