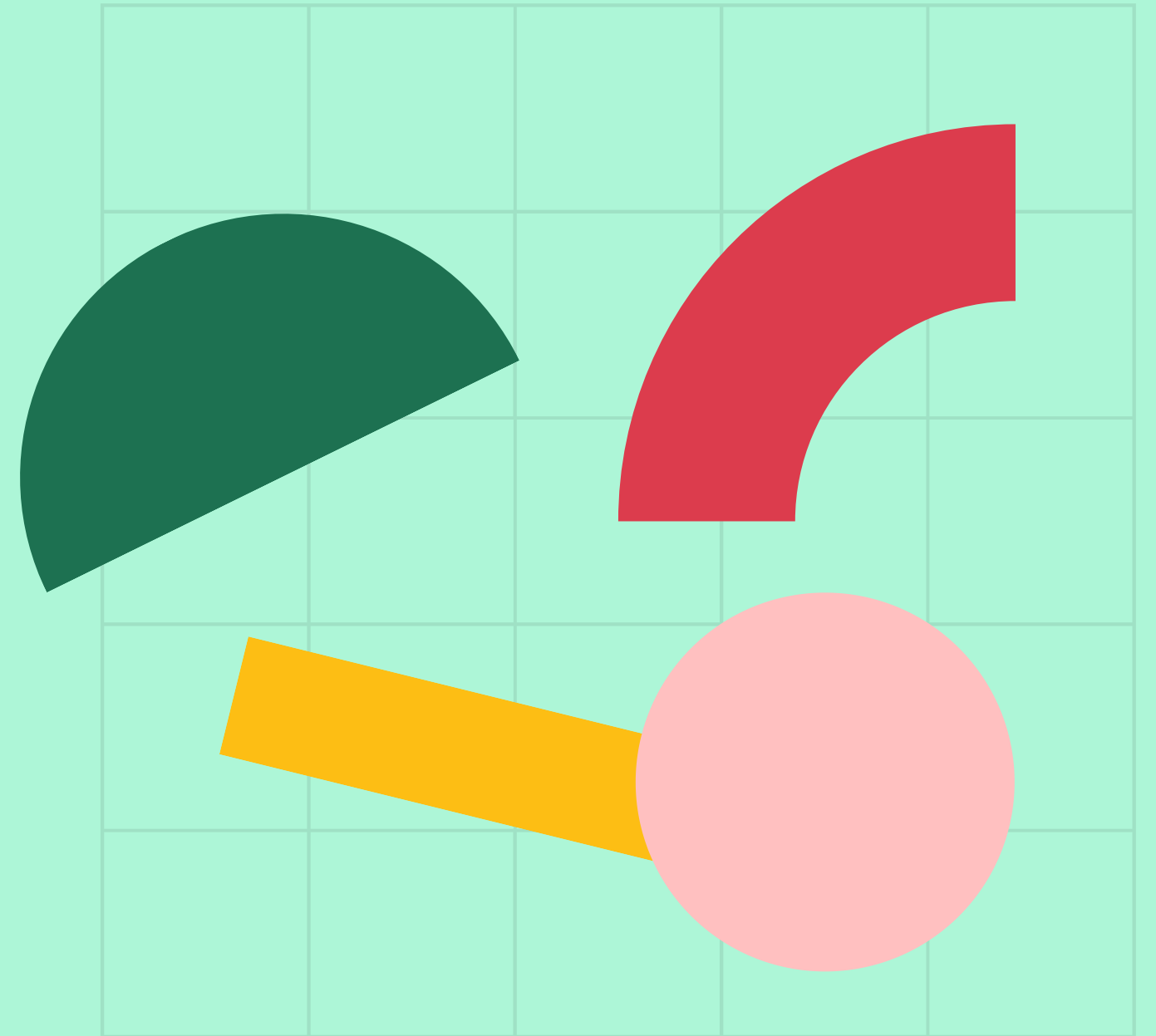# WEBDEVTEACHER.COM

CSS Basics

Course for Beginners

Unit Goals

what we'll cover

- CSS rules
- including styles
- CSS colors
- CSS text properties

THE

BLUE ---------- CSS - adjectives

DINO -------- HTML - nouns

SMILED ---- JS - verbs

THE

BLUE ---------- CSS - adjectives

DINO ---------- HTML - nouns

SMILED ---- JS - verbs

WHAT IS IT?

CSS is a language for describing how documents are presented visually – how they are arranged and styled.

WHAT DOES IT STAND FOR?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. We'lll cover the "cascadinig" part in a bit, coming soon!

THERE'S A LOT!

CSS is very easy to get the hang of, but it can be intimidating because of how many properties we can manipulate.

C S S

CSS RULES

(almost everything) done in CSS follows this basic pattern:

```
selector{
  property: value;
}
```

CSS RULES

Make all <h1> elements purple:

```css
h1 {
  color: purple;
}
```

CSS RULES

Make all image elements 100 pixels wide & 200 pixels tall:

```css
img {
  width: 100px;
  height: 200px;
}
```

FANCIER!

Select every other text input and give it a red border:

```css
input[type="text"]:nth-of-type(2n){
  border: 2px solid red
}
```

| email | username | city | zipcode |

SO MANY CSS BORDER PROPERTIES!

border border-blockborder-block-color border-block-end borderblock-end-color border-block-end-style border-block-end-width border-block-start border-block-start-color border-block-startstyle border-block-start-width border-block-style border-blockwidth border-bottom border-bottom-color border-bottom-leftradius border-bottom-right-radius border-bottom-style borderbottom width border-collapse border-color border-end-endradiusborder-end-start-radiusborder-imageborder-imageoutsetborder-image-repeatborder-image-sliceborder-imagesourceborder-image-widthborder-inlineborder-inline-colorborderinline-endborder-inline-end-colorborder-inline-end-styleborderinline-end-widthborder-inline-startborder-inline-start-colorborderinline-start-styleborder-inline-start-widthborder-inline-styleborderinline-widthborder-leftborder-left-colorborder-left-styleborderleft-widthborder-radiusborder-rightborder-right-colorborderright-styleborder-right-widthborder-spacingborder-start-endradiusborder-start-start-radiusborder-styleborder-topborder-topcolorborder-top-left-radiusborder-top-right-radiusborder-topstyleborder-top-widthborder-width

NAMED COLORS

INLINE STYLES

You can write your styles directly inlinie on each element, but this is **NOT A GOOD IDEA** most of the time.

THE <style> ELEMENT

You can write your styles inside of a <style> element. This is easy, but it makes it impossible to share styles between documents. **Not recommended either.**

EXTERNAL STYLESHEET

Write your styles in a .css file and then include using a <link> in the head of your html document. **Recommended!**

<link>

```
<head>
    <title>Forms Demo</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="my_styles.css">
</head>
```

RELAX

We search for what we want online whenever we need it! ;)

CSS COLORS

NAMED COLORS:

hotpink

mediumaquamarine

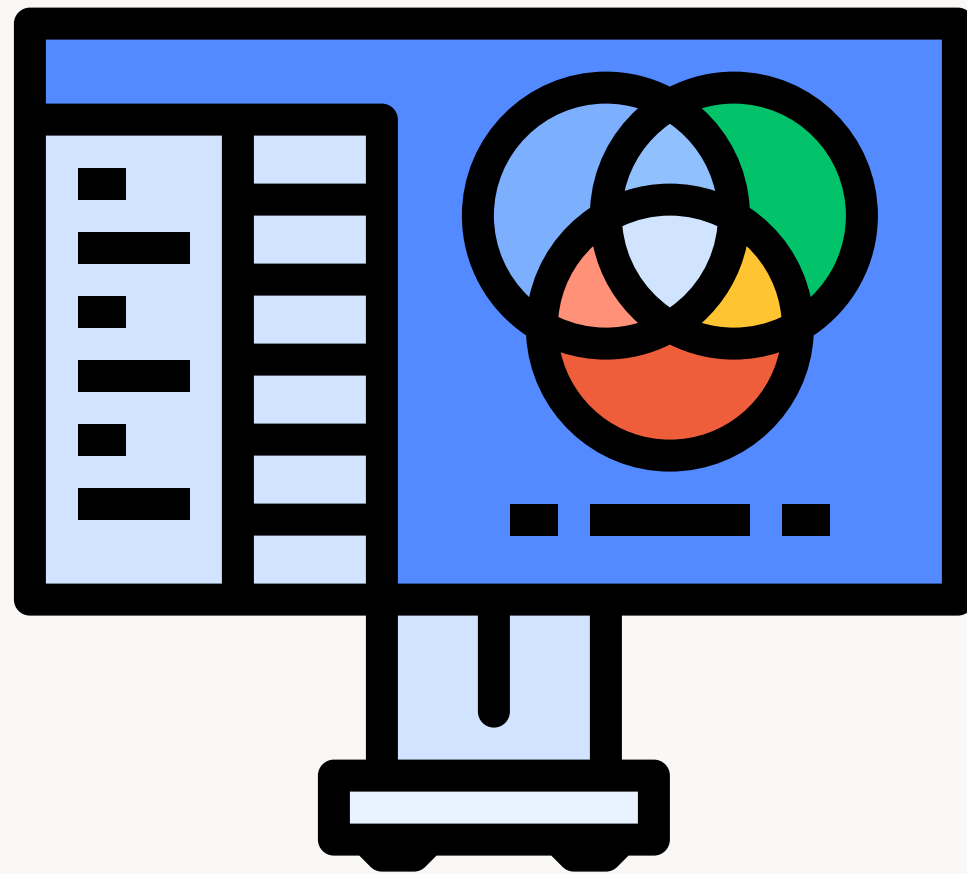gold

lightskyblue

mediumorchid

firebrick

tomato

darkkhaki

A typical computer can display

~16,000,000

different colors

RGB

- red, green and blue channels

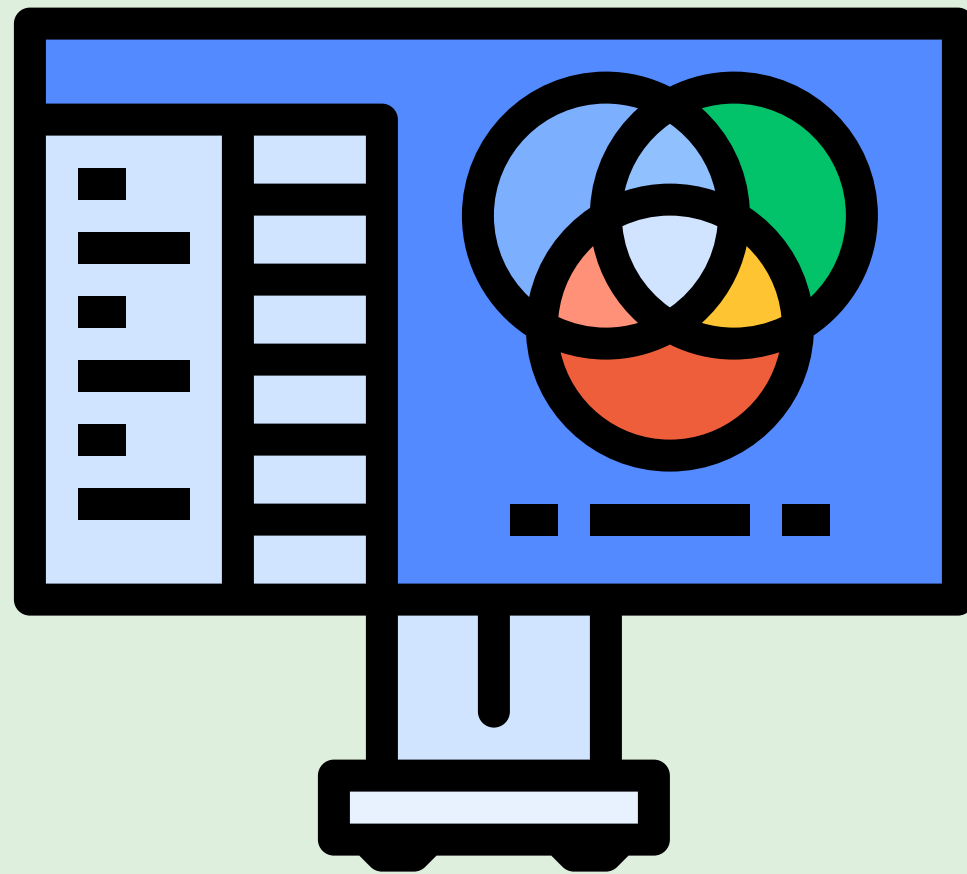- each channel ranges from 0-255

rgb(255,0,0)

rgb(0,0,255)

rgb(173,20,219)

rgb(0,0,0)

HEX

- still red, green and blue channels

- each channel ranges from 0-255 BUT represented with **hexadecimal**
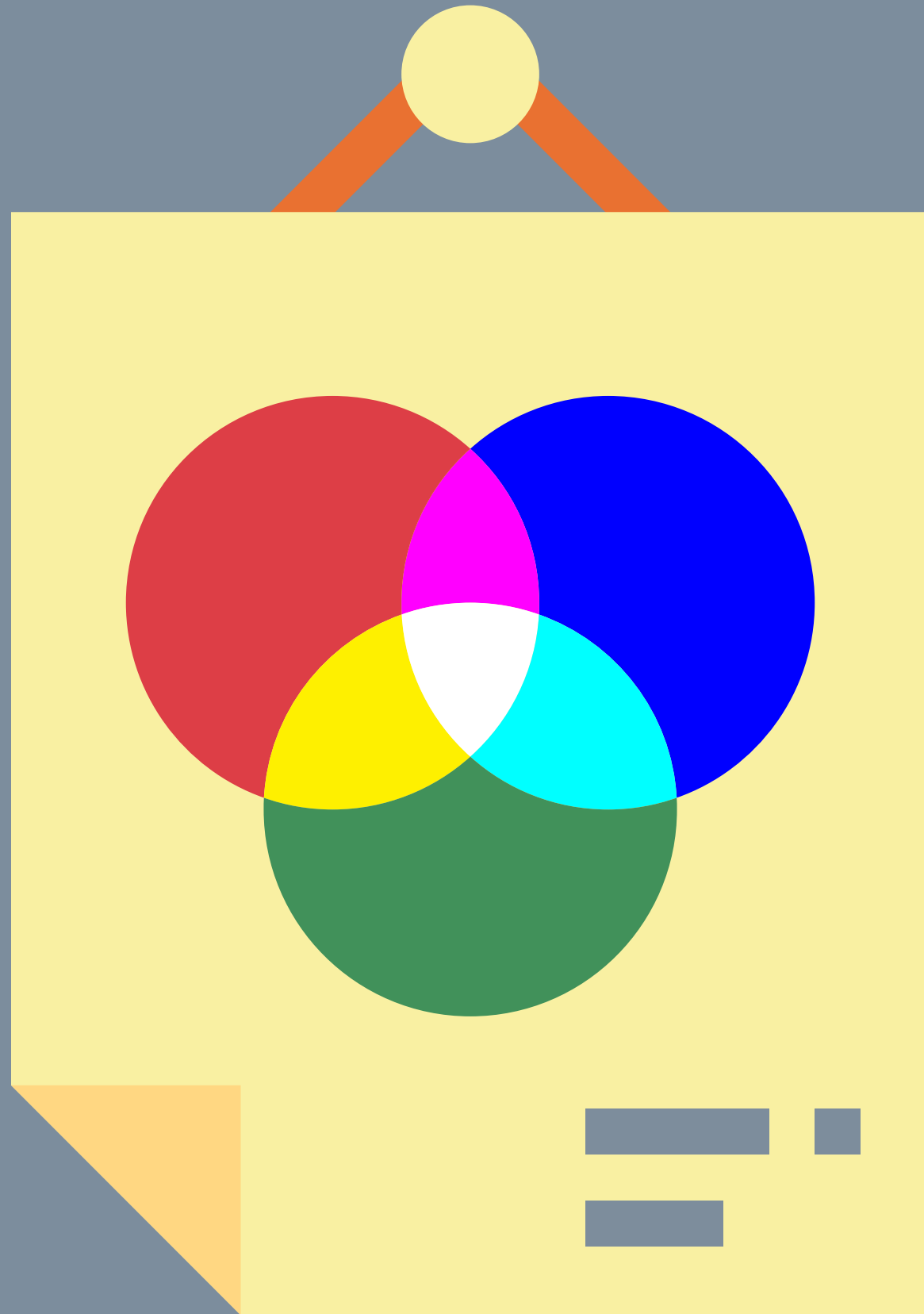
decimal

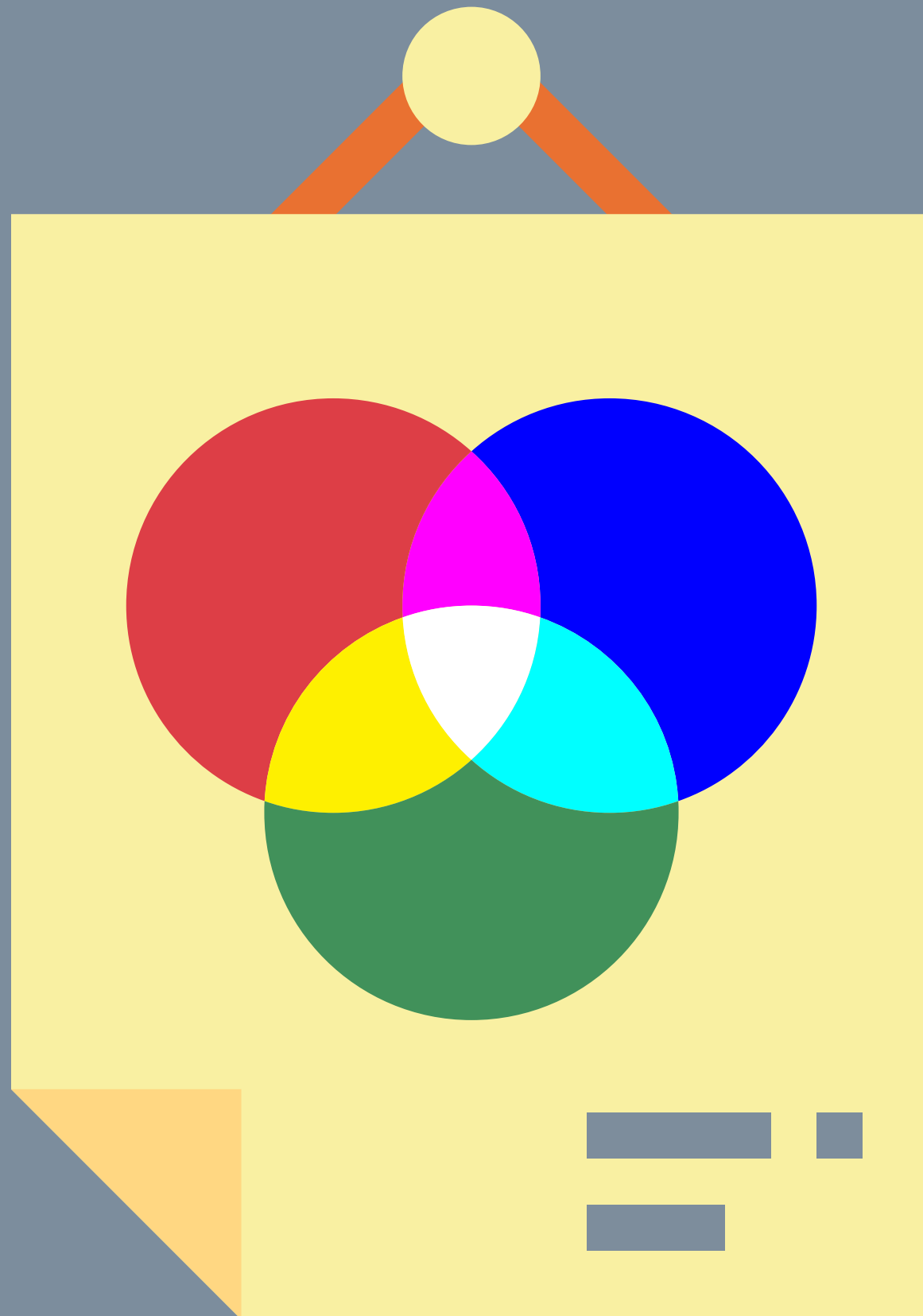0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ,7, 8, 9

hexadecimal

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ,7, 8, 9,
A, B, C, D, E, F

#ffff00

#ffff00

red   green   blue

CSS Text Properties

text-align

font-weight

text-decoration
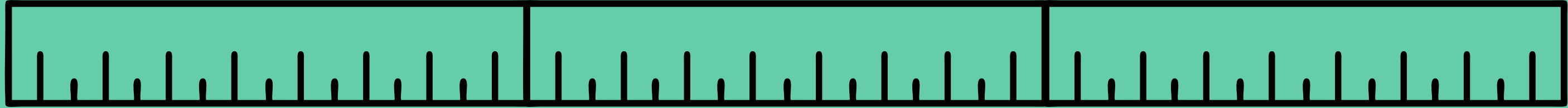
line-height

letter-spacing

FONT FAMILY

AA

FONT SIZE

Relative

- EM
- REM
- VH
- VW
- %

and more!

Absolute

- PX
- PT
- CM
- IN
- MM

Absolute Units

PX – by far the most commonly used absolute unit

1px does not necessarily equal the width of exactly one pixel!

Not recommended for responsive websites.

Relative Units

EM

With font-size, 1em equals the font-size of the parent. 2em's is twice the font-size of the parent etc.

With other properties, 1em is equal to the computed font-size of the element itself.

Relative Units

REM

Root ems are relative to the **root html element's** font-size. Often easier to work with.

If the root font-size is 20px, 1rem is always 20px, 2rem is always 40px etc.