UNDERSTANDING CSS: THINKING INSIDE THE BOX

The Cottage Garden

The *cottage garden* is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense planting and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens.

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

CSS ASSOCIATES STYLE RULES WITH HTML ELEMENTS

```
p {
    font-family: Arial;}
```

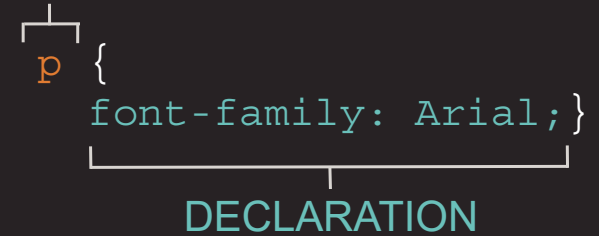# CSS ASSOCIATES STYLE RULES WITH HTML ELEMENTS

SELECTOR

```
p {
    font-family: Arial;}
```

CSS ASSOCIATES STYLE RULES WITH HTML ELEMENTS

SELECTOR

```
p {
    font-family: Arial;}
```

DECLARATION

CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1, h2, h3 {
        font-family: Arial;
        color: yellow;}
```

CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1, h2, h3 {
        font-family: Arial;
        color: yellow;}
```

PROPERTY

CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1, h2, h3 {
        font-family: Arial;
        color: yellow;}
```

PROPERTY   VALUE

INTRODUCING CSS

```html
<h1>From Garden to Plate</h1>
<p>A <i>potager</i> is a French term for
    an ornamental vegetable or kitchen
    garden...</p>

<h2>What to Plant</h2>
<p>Plants are chosen as much for their
    functionality as for their color and
    form...</p>
```

From Garden to Plate

A *potager* is a French term for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen garden. Often flowers (edible and non-edible) and herbs are planted with the vegetables to enhance the garden's beauty. The goal is to make the function of providing food aesthetically pleasing.

What to Plant

Plants are chosen as much for their functionality as for their color and form. Many are trained to grow upward. A well-designed potager can provide food, cut flowers and herbs for the home with very little maintenance. Potagers can disguise their function of providing for a home in a wide array of forms - from the carefree style of the cottage garden to the formality of a knot garden.

INTRODUCING CSS

```css
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}

h1, h2 {
  color: #ee3e80;}

p {
  color: #665544;}
```

INTRODUCING CSS

Change the font used

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}



h1, h2 {
  color: #ee3e80;}



p {
  color: #665544;}
```

CSS

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
```

Change the color of the headings

```
h1, h2 {
  color: #ee3e80;}



p {
  color: #665544;}
```

CSS

CSS

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}


h1, h2 {
  color: #ee3e80;}
```

Change the color of the paragraphs

```
p {
  color: #665544;}
```

RESULT

From Garden to Plate

A *potager* is a French term for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen garden. Often flowers (edible and non-edible) and herbs are planted with the vegetables to enhance the garden's beauty. The goal is to make the function of providing food aesthetically pleasing.

What to Plant

Plants are chosen as much for their functionality as for their color and form. Many are trained to grow upward. A well-designed potager can provide food, cut flowers and herbs for the home with very little maintenance. Potagers can disguise their function of providing for a home in a wide array of forms - from the carefree style of the cottage garden to the formality of a knot garden.

USING EXTERNAL CSS

```html
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Using External CSS</title>
  <link href="css/styles.css"
    type="text/css"
    rel="stylesheet">
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of...</p>
 </body>
</html>
```
HTML

USING EXTERNAL CSS

```html
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Using External CSS</title>
  <link href="css/styles.css"
    type="text/css"
    rel="stylesheet">
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of...</p>
 </body>
</html>
```
HTML

USING EXTERNAL CSS

```html
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Using External CSS</title>
  <link href="css/styles.css"
    type="text/css"
    rel="stylesheet">
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of...</p>
 </body>
</html>
```
HTML

USING EXTERNAL CSS

```html
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Using External CSS</title>
  <link href="css/styles.css"
    type="text/css"
    rel="stylesheet">
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of...</p>
 </body>
</html>
```
HTML

USING INTERNAL CSS

CSS

```
<head>
 <title>Using Internal CSS</title>
 <style type="text/css">
   body {
     font-family: arial;
     background-color: #rgb(185,179,175);}
   h1 {
     color: rgb(255,255,255);}
 </style>
</head>
```

CSS SELECTORS

Universal	* {}
Type	h1, h2, h3 {}
Class	.note {} p.note {}
ID	#introduction {}

CSS SELECTORS

Child	li>a {}
Descendent	p a {}
Adjacent sibling	h1+p {}
General sibling	h1~p {}

HOW CSS RULES CASCADE

CSS

```
* {
   font-family: Arial;
   color: #333333;}

h1 {
   font-family: "Courier New", monospace;}

i {color: green;}
i {color: red;}

p b {color: blue !important;}
p b {color: violet;}
```

Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different **potato** varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

INHERITANCE

```css
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    color: #665544;
    padding: 10px;}

.page {
    border: 1px solid #665544;
    background-color: #efefef;
    padding: inherit;}
```

Potatoes

There are dozens of different potato varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

WHY USE EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS

Same CSS can be used for every page of website

WHY USE EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS

No need to copy style code into each webpage

WHY USE EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS

Changes to CSS automatically apply to the entire website

WHY USE EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS

Faster download time for subsequent pages

WHY USE EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS

Easier for many people to create new pages in same style

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF CSS & BROWSER QUIRKS

Several different versions

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF CSS & BROWSER QUIRKS

Browsers not implemented all features

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF CSS & BROWSER QUIRKS

Older browsers do not support each property

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF CSS & BROWSER QUIRKS

Important to test

DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF CSS & BROWSER QUIRKS

Some browsers have "bugs" or "quirks"

SUMMARY

CSS treats each HTML element as if it appears inside its own box and uses rules to indicate how that element should look.

SUMMARY

Rules are made up of selectors (to specify which elements the rule applies to) and declarations (to say what these elements should look like).

SUMMARY

Different types of selectors allow you to target your rules at different elements.

SUMMARY

Declarations are made up of two parts: the properties of the element that you want to change, and the values of those properties.

SUMMARY

CSS rules usually appear in a separate document, although they may appear within an HTML page.