CSS

Cascading style sheets

Introduction

CSS is one of the main technologies at the heart of the Web. HTML files contain roughly structured content; CSS takes that content and makes it look the way you want.

CSS stands for Cascading style sheet. You can write CSS code inside <style> tags, but you would normally write a separate .css file to keep the website's look and feel separate from the content. CSS follows pre-defined rules to associate styles with HTML tags using selectors.

Introduction

HTML

- ➔ Define the content
- ➔ “what something is”
- ➔ semantic markup of data

CSS

- ➔ Appearance
- ➔ “how something looks”
- ➔ Rules for appearance of content

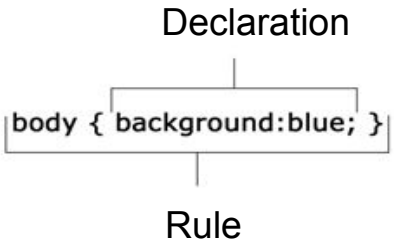
References

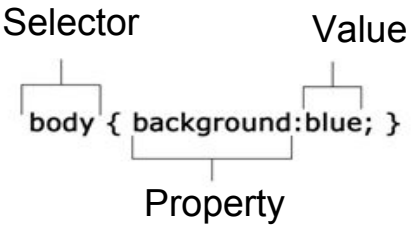
- Recommended: HTML & CSS: Visual Quickstart Guide 978-0-321-92883-2
- developer.mozilla.org
- Code: https://github.com/yarob-rafih/cmpn-266
- Academic Integrity: http://www.sait.ca/Documents/About SAIT/Policies and Procedures/Academic Student/pdf/AC-3-4-1_StudentCodeofConduct.pdf

Editors

- Notepad++
- Atom
- brackets
- sublime

CSS Rules


Declaration
body { background:blue; }
Rule


Selector
Value
body { background:blue; }
Property

Adding CSS to a page:

Inline:

```
<a style=”declaration1; declaration2;....”>Link text</a>
```

In-page:

```
<html>
	<head>
		<style type="text/css"  media="all">
			Rule1
			Rule 2
		</style>
	</head>
</html>
```

External css file:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="site.css" type="text/css" media="all">
```

Selectors

- Type selectors element name(tag)
- Class selectors .classname
- ID selectors #idname
- Universal selectors *
- Attribute selectors [attr=value]

CSS Comments

/* All links to urls ending in ".cn" are red */

* Not like javascript
//

Relations

- Adjacent sibling selectors A + B
  This is referred to as an adjacent selector. It will select only the specified element that immediately follows the former specified element.

- General sibling selectors A ~ B
  The ~ combinator separates the two selectors and matches the second element only if it is preceded by the first, and both share a common parent

- Child selectors A > B
  Direct Children only (other elements inside that parent element must have default properties or else they will take the same styles as the direct children)

- Descendant selectors A B
  The ␣ combinator (that's meant to represent a space, or more properly one or more whitespace characters) combines two selectors such that the combined selector matches only those elements matching the second selector for which there is an ancestor element matching the first selector. Descendant selectors are similar to child selectors, but they do not require that the relationship between matched elements be strictly parent-child.

Pseudo Classes

A CSS ***pseudo-class*** is a keyword added to selectors that specifies a special state of the element to be selected.

Example :hover will apply a style when the user hovers over the element specified by the selector.

Pseudo Elements

Just like pseudo-classes, pseudo-elements are added to selectors but instead of describing a special state, they allow you to style certain parts of a document.

The *::first-line* CSS pseudo-element applies styles only to the first line of an element. The amount of the text on the first line depends on numerous factors, like the width of the elements or of the document, but also of the font size of the text. As all pseudo-elements, the selectors containing ::first-line does not match any real HTML element.

Browser Extensions

**Given `transform: scale(0.58);`

- -ms-Microsoft `-ms-transform: scale(0.58);`
- -moz- Mozilla Foundation. Ex: `-moz-transform: scale(0.58);`
- -o- Opera Software. Ex: `-o-transform: scale(0.58);`
- -webkit- Safari (and other WebKit-based browsers). Ex: `-webkit-transform: scale(0.58);`