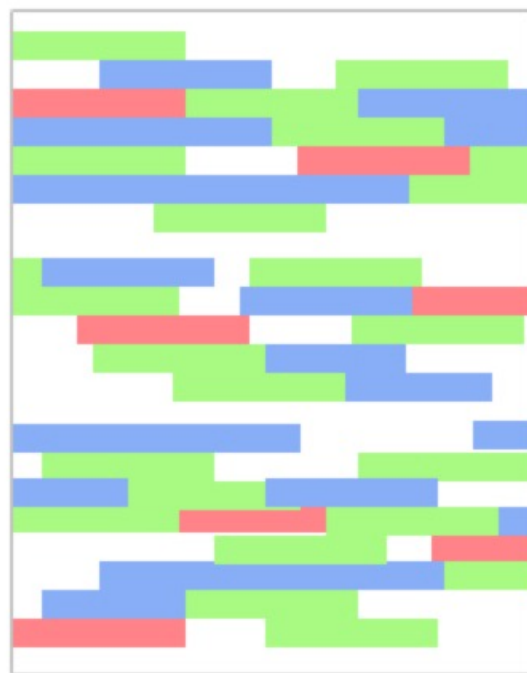# CSS RECAP

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Overview

- CSS

- Cascading order

- Examples and demos

- Meta data

Separation of code

HTML · MARKUP
CSS · PRESENTATION
SCRIPTS · BEHAVIOR

< BECOMES THIS >

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

Each elements has a default style

http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS2/sample.html

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_default_values.asp
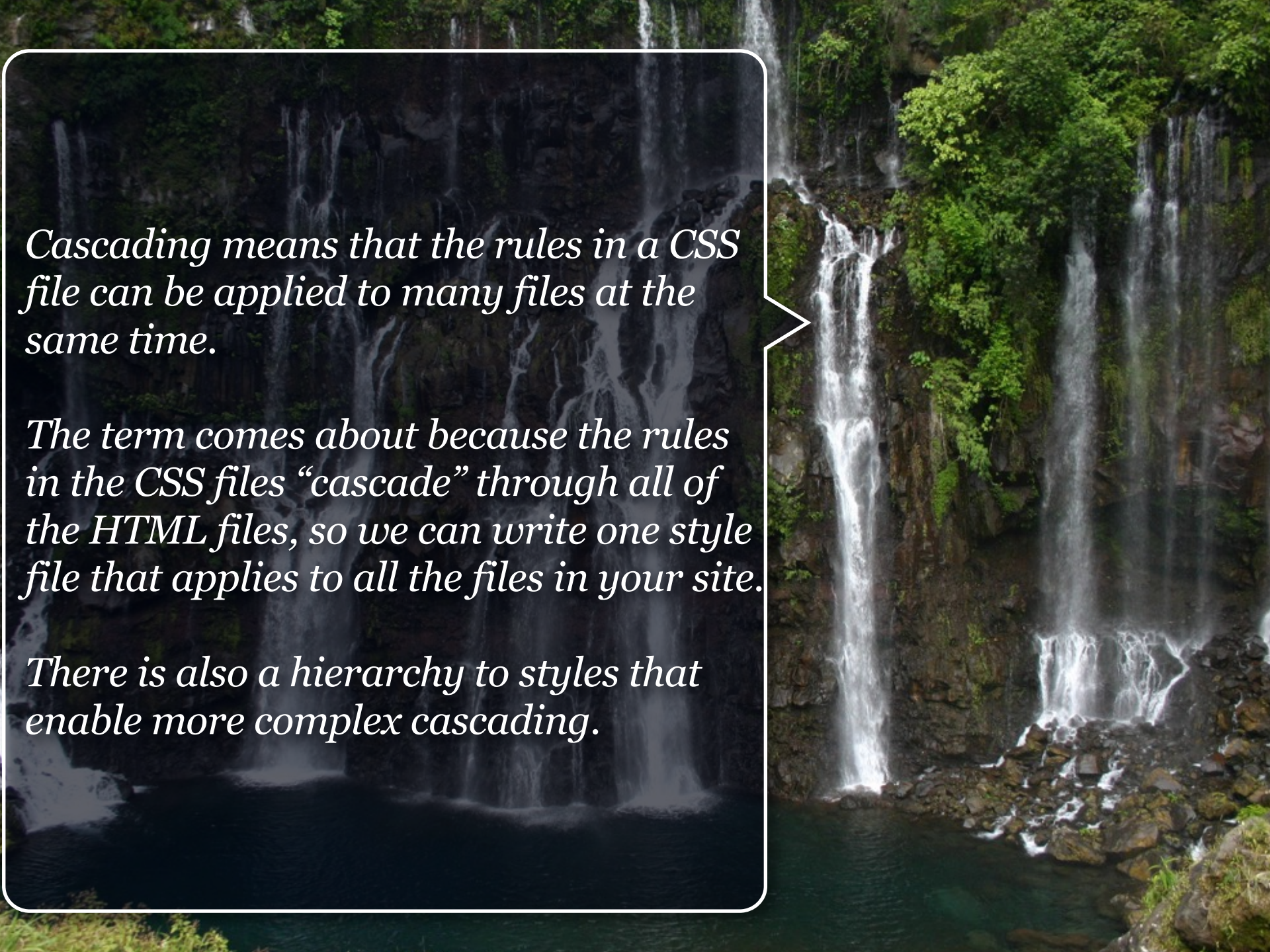
We can override those styles and create new ones

e.g. http://www.w3schools.com/css/demo_default.htm

What does **cascading** mean?

Cascading means that the rules in a CSS file can be applied to many files at the same time.

The term comes about because the rules in the CSS files "cascade" through all of the HTML files, so we can write one style file that applies to all the files in your site.

There is also a hierarchy to styles that enable more complex cascading.

The Cascading Order

1.   Browser default
2.   External style sheet
3.   Internal style sheet
4.   Inline style

Internal Priorities

1. **element**
2. **.class**
3. **#id**

!important

The !important rule is the way to override all of this.

3 ways to insert CSS

External
Internal
Inline

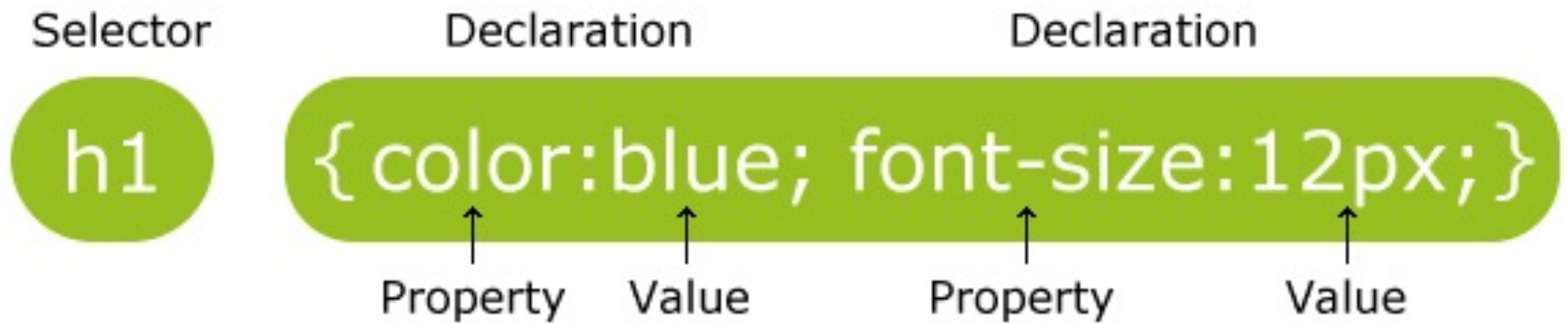http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_howto.asp

DEMO

Why use CSS for screen design?

- *Flexibility* - as CSS cascades through all the files in your work, you can make variants quickly and easily, which then gets applied to all the files automatically

- Imagine if you were creating screen pages using Photoshop - if you wanted to change something that features on all the pages (e.g. a logo colour, the font) you would have to do it on every single page individually.

- With CSS you change one file and *everything* updates.

View source

Chrome Developer tools

syntax

Selector: h1

Declaration: { color:blue; — Property: color, Value: blue

Declaration: font-size:12px; } — Property: font-size, Value: 12px

CSS declarations always end with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets

```
p {color:red;text-align:center;}
```

CSS Demonstration

1. Styling elements

2. Id and class selectors

3. Backgrounds

4. Text

5. Margins and Padding (see box model)

6. http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp

CSS Id and Class

In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "class".

- The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

- The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".

- The style rule below will be applied to the element with id="menu"

```
#nav{
    width:950px;
    padding:10px;
    text-align:center;
}

<ol id="nav">
```

CSS Id and Class

The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements.

- Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements.

- This allows you to set a particular style for many HTML elements with the same class.

- The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

- In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

```
.center {text-align:center;}
<p class="center">text … </p>
```

CSS Text

> ## TEXT FORMATTING
>
> This text is styled with some of the text formatting properties. The heading uses the text-align, text-transform, and color properties. The paragraph is indented, aligned, and the space between characters is specified. The underline is removed from the "Try it yourself" link.

```
p{
    color:blue;
    text-align:center;
    text-decoration:underline;
    font-family:"Times New Roman";
    font-size:30px;
}
```

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp

Understanding CSS

The key to understanding how CSS works is to imagine that there is an invisible box around every HTML element.

CSS rules can control the way each individual box (and the contents of that box) is presented, for example:

- Boxes - you can change width and height; borders (colour, thickness, style); background colour and images; position in the browser window

- Text - you can change typeface; size; colour; italics, bold, uppercase, lowercase, small-caps...

- Specific - you can change specific elements of HTML like lists, tables etc.

CSS Box Model


```
p{
    width:250px;
    padding:10px;
    border:5px solid gray;
    margin:10px;
}
```

total width of the element is **300px**

```
250px (width)
+ 20px (left and right padding)
+ 10px (left and right border)
+ 20px (left and right margin)
= 300px
```

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp

Meta data

Metadata, *noun,* a set of data that describes and gives information about other data.

https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_meta.asp

Questions