

# CSS 101

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**HTML defines the structure of your site.**  
**CSS defines the style.**

You can write a website without any CSS, but it won't look pretty!



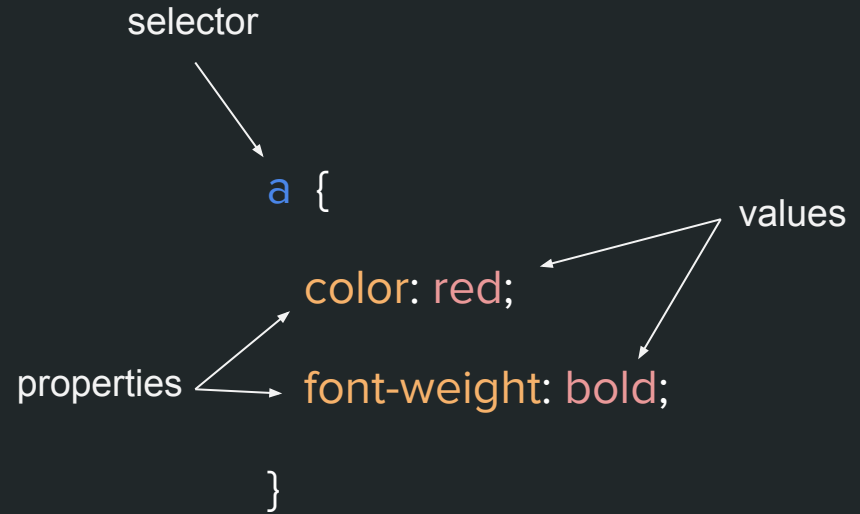
# CSS can control:

- How elements are positioned on the page (margins and padding)
- How elements are sized (height and width)
- How elements flow (top->bottom or left->right)
- The color of text, backgrounds, and borders
- Animations and transitions
- What type of cursor to display
- Fonts and text rendering
- And soooooo much more!



# Anatomy of a CSS style

- 1) Selector
- 2) Properties
- 3) Values



# Selectors

- Define what html tags get the styles you define
- Can apply to multiple elements on the page

```
a {  
  // This applies to all <a> tags  
  // on the page  
}
```

```
div > li {  
  // This applies to all <li> tags  
  // on the page that are direct  
  // children of a <div> tag  
}
```

```
* {  
  // * is a wild card - The styles here  
  // affect every element on the page  
}
```



# Let's play with some selectors

- 1) Open up your resume website
- 2) We'll start adding some color



# Selector Review

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_selectors.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

- All of the tags you learned can be selected (`li`, `a`, `div`, etc.)
- `parent > child` will select the direct children of a parent (`ol > li`, `div > a`, etc.)
- `parent descendant` will select descendants that are contained in the parent (children, grandchildren, etc)



# Selector Review

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_selectors.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

- `#id` will select a single element with the given id (`#myElement`)
- `.class` will select all elements with the given class name (`.myClass`)
- `selector, selector` will apply the same styles to multiple selectors (`a, ol > li`)





# Selector Review

[https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_selectors.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

- `sibling1 + sibling2` will select all sibling2s that appear immediately after sibling1s (`h1 + p`)
- `:not(selector)` will select all elements that don't match the selector (`div:not(exclude)`)
- `:nth-child(n)` will select every nth instance of the selector (`li:nth-child(2)`)



# Let's play a game!

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Schoology -> Week 3 -> Thursday -> CSS Selector Game

# Styles

- Styles get applied to the elements you select
- There are 259 different style properties you can use!
- Again, you'll only really use the most common ones -->

```
.myClass {  
  color: red; // Sets the foreground color  
  background-color: #0044aa; // Background color  
  text-align: left; // Sets the text justification  
  font-size: 24px; // Sets the font size  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; // Sets the font  
  width: 200px; // Sets the width  
  height: 80px; // Sets the height  
  margin: 0px 10px 0px 10px; // Sets a margin  
  padding: 10px 10px 20px 20px; // Sets a padding  
  border: 1px solid #991199; // Draws a border  
}
```



# color and background-color

- Color sets the foreground color (i.e. the text color)
- Background-color sets the background-color

```
.myClass {  
  color: red; // You can type out the color name  
  background-color: #FFFFFF; // You can also use a hex code  
}  
  
.otherClass {  
  color: rgba( 255, 255, 255, 0.5 ); // rgba can also be used  
}
```



# font-family

- font-family decides what font should be used
- You should provide multiple fallback fonts, comma separated
- [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_websafe\\_fonts.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp)

```
.myClass {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

Most specific

Least specific

```
p {  
    font-family: "Times new roman", Times, serif ;  
}
```

Fonts with more than one word should be in quotes



# font-size, font-weight, line-height

- font-size is the size of the text
- font-weight defines how thick the text stroke is
- line-height defines the distance between two lines of text

```
.myClass {  
  font-size: 20px;  
  font-weight: 400;  
  line-height: 12px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-size: 12em;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  line-height: 12px;  
}
```



# text-align

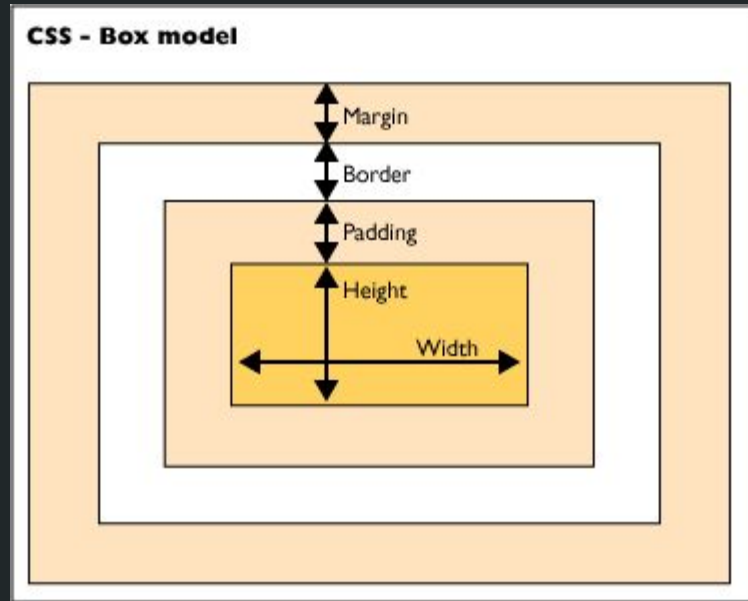
- The text-align property changes the justification of your text (left, center, right)
- It can also affect child elements (except divs)
- margin: 0 auto; will center child divs

```
.myClass {  
    text-align: left;  
}  
  
p {  
    text-align: justify;  
}
```



# Introducing: The Box Model

- Width, height, padding, border, and margin determine how much space an element takes on the screen





# Introducing: The Box Model

- Width, height, padding, border, and margin determine how much space an element takes on the screen

```
.myClass {  
  width: 400px;  
  height: 200px;  
  border: 1px solid blue;  
  padding: 10px 10px 0px 10px;  
  margin: 20px 0px 0px 10px;  
}
```

```
div {  
  width: 90%;  
  height: 90%;  
  border-width: 1px;  
  border-style: dotted;  
  border-color: #0000FF;  
  padding-top: 10px;  
  padding-right: 10px;  
  padding-bottom: 0px;  
  padding-left: 10px;  
  margin-top: 20px;  
  margin-right: 0px;  
  margin-bottom: 0px;  
  margin-left: 10px;  
}
```



# Let's make our portfolio look good

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Add some CSS to it!