



WELCOME TO FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT

Please sit next to a different classmate
and write your name on your name tag.

Wi-fi: GA-Guest
pw: yellowpencil

CSS



LESSON 03

INTRO TO CSS

RECAP

Intro to CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a **style sheet language** used for describing the **presentation** of an HTML document

| |
|----------------------------|
| Content HTML |
| Presentation CSS |

Anatomy of a CSS rule

CSS has a syntax that differs from anything we've seen up until now in HTML.

A CSS rule is comprised of:

- a **selector** that identifies an element or set of elements
- one or many **declarations** that define the styles being applied
- each declaration consists of a **property** followed by a **value**



Applying CSS

There are three ways to apply CSS to HTML

Inline

```
<p style="color: red">text</p>
```

Internal

```
<head>
...
<style>
  p { color: red; }
  a { color: blue; }
</style>
...
</head>
```

External

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

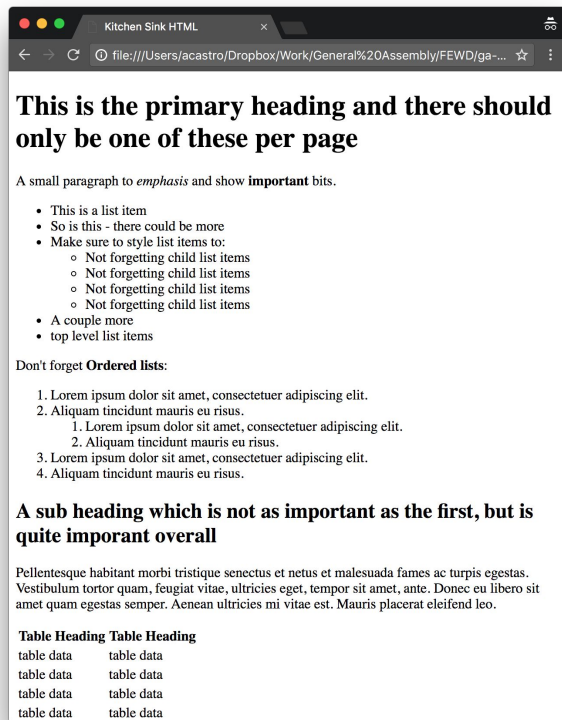
CSS

LESSON 04 **BOX MODEL** **& LAYOUT**

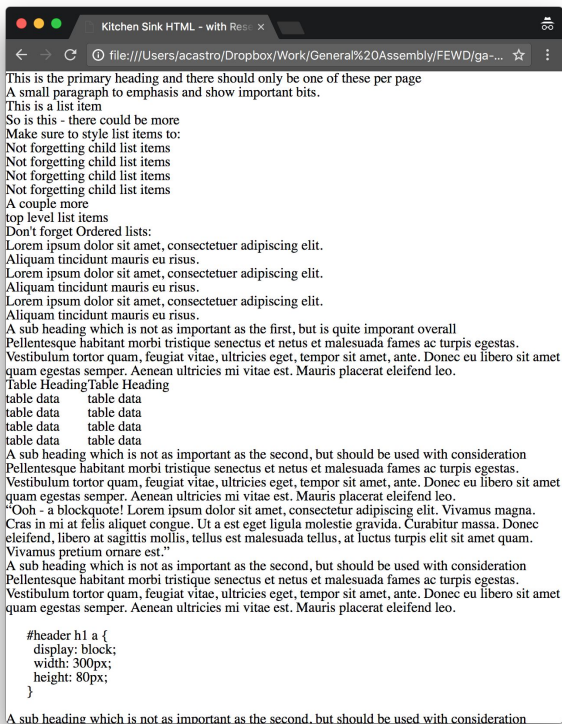


CSS Reset and Normalize

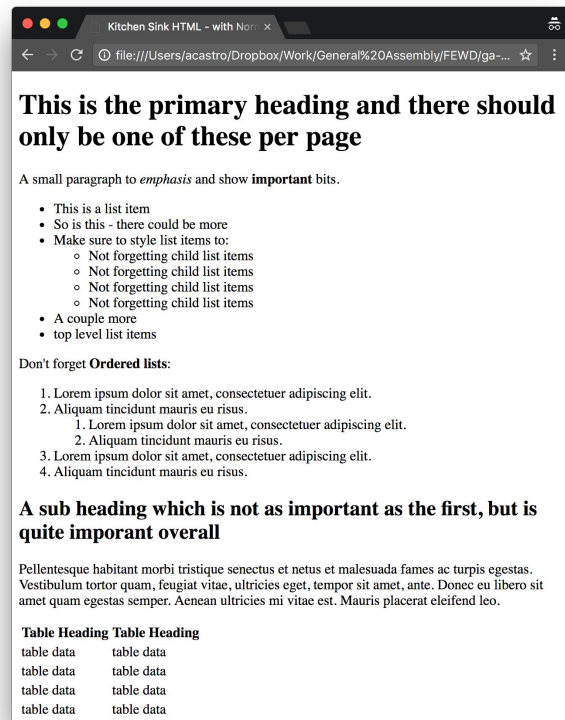
Default rendering



With reset.css



With normalize.css



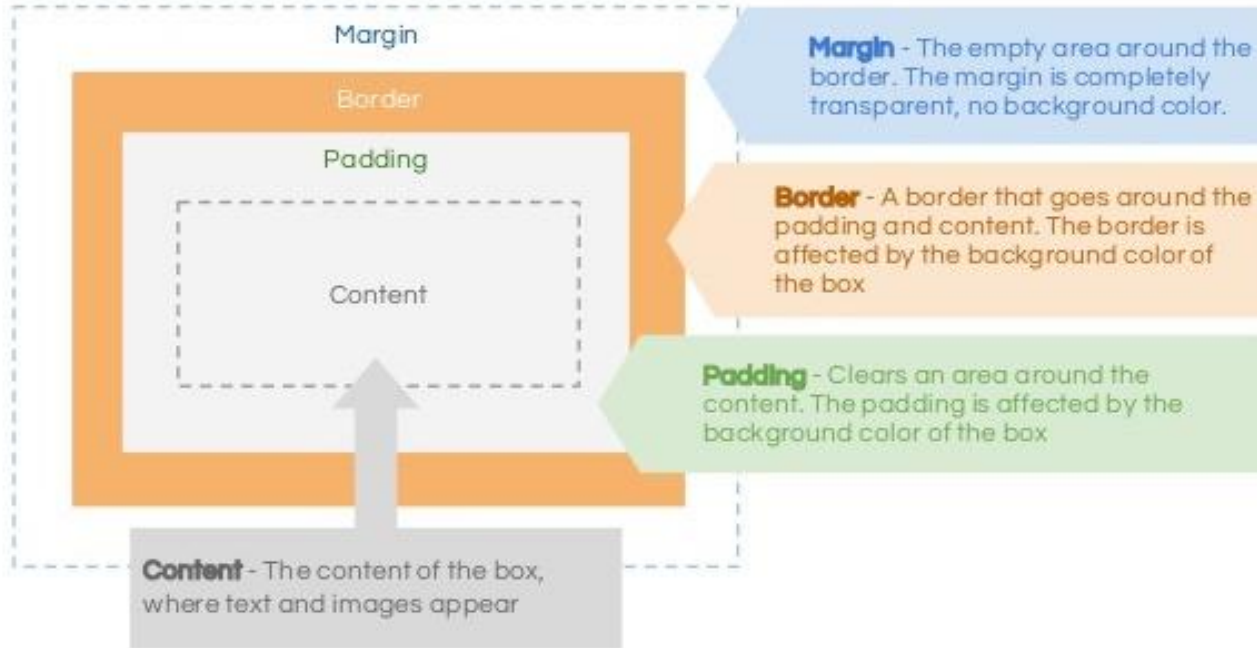
What does an HTML element and an ogre have in common?





CSS Box Model

In an HTML document, each element is represented as a rectangular box, with the box's content, padding, border, and margin built up around one another **like the layers of an onion**.



Width and Height Calculations

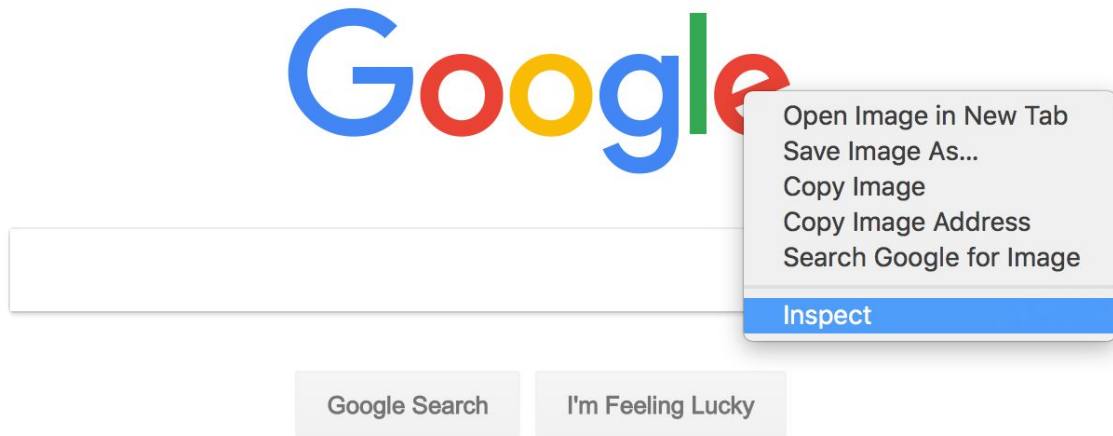
Width

width
+
padding-left
+
padding-right
+
border-left
+
border-right

Height

height
+
padding-top
+
padding-bottom
+
border-top
+
border-bottom

Introducing the Developer Tools' Inspector



Classes & ID

Useful for:

- Classes and IDs are **selectors**
- id is used to define **one unique element**
- Classes can define more than one element

```
/* ID */  
#main-content {  
    color: black;  
}
```

```
/* class */  
.messages {  
    color: red;  
}
```

CSS Selectors – Basic

| Selector | Description | Example |
|----------------------|---|--|
| <code>element</code> | Type selector. Matches an element. | <pre>p { color: red } /* matches paragraphs */</pre> |
| <code>.class</code> | Class selector. Matches the value of a class attribute. | <pre>.warning { color: red } /* matches elements containing class="warning" */</pre> |
| <code>#id</code> | ID selector. Matches the value of an id attribute. | <pre>#warning { color: red } /* matches elements containing id="warning" */</pre> |
| <code>*</code> | Universal selector. Matches everything. | <pre>* { color: red } /* matches everything */</pre> |

CSS Selectors – Combinators

| Selector | Description | Example |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| <code>selector selector</code> | Descendant combinator. Matches elements that are descendants of another element. | <pre>aside p { color: red } /* matches paragraphs inside elements containing class="warning" */</pre> |
| <code>selector > selector</code> | Child combinator. Matches elements that are children of another element. | <pre>.warning > p { color: red } /* matches paragraphs that are children of elements containing class="warning" */</pre> |
| <code>selector + selector</code> | Adjacent sibling combinator. Matches elements that immediately follow another element. | <pre>h1 + * { color: red } /* matches the first element to follow a top-level heading */</pre> |
| <code>selector ~ selector</code> | General sibling combinator. Matches elements that follow another element. | <pre>h2 ~ p { color: red } /* matches every paragraph that follows a second-level heading */</pre> |