First thing's first

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Write a function called **dataChecker** which takes **two parameters** (string, rank).
If the string is **equal to 'codenation'** and the rank is **equal to 1** then log to the console a **template string** to tell us both are correct.
If the string is 'codenation' but the **rank isn't 1** log to the console a **template string** that tells us the string was correct but the rank was wrong.

Finally if the string was not equal to 'codenation' then log to the console a **template string** which tells us that the string was wrong.

```javascript
const dataChecker = (string, rank) => {
    if (string == "codenation" && rank == 1) {
        console.log(`Both ${string} and the ranking ${rank} are correct`);
    } else if (string == "codenation" && rank != 1) {
        console.log(`${string} is correct but the ranking ${rank} isn't`);
    } else{
        console.log(`Both ${string} and/or the ranking ${rank} are wrong`);
    }
}

dataChecker("codenation", 1);
```

Code Nation

HTML and CSS

Intro to CSS

{code**nation**}®

Learning Objectives

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} To understand what CSS is and what it's used for

} To understand a few CSS syntax and selectors are and be able to write your own

} To be familiar with some common CSS properties.

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CS S-ye S.. finally

Cascading Style Sheets is the language used to style websites.

It defines the visual representation of the content. For example colour, margins, borders, backgrounds and position in the page.

How do we **use CSS?**

Three ways to insert CSS

} Inline style   <- don't

} Internal style sheet   <- don't

} **External style sheet**   **<- do**

Inline style

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 style="color:red;margin-left:20px;">
        My heading
    </h1>
    <p>

    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Aut fuga et, maiores vero natus libero suscipit ipsum similique.
    Nobis, vitae.
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

My heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aut fuga et, maiores vero natus libero suscipit ipsum similique. Nobis, vitae.

Internal style sheet

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <style>
        body{
            background-color: aqua;
        }
        h1{
            color: maroon;
            margin-left: 30px;
        }
    </style>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>My heading</h1>
    <p>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Aut fuga et, maiores vero natus libero suscipit ipsum similique.
        Nobis, vitae.
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

My heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aut fuga et, maiores vero natus libero suscipit ipsum similique. Nobis, vitae.

External style sheet

index.html

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="main.css">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>My heading</h1>
    <p>
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        Aut fuga et, maiores vero natus libero suscipit ipsum similique.
        Nobis, vitae.
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

main.css

```css
body {
    background-color: blueviolet;
}
h1 {
    color: whitesmoke;
    margin-left: 20px;
}
```

My heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Aut fuga et, maiores vero natus libero suscipit ipsum similique. Nobis, vitae.

Cascading order

The priority from highest to lowest:

}Inline style (inside HTML element)

}External and internal style sheets (in head section)

}Browser default (pure html no styling)

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Inline style would override the other styles and browser defaults.

We will use external style sheet so it's tidier.

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How do we **add** an **external** style sheet?

Adding an External Style Sheet

} Create a new file and name it **main.css**

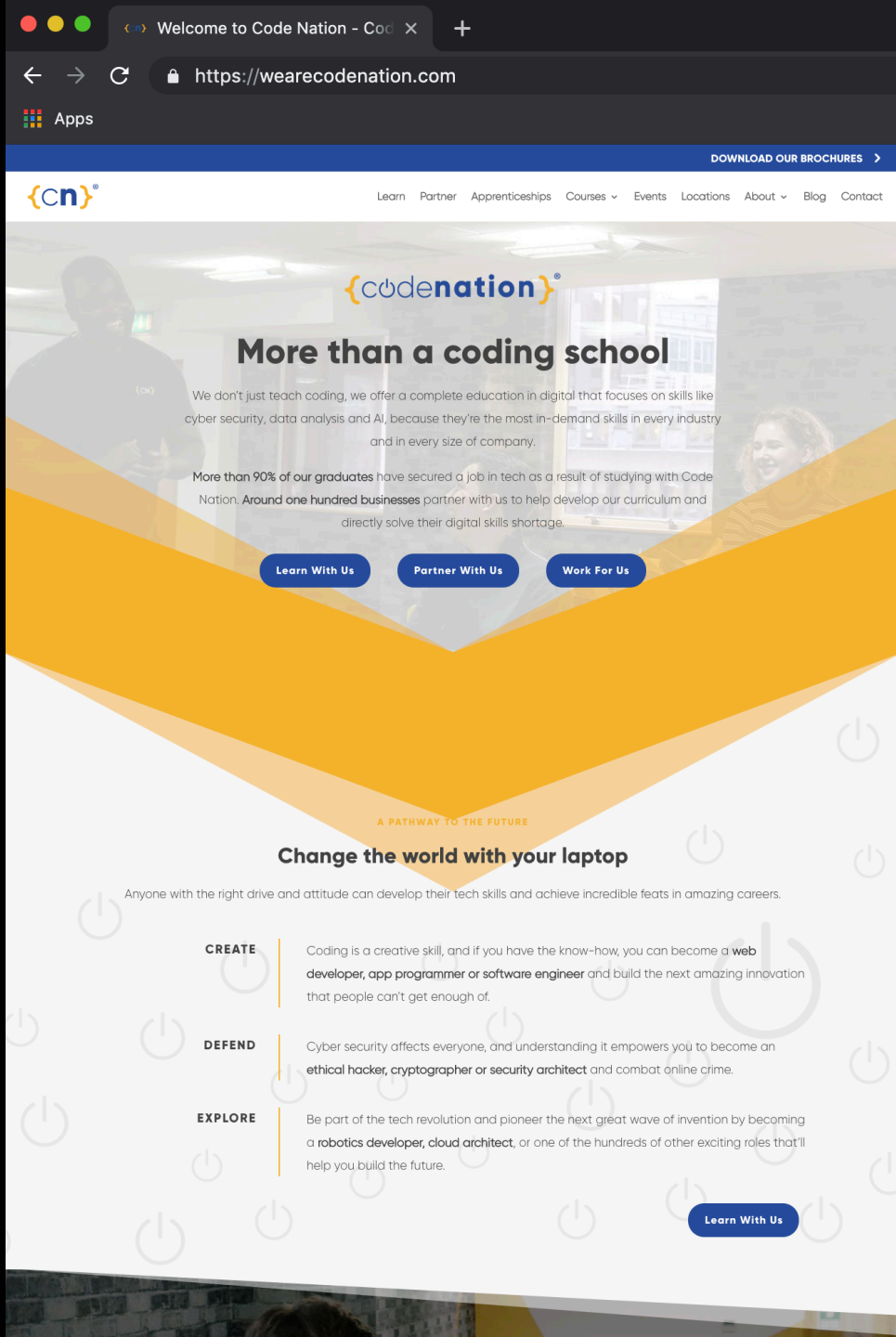} Add the path/link of your css file inside the html file, inside the head tag

Inside the index.html file

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="main.css">
    <title>Website title</title>
</head>
<body>
  Content here…
</body>
</html>
```

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Pro tip.

Thank me later

Always start from **top** to **bottom**, keeping your HTML and CSS in sync

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Syntax.

CSS rules are formed using a list of **properties** which we give values (quite similar to key-value pairs in Javascript objects).

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CSS rules are formed using a list of **properties** which we give values (quite similar to key-value pairs in Javascript objects).

CSS rules apply a list of **properties** to specific HTML elements, which we target using **selectors**. Let's take a look...

CSS Syntax

```css
h1 {
    color: red;
    font-size: 12px;
}
```

```css
selector {
    property: value;
    property: value;
}
```

Selectors.

CSS Selectors

They are used to find the html elements based on their **tag name, id, class, attribute**, etc.

Styling can also be applied to the whole html.

How to style everything at once

```css
* {
    background-color: aliceblue;
    font-size: 12px;
}
```

```css
* {
    property: value;
    property: value;
}
```

Element Selector

```
h1 {
    color: red;
    font-size: 12px;
}
```

```
elementtag {
    property: value;
    property: value;
}
```

ID Selector

```css
#aboutme {
    color: blue;
    font-size: 20px;
}
```

```css
#idname {
    property: value;
    property: value;
}
```

* each id name should only appear once

Class Selector

```css
.container {
    background-color: firebrick;
}


.classname {
    property: value;
}
```

* same class name can be applied in different parts of the page

Group Selectors

You can set the same styling to different groups

```css
h1, h2, p{
    color: violet;
}
```

Comments

```css
/* this is css comments*/


/*this also works
on multi-line
Comment*/
```

Defining selectors in HTML.

Defining in html - id

} This is unique, only one id
} Cannot start with a number
} In html:

```
<p id="para1">About Me</p>
```

} In css:

```
#para1 {
        color: blue;
}
```

Defining in html – classes

} Can have more than one style so add as many as required

} In html:

```html
<p class="center large">Hello World</p>
```

} In css:

```css
.center {
    text-align: center;
}
```

* another set of styling for "large"

Example on CSS multiple classes

index.html

```html
<p class = "makeMeRed">Hello</p>
<p class = "char1 makeMeRed">Hello</p>
<p class = "char2 makeMeRed">Hello</p>
<p class = "char1">Hello</p>
```

style.css

```css
.makeMeRed {
    color: red;
}
.char1{
    font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;
}
.char2{
    font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

Box sizing model.

Box Model – design and layout

Content

} The content of the box, where text and images appear

Padding

} Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent

Border

} A border that goes around the padding and content

Margin

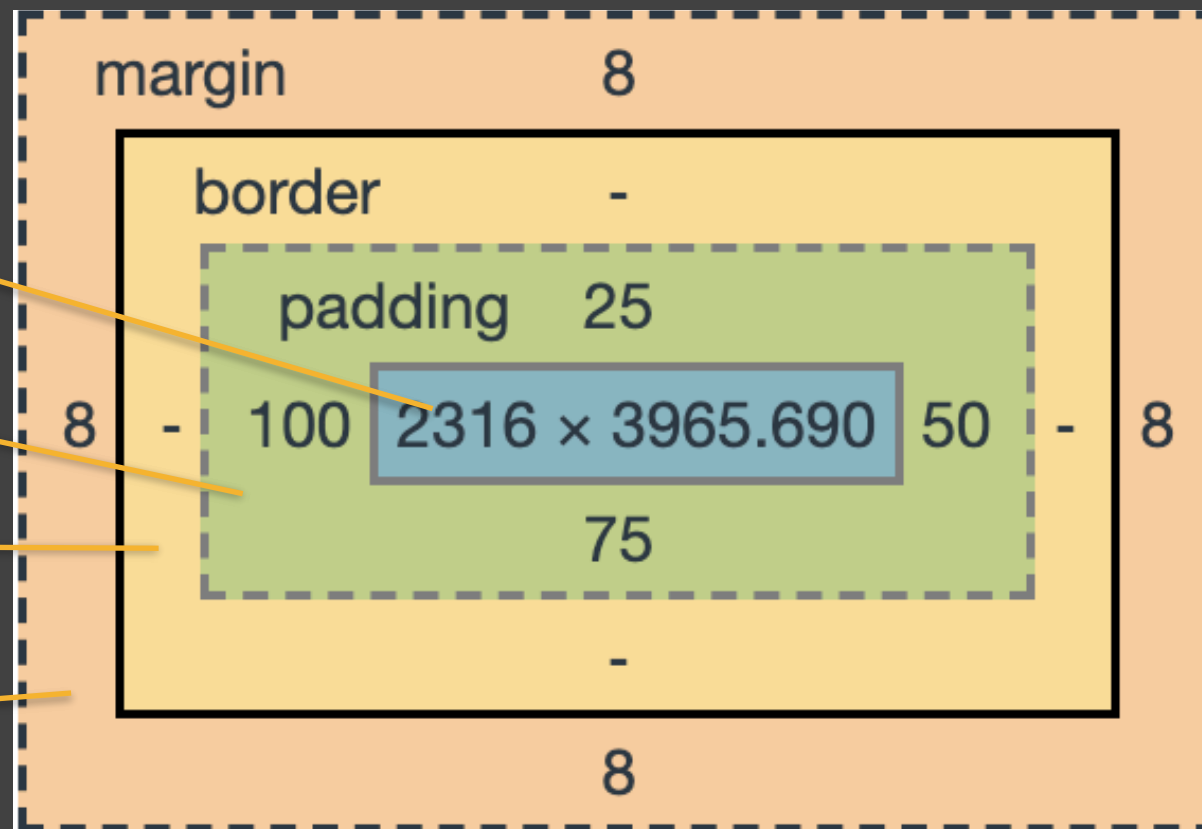} Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

Box Model – design and layout

Content

Padding

Border

Margin

margin   8

border   -

padding   25

8   -   100   2316 × 3965.690   50   -   8

75

-

8

Box Sizing

Defines how the width and height of an element are calculated, should they include padding and border or not.

```css
* {
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

* reset the border to the whole html as most browsers have their own settings

Example - Padding

- Generate space around an element's content, inside any defined borders

```css
* {
    box-sizing: border-box;
    padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
}
```

- Padding applied: top 25, right 50, bottom 75, left 100
- Three values: top, right and left, bottom
- Two values: top and bottom
- One value: all for paddings

Element sizing.

Height and width of an element

You can set the sizes of any element to how you like it, these are the main ones:

} Value:

} auto: the browser calculates the width

} length: Defines the width in px for example

} %/vh/vw: Defines the width in percentage of the containing block

```
img {
    width: 100%;
}
```

Set the image to 100% of the original size

Fonts.

Font Properties

} Change font (font-family)

} Different sizes (font-size)

} Different style (font-style) - normal, italic, oblique

} Different font size with pixels (font-weight)

Google fonts

We can import fonts that are not commonly used. HTML has a few standard fonts to use.

fonts.google.com is one of the many

Google fonts - in practice

```css
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto+Mono:400,500');

h1 {
    font-family: 'Roboto Mono', monospace;
}
```

*@import is located at the top of the css file

Media Query.

Media Query

} New to CSS3

} Uses @media to include a block of CSS property

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="media.css">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <div class="cols">
        <div class="three-cols">
            <h2>First paragraph</h2>
            <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odit ex officia accusamus corporis quam alias. Fugiat, amet explicabo. Totam incidunt reprehenderit ex nostrum repudiandae odit sint beatae libero voluptates rem.</p>
        </div>
        <div class="three-cols">
            <h2>Second paragraph</h2>
            <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Mollitia iure praesentium repudiandae? Quae, quidem! Assumenda consequuntur voluptates sunt, dolore, perspiciatis cum asperiores earum sapiente inventore voluptatem omnis praesentium necessitatibus! At unde nam eligendi nesciunt illum vero commodi inventore molestiae in, sit velit magnam consequatur facilis.</p>
        </div>
        <div class="three-cols">
            <h2>Third paragraph</h2>
            <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et quisquam omnis, laboriosam autem quas animi eligendi. Illo dolorem fugiat dolorum molestiae iste nam facere voluptatem? Nisi voluptatibus reiciendis incidunt ad maiores quia minus accusamus asperiores tempora, dolor unde quam dolores.</p>
        </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Applying Media Query

```css
@media (min-width: 921px){
    body{
        background-color : yellow;
    }
    .cols > .three-cols{
    width: 33.3333%;
    float: left;
    }
}
```

Less than 921px wide

Heading

First paragraph

Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odit ex officia accusamus corporis quam alias. Fugiat, amet explicabo. Totam incidunt reprehenderit ex nostrum repudiandae odit sint beatae libero voluptates rem.

Second paragraph

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Mollitia iure praesentium repudiandae? Quae, quidem! Assumenda consequuntur voluptates sunt, dolore, perspiciatis cum asperiores earum sapiente inventore voluptatem omnis praesentium necessitatibus! At unde nam eligendi nesciunt illum vero commodi inventore molestiae in, sit velit magnam consequatur facilis.

Third paragraph

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et quisquam omnis, laboriosam autem quas animi eligendi. Illo dolorem fugiat dolorum molestiae iste nam facere voluptatem? Nisi voluptatibus reiciendis incidunt ad maiores quia minus accusamus asperiores tempora, dolor unde quam dolores.

More than 921px wide

Heading

First paragraph

Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Odit ex officia accusamus corporis quam alias. Fugiat, amet explicabo. Totam incidunt reprehenderit ex nostrum repudiandae odit sint beatae libero voluptates rem.

Second paragraph

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Mollitia iure praesentium repudiandae? Quae, quidem! Assumenda consequuntur voluptates sunt, dolore, perspiciatis cum asperiores earum sapiente inventore voluptatem omnis praesentium necessitatibus! At unde nam eligendi nesciunt illum vero commodi inventore molestiae in, sit velit magnam consequatur facilis.

Third paragraph

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et quisquam omnis, laboriosam autem quas animi eligendi. Illo dolorem fugiat dolorum molestiae iste nam facere voluptatem? Nisi voluptatibus reiciendis incidunt ad maiores quia minus accusamus asperiores tempora, dolor unde quam dolores.

Learning Objectives

⟩To understand what CSS is and what it's used for

⟩To understand a few CSS syntax and selectors are and be able to write your own

⟩To be familiar with some common CSS properties.

Activity(1)

Add css to all html pages you have created so far.

Add class attributes to elements if you want them to share certain CSS rules. If you are targeting just one element, use an id attribute.

Activity(2) – Jump link same page

You can add ids so you can jump to part of a page.
Read more here:

https://blog.hubspot.com/marketing/jump-link-same-page

Further reading:

https://www.w3schools.com/css/

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/
Getting_started_with_the_web/CSS_basics