

FEWD - CSS BASICS WILLIAM NEELY

A kinder, gentler Genie!

AGENDA

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

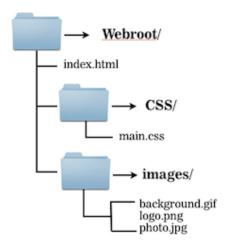


HTML BASICS REVIEW

• Images are placed using the tag.

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

How would you write the src?

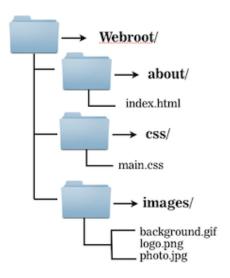


There are different approaches to specifying an image location

• Inside webroot, a relative path could be used:

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

Relative Path



Absolute Path

Full URL

<img src="https://ga-core.s3.amazonaws.com/production/up
loads/program/default_image/397/thumb_User-Experience-Sketch
ing.jpg">

alt attribute

There are three main image file formats:

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

.PNG

- Supports transparency
- Smaller size than jpg (typically)

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

.GIF

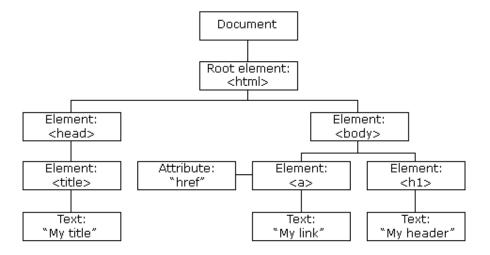
- Can have basic transparency, typically a png is used instead.
- Can support multiple images (for a short animation)

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

JPEG

- No transparency
- Used for photographic images
- Different compression levels
 - Balance image size with image quality

DOM TREE



BOXING 101

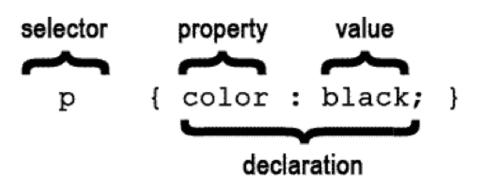
- Using the handout, draw boxes around the individual sections of content on the page
- Inside out or outside in is a matter of preference



ABOUT ME

- Set up folder with resume and index
- Show how to link
- doctype,html,body,head,meta,title,link
- Convert your boxed in image to html

CSS



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">

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

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**.

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.

The declaration block here is:

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

Declarations go inside curly braces.

DECLARATIONS

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

color: red;

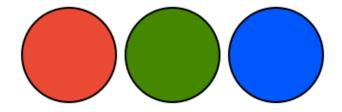
Let's look at the second declaration:

font-weight: bold;

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

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

COLORHEX CODES (RGB)



COLORRGB 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

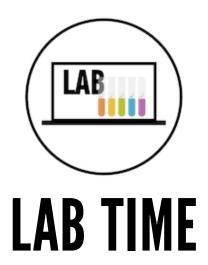
- Similar notation to RGB values, but specify colors using hue, saturation, and lightness.
- Support: IE9 and above and of course everyone else supports it

HSLA

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

CSS REVIEW

- Selectors: How we choose the elements we want style to apply to (What's an element?)
- Property: The style we want to change (e.g. color,background,border,etc)
- Value: The setting for the style we want to apply (e.g. 1px,red,solid)
- Declaration: A property (key)-value pair that together applies a style to a selected element



• Wendy G. Bites - Resume.