

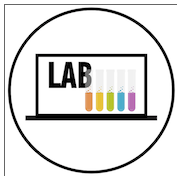
# FEWD - CSS BASICS

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# AGENDA

- HTML Basics Review
- Images
- Intro To CSS
  - Link Tag
  - Colors
  - Fonts
- Linking To Other Pages
- Lab Time



WHAT TAG IS IT?

## HTML BASICS REVIEW

- `<h1>...</h1>`
- `<p>...</p>`
- `<ul>...</ul>`
- `<li>...</li>`
- `<a href="link">the link</a>`
- `<nav>...</nav>`
- `<hr>`
- `<br>`

## THE DOM (DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL)

- programming API for documents
- a language independent way to interact with objects in HTML and XML

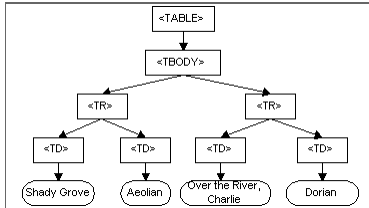
# THE DOM (DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL)

## HTML:

```
<TABLE><TBODY>  
<TR>  
  <TD>Shady Grove</TD>  
  <TD>Aeolian</TD>  
</TR>  
<TR>  
  <TD>Over the River, Charlie</TD>  
  <TD>Dorian</TD>  
</TR>  
</TBODY></TABLE>
```

# THE DOM (DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL)

Graphical representations of the DOM:



## FILE ORGANIZATION

- Images
- CSS
- JavaScript



## HTML BASICS - IMAGES

- Images are placed using the <img> tag.

```

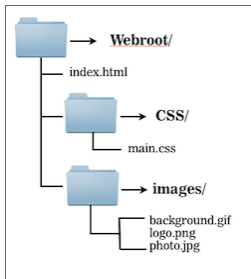
```

## HTML BASICS - IMAGES

The `img` tag requires a `src` attribute, which tells the browser where to find the image to be placed.

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

How would you write the src?



- There are different approaches to specifying an image location

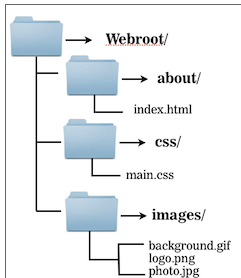
## HTML BASICS - IMAGES

- Inside webroot, a relative path could be used:

```
<IMG SRC="IMAGES/LOGO.PNG">
```

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

## Relative Path



# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

Absolute Path

```

```

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

## Full URL

```

```

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

alt attribute

```

```



## HTML BASICS - IMAGES

There are three main image file formats:

## IMAGE FILE FORMATS

.PNG

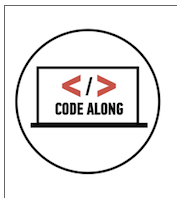
## IMAGE FILE FORMATS

### .GIF

- Can have basic transparency, typically a png is used instead.

## IMAGE FILE FORMATS

**.JPEG**



**ABOUT ME**

## CSS

The diagram illustrates the components of a CSS rule. It shows a selector 'p' followed by a declaration block '{ color : black; }'. Brackets are used to label the parts: 'selector' for 'p', 'property' for 'color', 'value' for 'black', and 'declaration' for the entire '{ color : black; }' block.

```
selector      property      value  
┌───┐        ┌───┐        ┌───┐  
p      { color : black; }  
              └──────────┘  
              declaration
```

# CSS

Where does CSS go?

- Inline
- In the head
- In a separate file

# CSS

Using a separate CSS file

Its best practice to put CSS in its own file and link to it from the <head>.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```



## CSS BREAK DOWN

- importance
- specificity
- inheritance

## CSS BREAK DOWN

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

## CSS BREAK DOWN

This whole thing is called a **rule**.

The p is called a **selector**, and it's followed by a set of **declarations** in a **declaration block**.

## CSS BREAK DOWN

The **selector**, p in this case, specifies what parts of the HTML document should be styled by the declaration. This selector will style all p elements on the page.

# CSS BREAK DOWN

The **declaration block** here is:

```
{  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

**Declarations** go inside curly braces.

# CSS BREAK DOWN

## DECLARATIONS

This example has two declarations. Here's the first:

```
color: red;
```

## CSS BREAK DOWN

Let's look at the second declaration:

```
font-weight: bold;
```

# CSS BREAK DOWN

Why might we want to link to a separate CSS file?

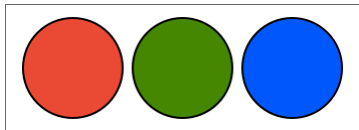
```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px;">  
This is a paragraph.  
</p>
```



# CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

## COLORS

Colors can be specified in CSS in a variety of ways:



## COLOR

### COLOR KEYWORDS

These are used less frequently, but are handy for basic colors like `black` and `white`. There are several

See **here** for more

# COLOR

## HEX CODES (RGB)



**#FF0000** (full red, no green, no blue)



**#00FF00** (no red, full green, no blue)



**#0000FF** (no red, no green, full blue)

# COLOR

## RGB COLOR VALUES

RGB ( 0 , 0 , 0 )

- The first value is red, the second green, the third blue.
- Each value can range from 0 to 255, which expresses the same number of color steps as 00 to FF in base-16.

# COLOR

## RGBA COLORS

- RGBa works identically to RGB, expect that it takes a 4th value called the "alpha".
- This is a value between 0 and 1 which will be used to determine a color's opacity on the page,



# COLOR

## HSL COLORS

### HSL

- Similar notation to RGB values, but specify colors using hue, saturation, and lightness.

### HSLA

- As with RGBa, HSLa is exactly like HSL for the first 3 values, but takes a 4th alpha-channel value.

# FONTS

## SANS SERIF VS SERIF



Sans-serif



Serif



Serif  
(red serifs)

# FONTS

## FAMILY

```
p {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}
```

For additional fonts, check out **CSS Font Stack**



# FONTS

## STYLE

```
p.normal {  
    font-style: normal;  
}  
  
p.italic {  
    font-style: italic;  
}  
  
p.oblique {  
    font-style: oblique;  
}
```

# FONTS

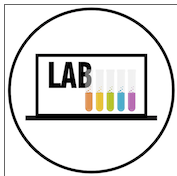
## SIZE

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 40px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  font-size: 30px;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-size: 14px;  
}
```

# CSS

## REVIEW

- Selectors
- Declarations
- Property
- Value



## LAB TIME

- Wendy G. Bites - Resume.

