



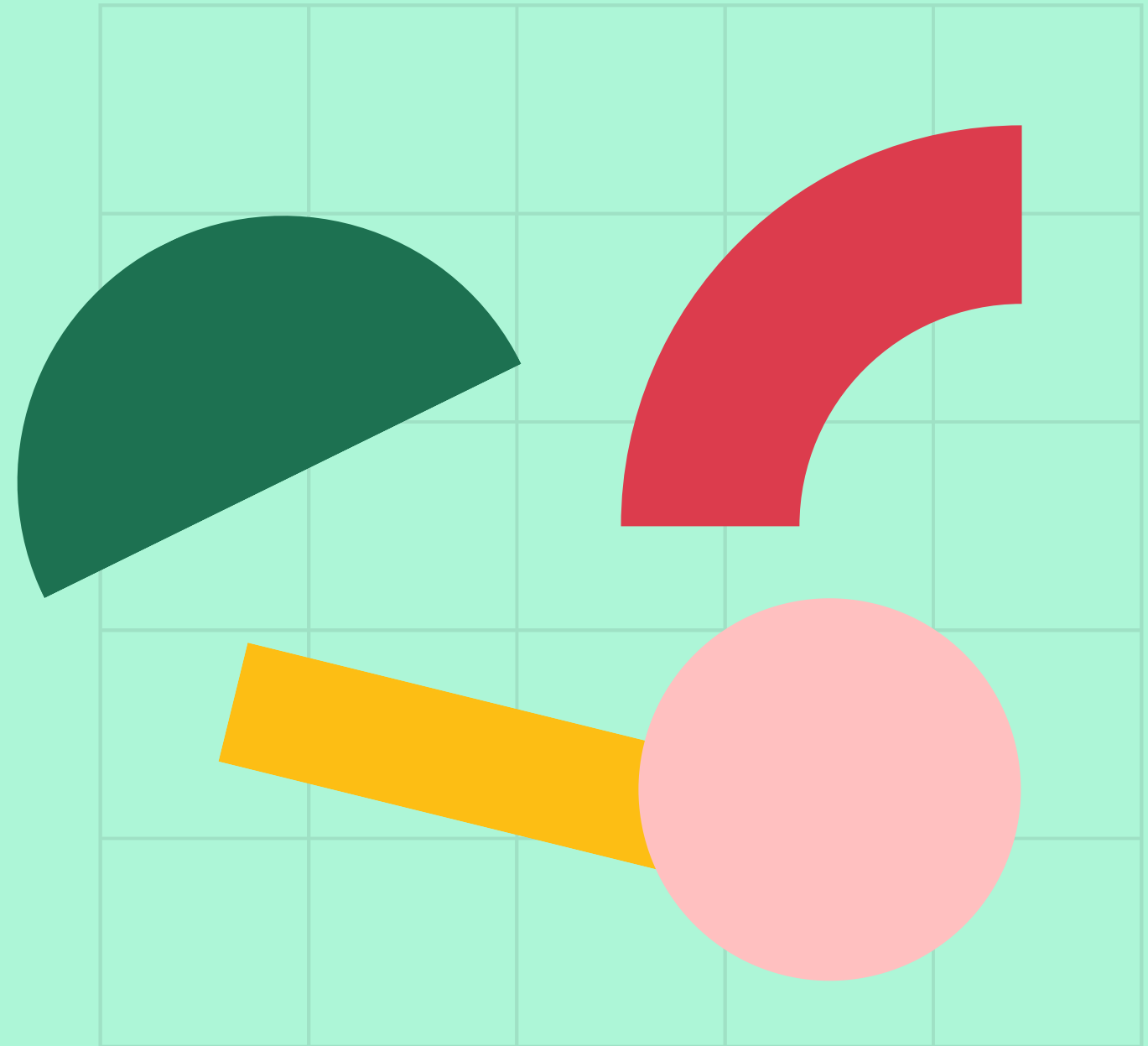
# CSS Basics

Course for Beginners

# Unit Goals

what we'll cover

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

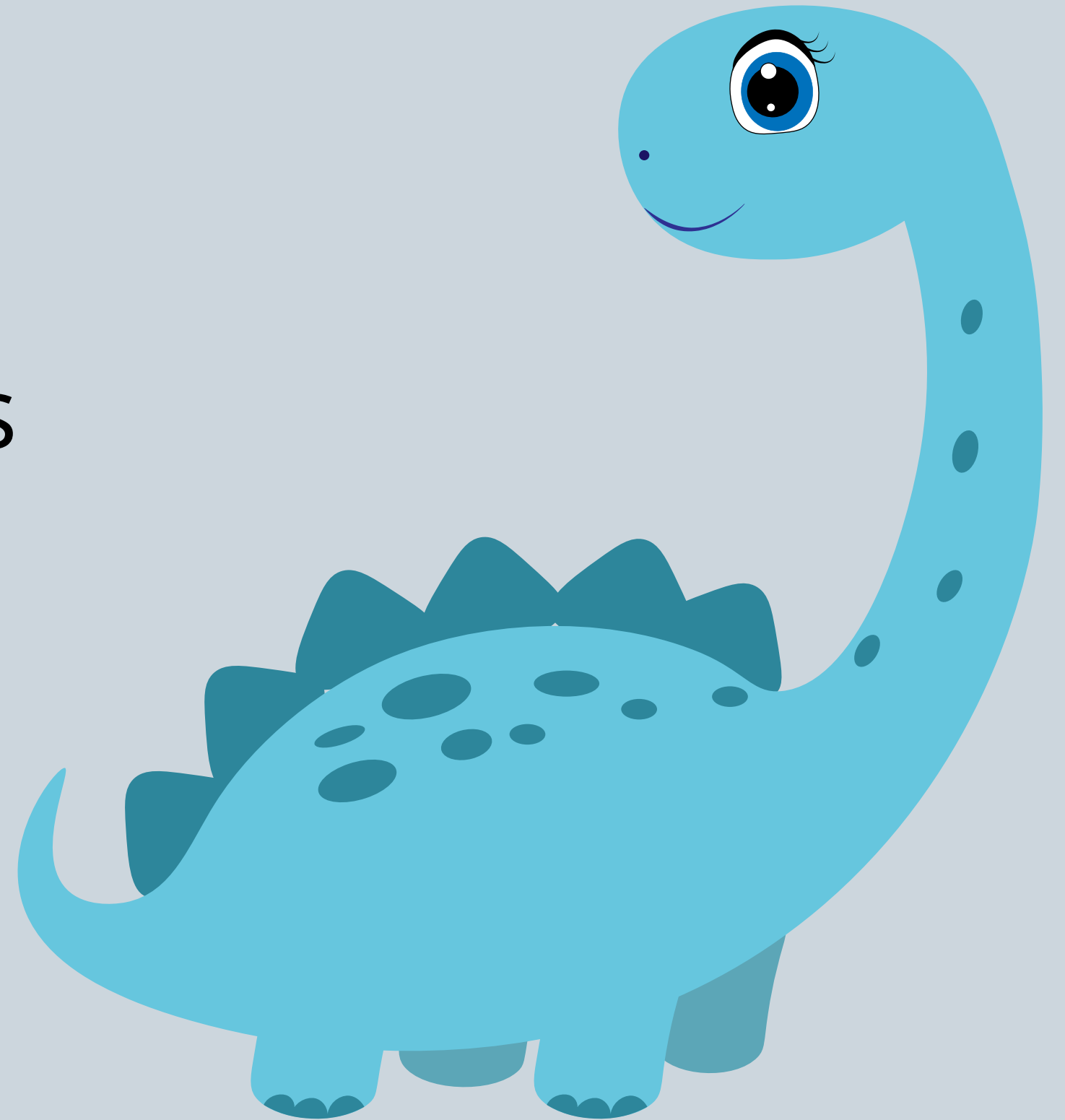


**THE**

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

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

**SMILED** ---- JS - verbs

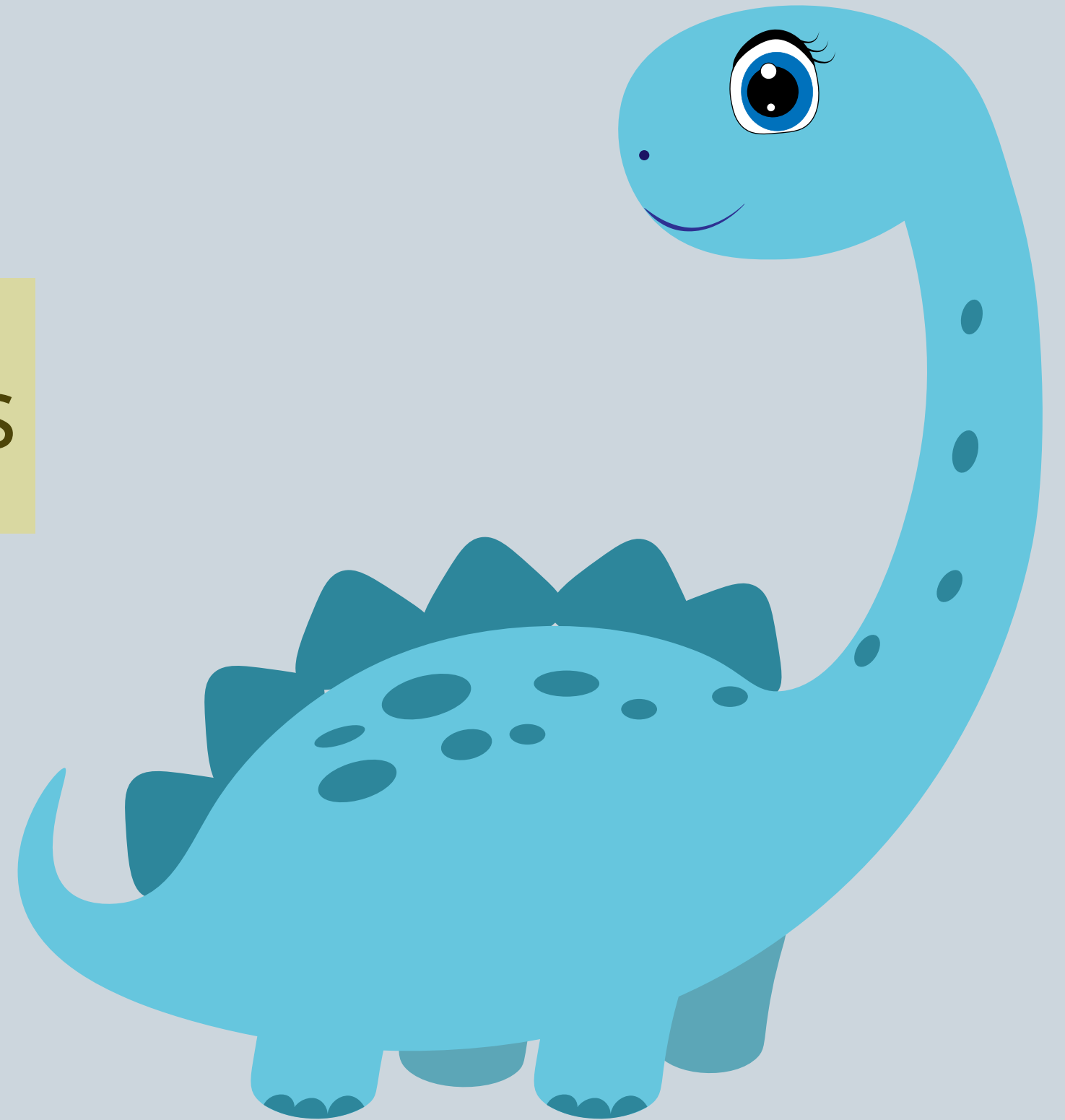


**THE**

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

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# CSS

## 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'll 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.

# CSS RULES

---

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

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

# CSS RULES

---

Make all <h1> elements purple:

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

# CSS RULES

---

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

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



# FANCIER!

---

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

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

<input type="text" value="email"/>	<input type="text" value="username"/>	<input type="text" value="city"/>	<input type="text" value="zipcode"/>
------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------------



# SO MANY CSS BORDER PROPERTIES!

border border-block border-block-color border-block-end border-block-end-color border-block-end-style border-block-end-width border-block-start border-block-start-color border-block-start-style border-block-start-width border-block-style border-blockwidth border-bottom border-bottom-color border-bottom-left-radius border-bottom-right-radius border-bottom-style borderbottom width border-collapse border-color border-end-end-radius border-end-start-radius border-image border-image-outset border-image-repeat border-image-slice border-image-source border-image-width border-inline border-inline-color borderinline-end border-inline-end-color border-inline-end-style borderinline-end-width border-inline-start border-inline-start-color borderinline-start-style borderinline-start-width border-inline-style borderinline-width border-left border-left-color border-left-style borderleft-width border-radius border-right border-right-color borderright-style border-right-width border-spacing border-start-end-radius border-start-start-radius border-style border-top border-top-color border-top-left-radius border-top-right-radius border-top-style bordertop-width border-width

# NAMED COLORS

## INLINE STYLES

You can write your styles directly inline 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

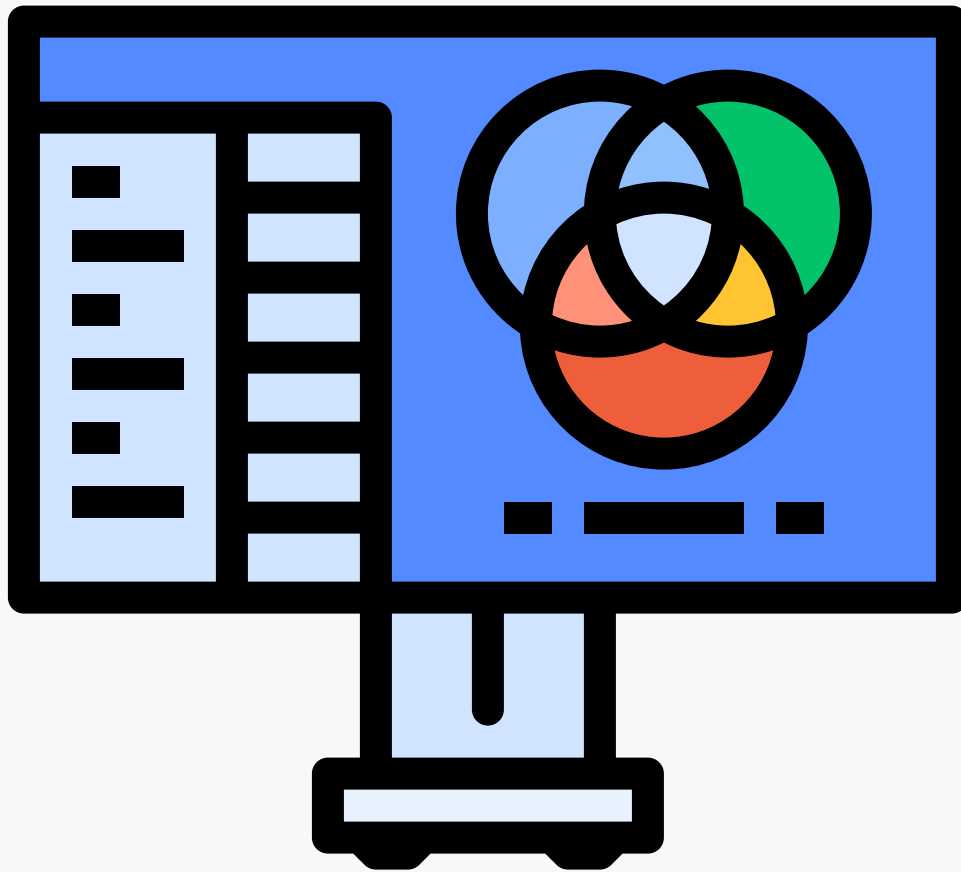


**A typical computer can display**  
**~16,000,000**  
**different colors**





# RGB



- red, green and blue channels
- each channel ranges from 0-255

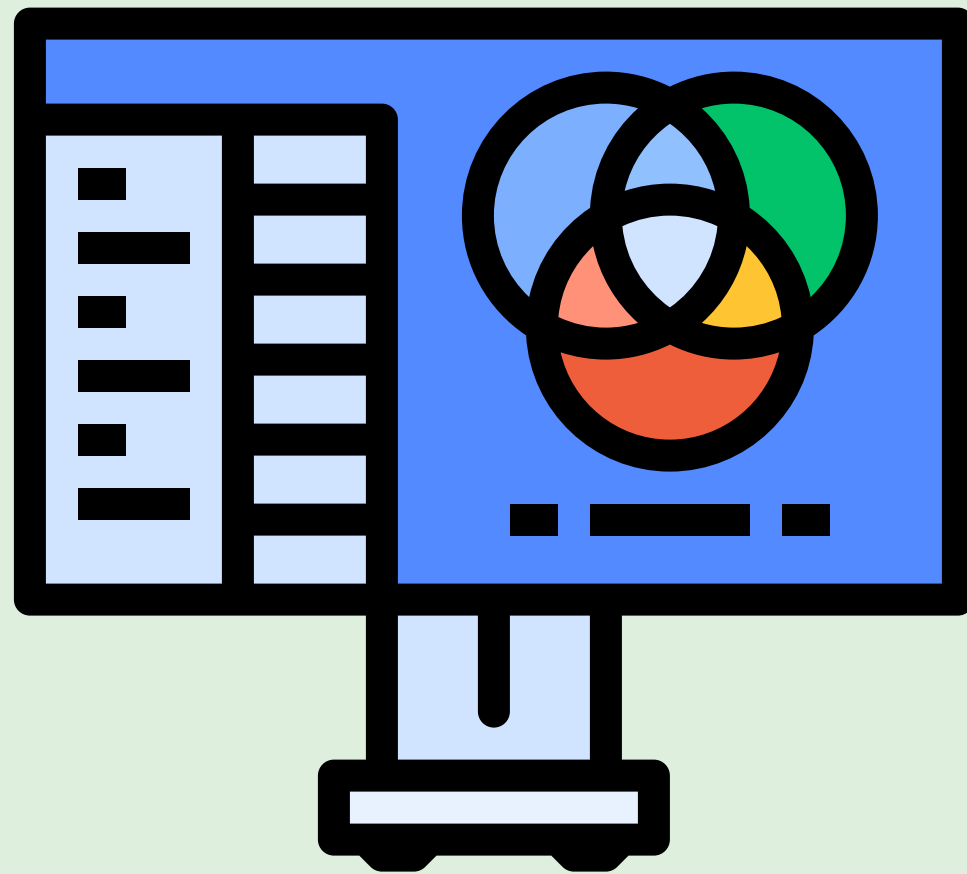
**rgb(255,0,0)**

**rgb(0,0,255)**

**rgb(173,20,219)**

**rgb(0,0,0)**

# HEX



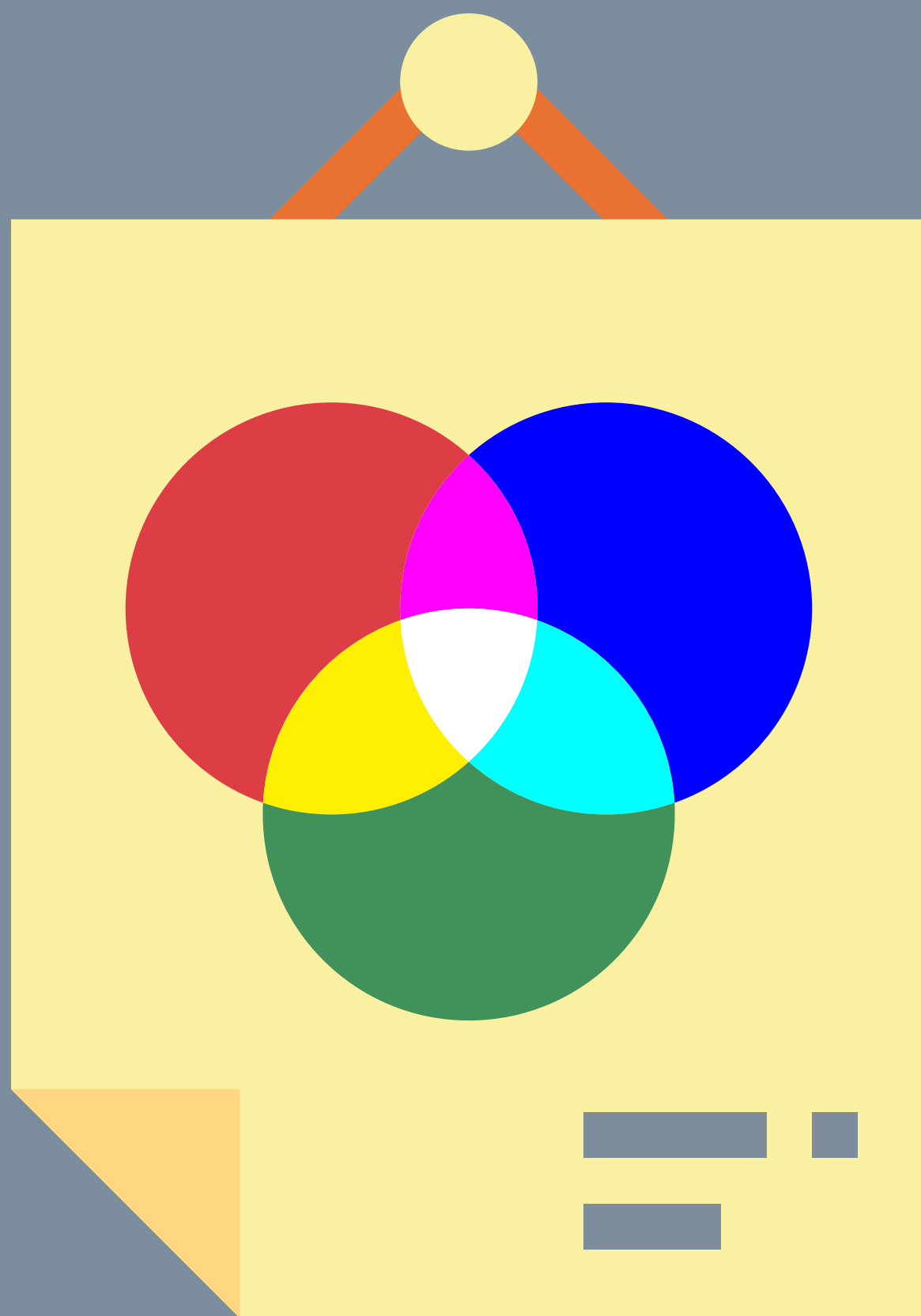
- still red, green and blue channels
- each channel ranges from 0-255  
BUT represented with  
**hexadecimal**

# decimal

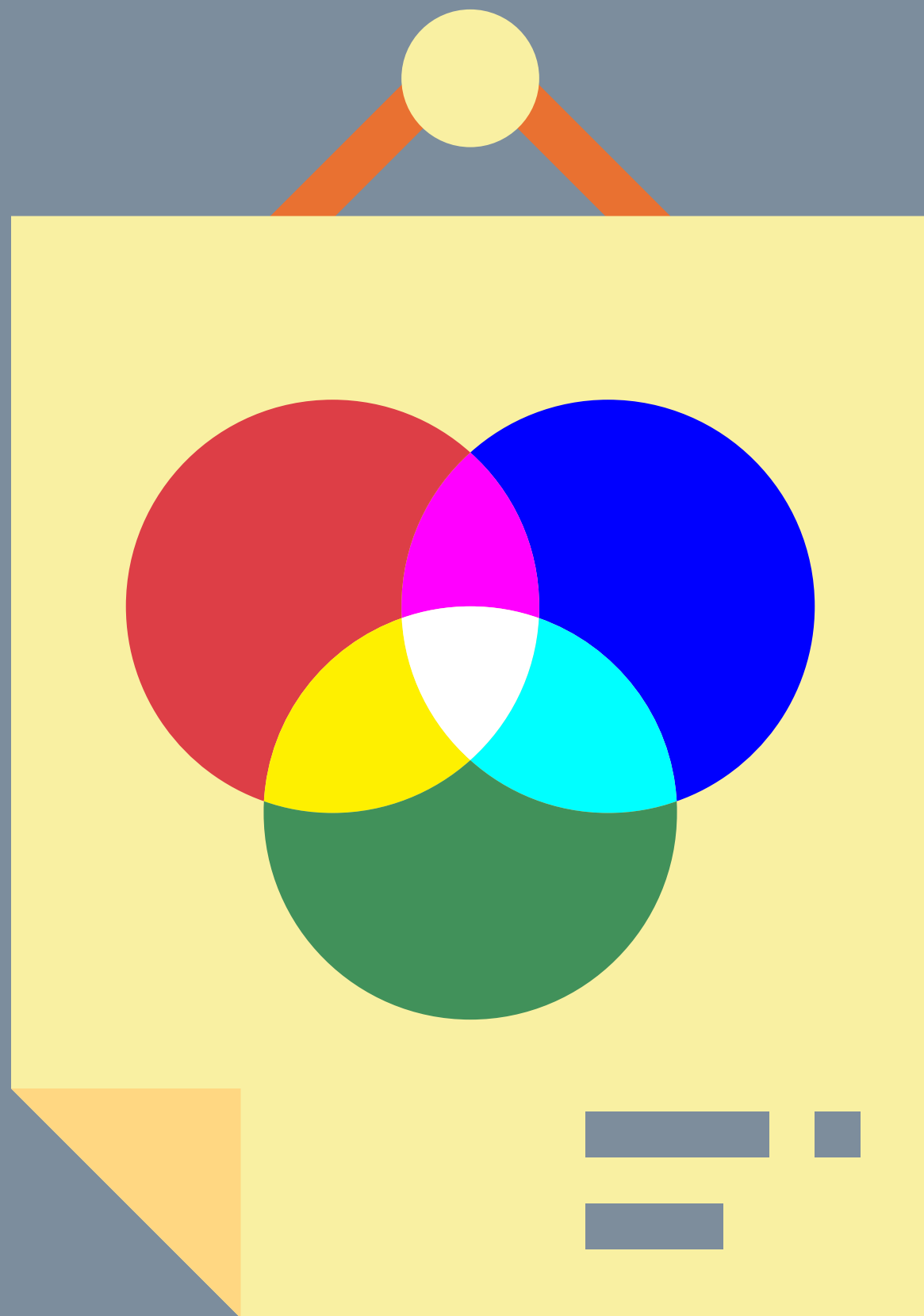
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

# hexadecimal

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



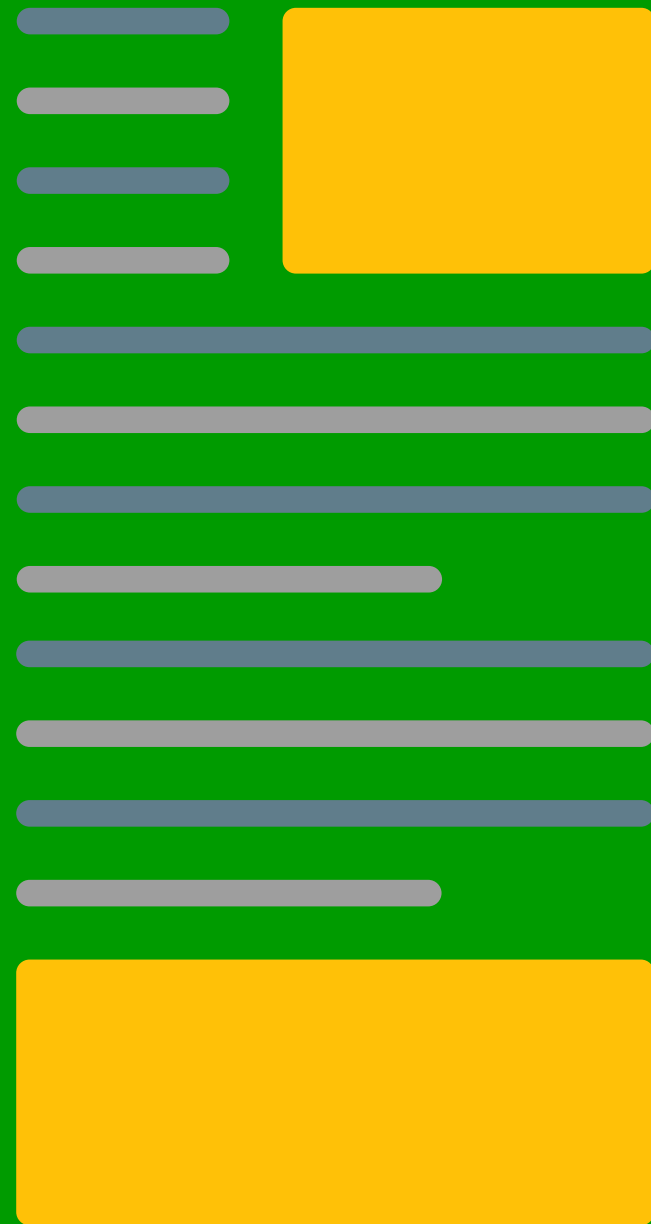
***###fff00***



#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.