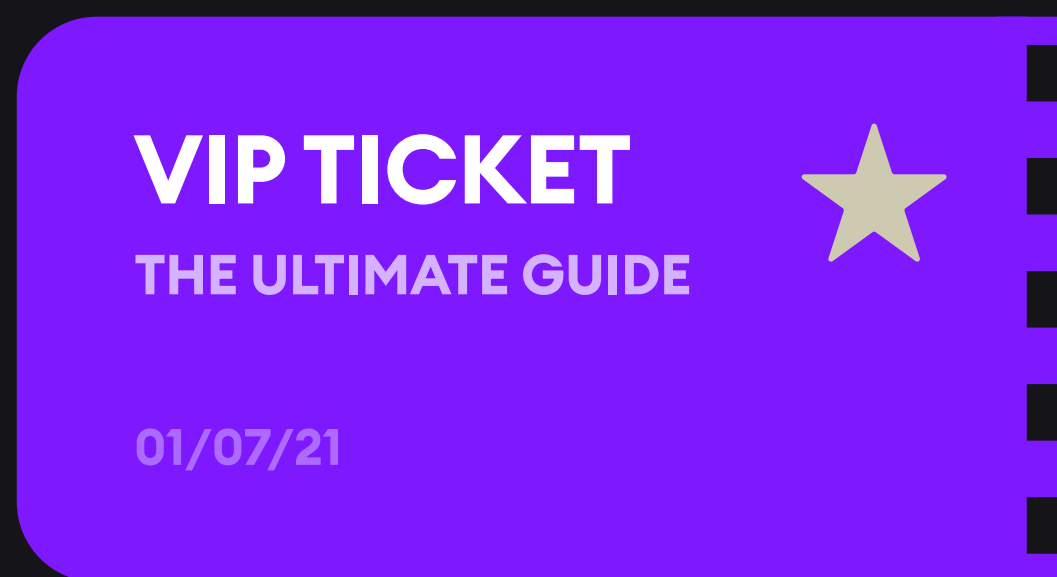


Learn CSS By Use Cases

ebook by Joe Harrison



```
.ticket {  
  border-right: 8px dashed #8F44FD;  
}
```

Intro

Thanks for picking up a copy, you're awesome!

I try and teach in the most profitable way, learning only the most important stuff - with the end goal being to create amazing things.

So what is CSS?

CSS is a collection of rules consisting of a selector and block. Each block contains a sequence of property and value pairings.

CSS in websites

In websites, CSS is the part that decides how the HTML elements appear. It's a vital part of UX as it is what the user will interact with.

Intro

Why this ebook?

My goal is to provide a visually engaging manual for CSS. Think of it like one big cheat sheet, effectively your unofficial docs. I want to focus your attention on my chosen set of properties, to remove a lot of the inevitable confusion when learning (there are 520 CSS properties in total).

Use Cases

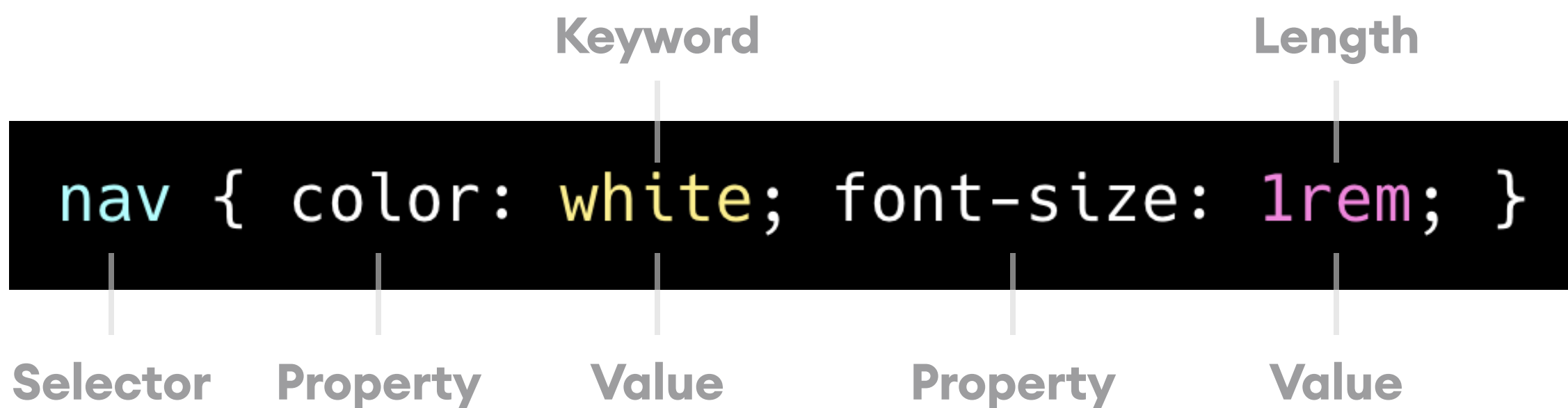
In this ebook you will see a real world scenario of how a selector, property or feature is used (a use case), alongside a simplified code snippet with helpful annotations.

Now let's jump into a quick syntax breakdown.

Intro

Syntax Breakdown

The underlying syntax of CSS is highly intuitive and can be broken down in one code sample.



The selector will target the HTML element that needs to be styled. Our property and value pairings are separated with a colon and ended with a semicolon. The entire block is then wrapped in curly brackets.

How CSS is formatted is not important.

Intro

CSS Comments

Comments allow us to document our source code without affecting the output of the website. The syntax for comments is simple and as follows:

```
.form-control {  
    /* property pairings */  
}
```

I use comments throughout this ebook to show where property pairings will be placed

CSS Bounding Box

The bounding box of an element, is the total size that entirely encloses it and it's descendants. Some percentage values in CSS are relative to the bounding box rather than the parent – so it's useful to know what it is.

Intro

CSS Specificity

If an element has two or more CSS rules applied, the most specific selector will take precedence.

```
.button { color: red; }
```

```
.button:hover { color: darkred; }
```

:hover is a
Pseudo Class
which you'll
learn later

If `.button` **is not** hovered then the first selector will “more specifically” describe the element. On the otherhand, if `.button` **is** hovered then the second selector “more specifically” describes the element. Essentially, the selector that “more specifically” describes the element will take precedence – this is how I learnt it.

Intro

CSS Flow Layout

In CSS, Flow Layout (or just flow) is the way in which block and inline HTML elements are laid out on a web page, before any styling changes have affected their layout. Block elements take up a whole line (like a paragraph) and inline elements appear side by side (like span and input). How a website is displayed, is essentially has the same flow as a word processor document.

Why I don't really use it 🤔

In short – I just do all of my block/inline styling in either flexbox or grid these days. It is only when working with paragraphs of text (like a blog website) would it really be helpful to me.

Intro

Knowledge Gained

- 🏆 CSS is a set of rules with a selector and block for each rule (property pairings)
- 🏆 Focus on a narrowed down set of properties when learning CSS
- 🏆 CSS Syntax is easy to learn
- 🏆 Specificity is used by CSS to decide which selectors take precedence
- 🏆 Flow is the way in which block and inline (normal) elements are laid out



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Intro

Navigating The Ebook

I've broken the the ebook down into what I consider to be the main sections to focus on. For the most part, each section focuses on a specific set of related properties or features.

Badges

Throughout the ebook you'll come across these three badges:



Indicates that the use case provides an expert tip



Indicates that the use case has animations/transitions



Indicates that the use case is interactive