

CM1040 Web Development Week 7 Lecture Note

Notebook: Web Development

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URL: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_link.asp

Cornell Notes	Topic: Introduction to CSS	Course: BSc Computer Science
		Class: Web Development CM1040[Lecture]
		Date: November 02, 2020
Essential Question:		
What is CSS?		
Questions/Cues:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the three different in which we could style a web document?• What does Cascading mean in the context of styling?• What is an ID?• What is a CSS Class?• What is a div or divisional blocking?• What is font-size?• What are font-families?		
Notes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Styling = Styling can directly inside the HTML code itself by introducing a style attribute to the tag you want to style known as inline styling. The second way is to make a separate stylesheet with all the style details and link it to our HTML code via the link tag like this, <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">. Lastly, we could write style instructions into the head of the page using the style tag known as embedded styling.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ If there are no styling instruction present, then the browser will apply a default set of styles in order to allow content to be visible• Cascading = means the order in which the styles will be applied<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Firstly, if there are no other styling instructions provided, the browser will use its own default styles. Before it does so, it will look for any external stylesheets and it'll prepare to use those for all pages in the site. But the moment a specific page is loaded, it'll look in the head of the document to see if they are any specific embedded style instructions for that page, if so it'll apply those instead of the external styles.◦ Finally, then as the browser processes the HTML code for the page that is loading, if it encounters any inline style instructions, it'll apply those instead of the embedded or external style instructions		
Cascading Priority		

1. The browser default styling
 2. External site-level styling
 3. Embedding page-level styling
 4. in-line elements or tag-level styling
- Styling information embedded in the head of a page collects instructions for all instances of tags in that page. A single change will be applied throughout the page. Even more powerfully, an instruction in a stylesheet that is called by each page in a site will apply to all instances of a tag on each page of the site. A change in a stylesheet will then propagate throughout the whole site. This stylesheet styling is the preferred strategy for styling websites
 - ID = every tag defines a unique of an object in the page, a fact that the browser recognizes when it constructs the DOM when the page loads. To take advantage of this fact, we can label the identity of a tag explicitly inside the opening tag with `id=""` and then refer to that ID in a stylesheet. Each tag within a page must have a unique specified ID, but the ID can be reused on different pages. So an instance of a tag that appears on a number of pages in a site can be referred to by the same ID.
 - CSS Class = if we have a number of tags throughout a page or a whole site with the same style instructions, those instructions can added to one or more class of tag with `class = ""` attribute within the tag and the `.classname` instruction in the stylesheet
 - `[class^=""]` to check if a class name start with a certain string of characters
 - Div = using a specific name we block together common element in a divisional block that we can refer with an ID in our CSS
 - Font-size = can be defined using %, rem, em, cm pts and px and etc. Remember a pixel on one screen is rendered different on another. Also some units of measurements are relative, while others are absolute.
 - Font-families can be serif or sans-serif (tail or no tail) or a custom font import in the beginning of the CSS stylesheet via the `import url ()` command to be made available to use to style elements within the CSS

Summary

In this week, we learned Cascading styling, what an ID and class are, what font-size and font-families are.