Introduction to CSS 2

CISC-2350-R01 | Fall 2017 | Week 5

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Today’s Agenda

- Attendance
- Class reschedule 10/5 4-5:15pm
- Review Intro to CSS
- Midterms: grading rubric
- Midterm concept presentations
- Wireframes
- In-class: wireframes
- Homework assignment

Class reschedule: 10/2 -> 10/5

OFFICIAL RESCHEDULE
Thursday, October 5: 4:00-5:15pm, room TBC

#2
Thursday, October 5, 7:00-8:15pm, rm342 (same as normal class)

Review: intro to CSS

What is CSS?

HTML = CONTENT

- Paragraphs
- Divs
- Lists
- Form elements

CSS = STYLE

- Colors
- Fonts
- Layout
- Transitions

CSS Syntax breakdown

H1 = SELECTOR

Selector is a term such as p, h1 that identifies the element you want to format or apply a rule to. Can be multiple.

Color = Property

You're saying which property you want to change, in this case color. Other ones are font-size, background, border, etc.

Blue = Value

You're saying for this property color, give it a value of blue. For color you can also give it an RGB value.

These two together or anything in between curly brackets {} is called a declaration block.

You write CSS like this:

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

CSS Comments

HTML comments are written like this

<!-- This is a comment -->

CSS comments are written like this

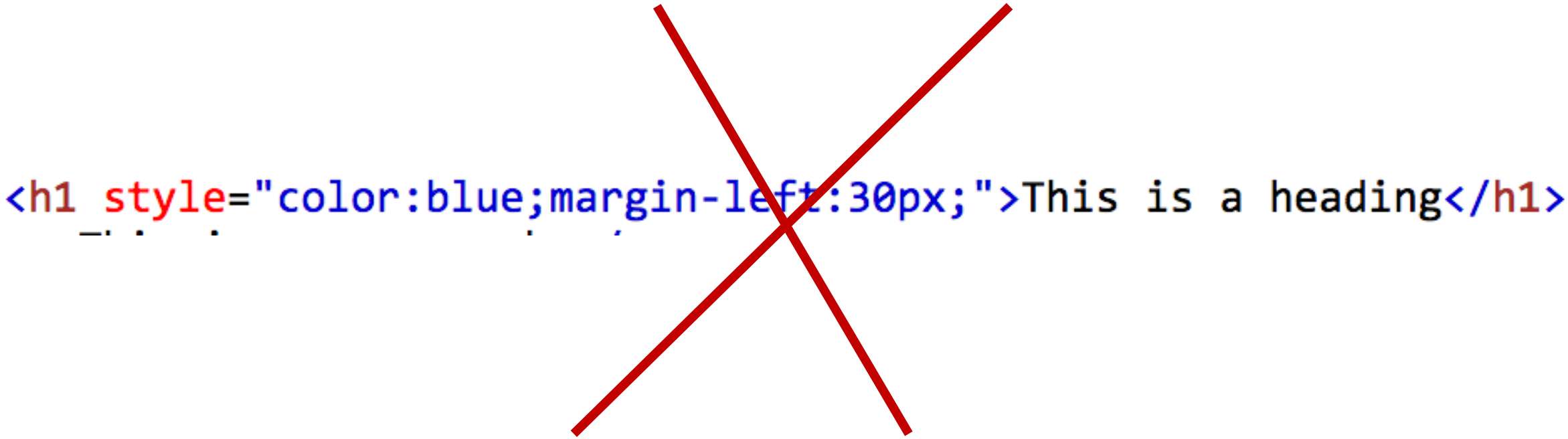
/* This is a comment */

Where do we put our CSS?

CSS can go in three different places

1. **Right within our HTML tags (referred to as inline CSS)**
2. Right on our HTML page (referred to as internal CSS)
3. On a separate file within our file structure (referred to as external CSS)

This is what writing CSS within our HTML tags (in-line CSS) looks like, and we will not do this in our class!



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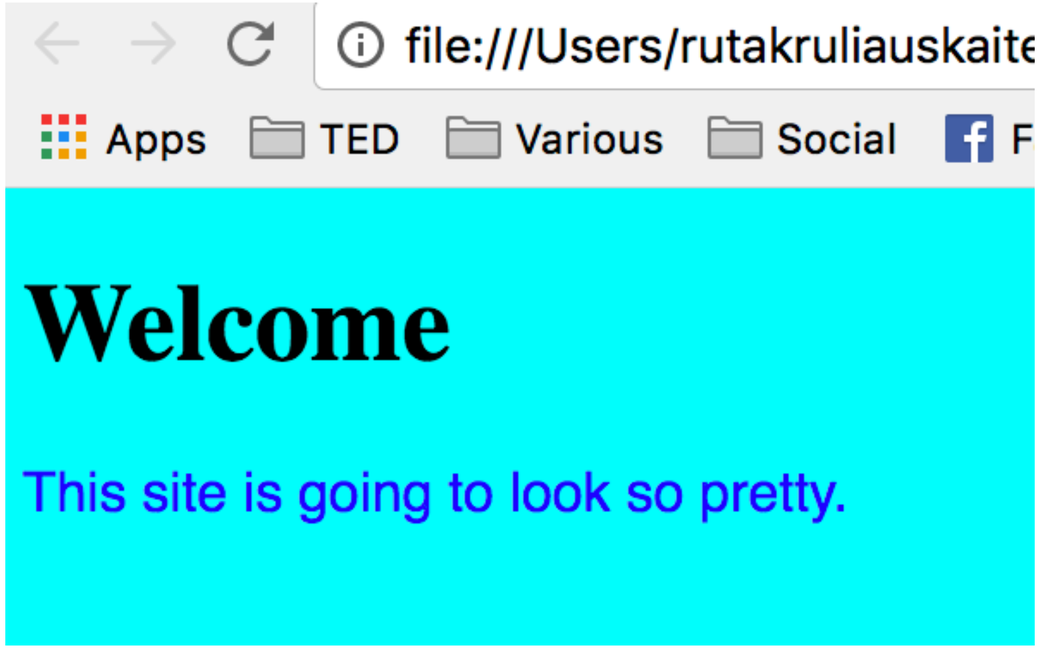
Example: internal CSS on the page

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Internal CSS example</title>
        <style type="text/css">
            body {
                background-color: aqua;
            }
            h1 {
                font-family: serif;
            }
            p {
                font-family: sans-serif;
                color: blue;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Welcome</h1>
        <p>This site is going to look so pretty.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```



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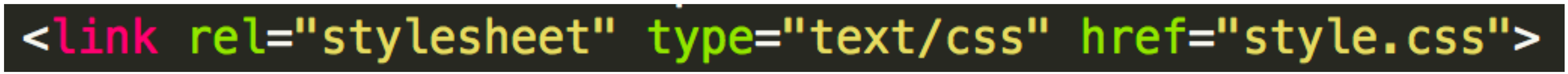
Example: external CSS (in a style.css file)

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>External CSS example</title>
        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Welcome</h1>
        <p>This site is going to look so pretty.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

```css
body {
    background-color: aqua;
}
h1 {
    font-family: serif;
}
p {
    font-family: sans-serif;
    color: blue;
}
```

Tells the browser where to find the CSS file used to style the page

Specifies the path to CSS file

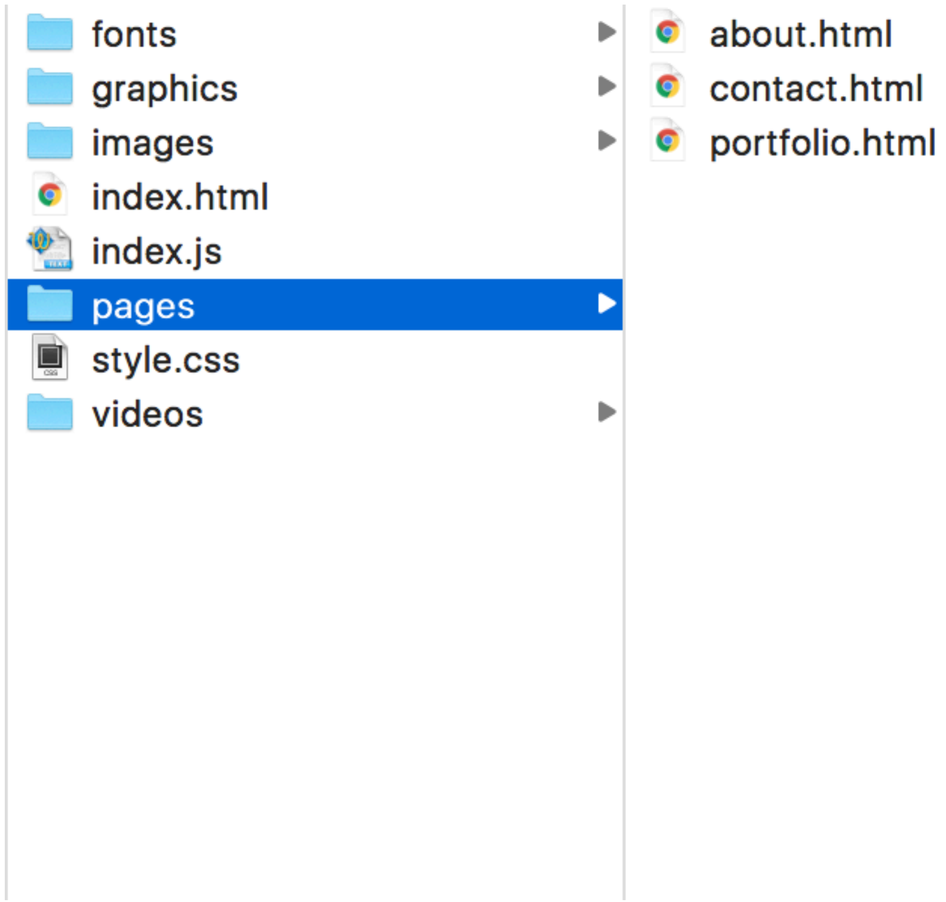


Specifies the relationship between the HTML page and the file it is linked to.

Specifies the type of document being linked to.

Remember file structure

- Remember our file structure?
- Now we also want to have a **style.css** file adjacent to our **index.html** page
- Could also be in its own folder labeled **css**
- All of our pages will reference this one **stylesheet**
- For example, my **about** page's file path would be:



<link href= "../style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />

3. CSS Selectors

Selector is a term such as p, h1 that identifies the element you want to format or apply a rule to. You can add multiple selectors in a declaration.

Here are all different selectors

Selector Tye	**Tag Example**	**Meaning**
Universal Selectors	*{}	Applies to full document
Type Selectors	h1, h2, h3 {}	Targets individual elements
Class Selector	.note {}	Targets all classes with value **note**
ID Selector	#name {}	Targets only one ID with value **name**
Child Selector	li>a {}	Targets all anchor tags within lists
Descendent Selector	pa {}	Targets all anchor tags in paragraphs, even if there's other elements between them

What are the “properties” you can use?

- There’s a whole list for you to look at the different properties: **it’s almost infinite!**
- A few properties:
  - background-color
  - border
  - text-align (and other text-properties)
  - text-decoration (for underlines and strikethroughs)
  - font-size
  - color to change text color

Classes

Every HTML element can also carry a class attribute. Sometimes, rather than uniquely identifying one element within a document, you will want a way to identify several elements as being different from the other elements on the page.

```
.cities {
    background-color: black;
    color: white;
}
```

IDs

Every HTML element can carry the id attribute. It is used to uniquely identify that element from other elements on the page.

```
#myHeader{
   color: blue;
}
```

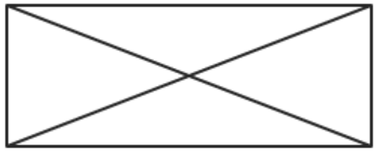
Questions?

Midterms

1. Grading rubric

2. Concept presentations

Wireframes



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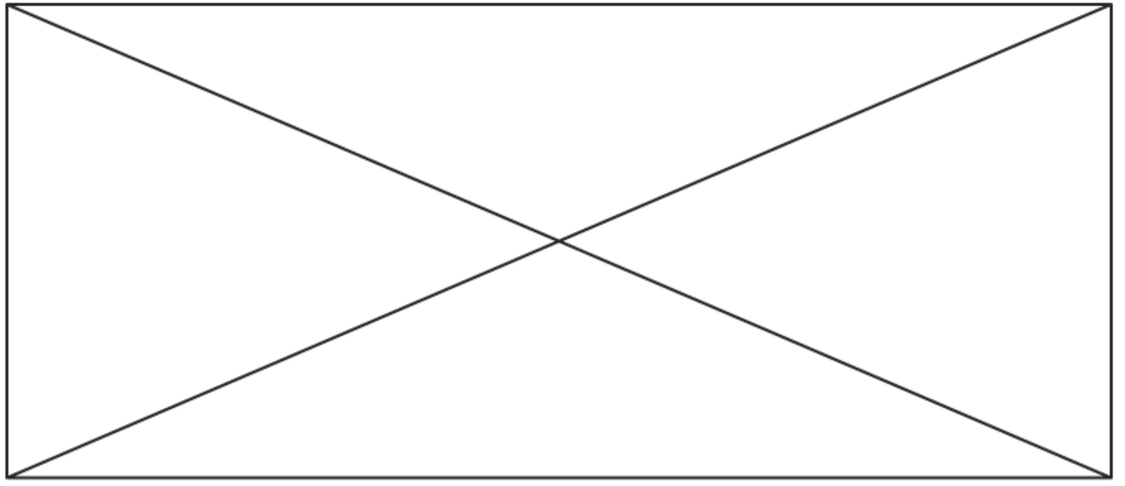

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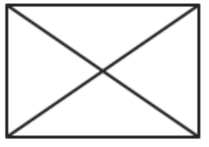

Product Title

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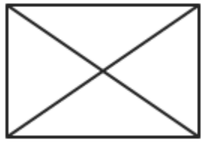
More Info »



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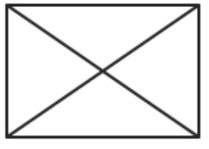

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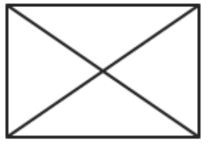

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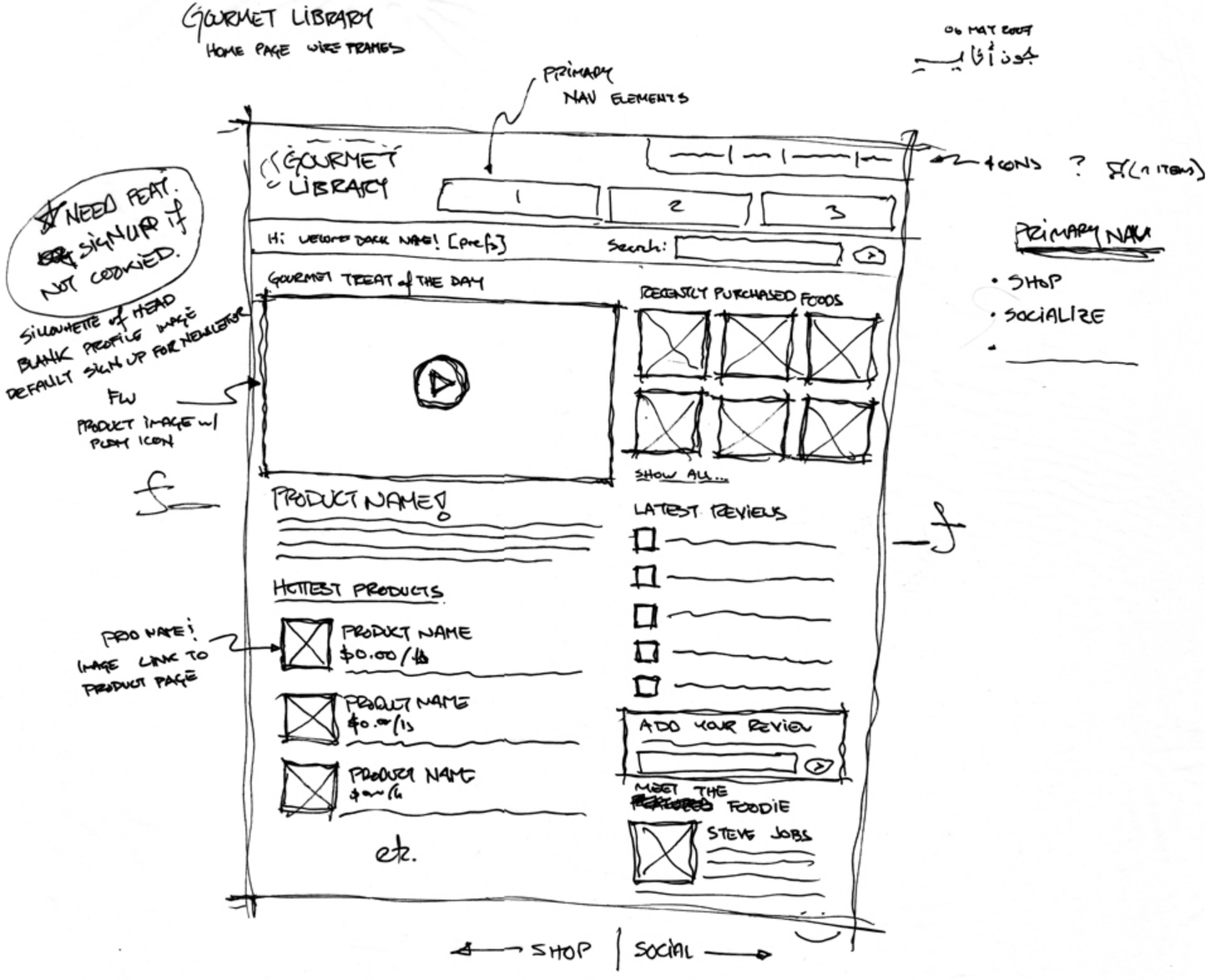
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1
2
3
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Hi: VIEWER DARK NAME! [prefs]
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BLANK PROFILE IMAGE
DEFAULT SIGN UP FOR NEWSLETTER
GOURMET TREAT of THE DAY
RECENTLY PURCHASED FOODS
FLV
PRODUCT IMAGE w/ PLAY ICON
SHOW ALL...
PRODUCT NAME!
LATEST REVIEWS
HOTTEST PRODUCTS
PRO NAME!
IMAGE LINK TO PRODUCT PAGE
PRODUCT NAME
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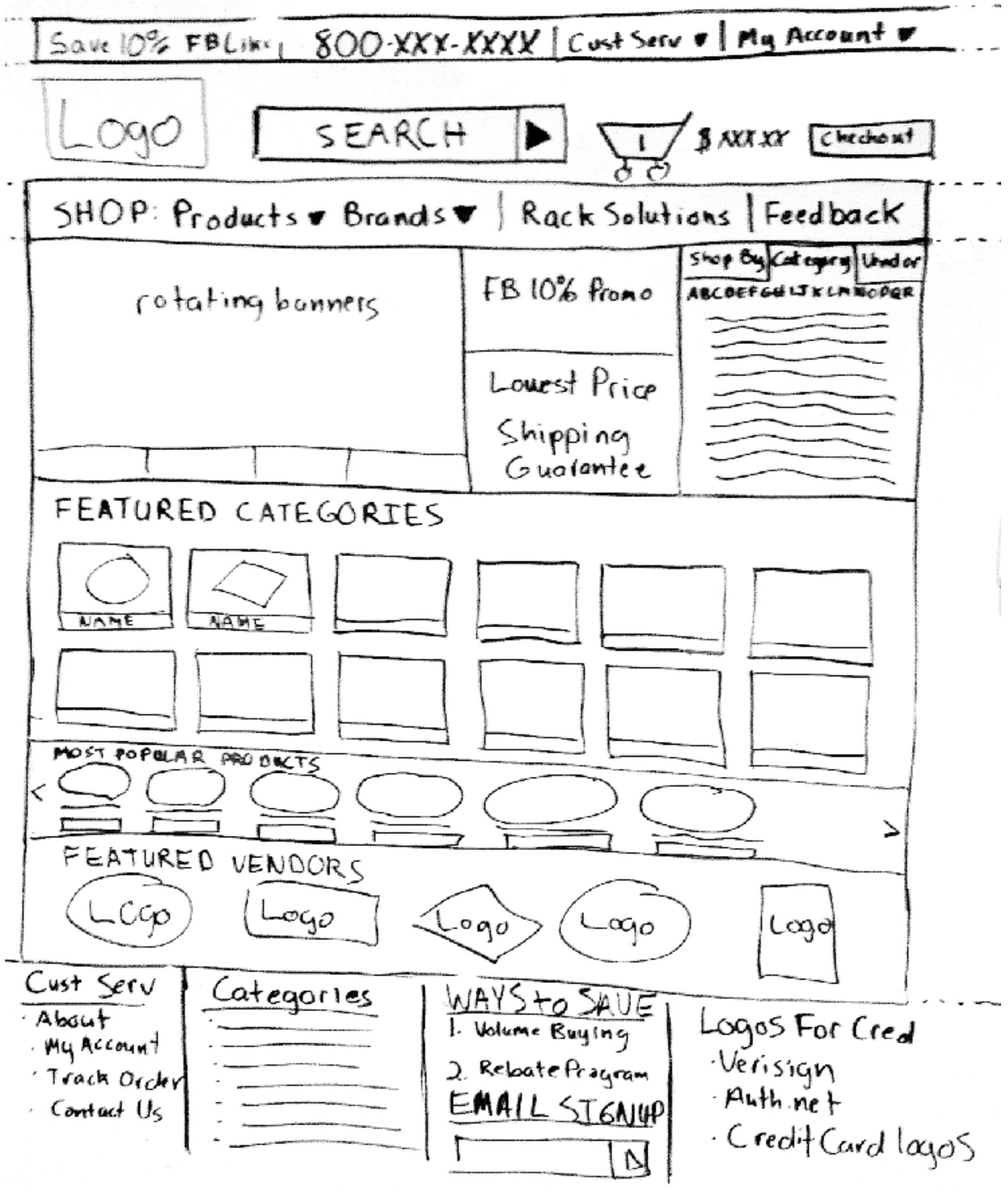
etc.
ADD YOUR REVIEW
MEET THE FEATURED FOODIE
STEVE JOBS
SHOP
SOCIAL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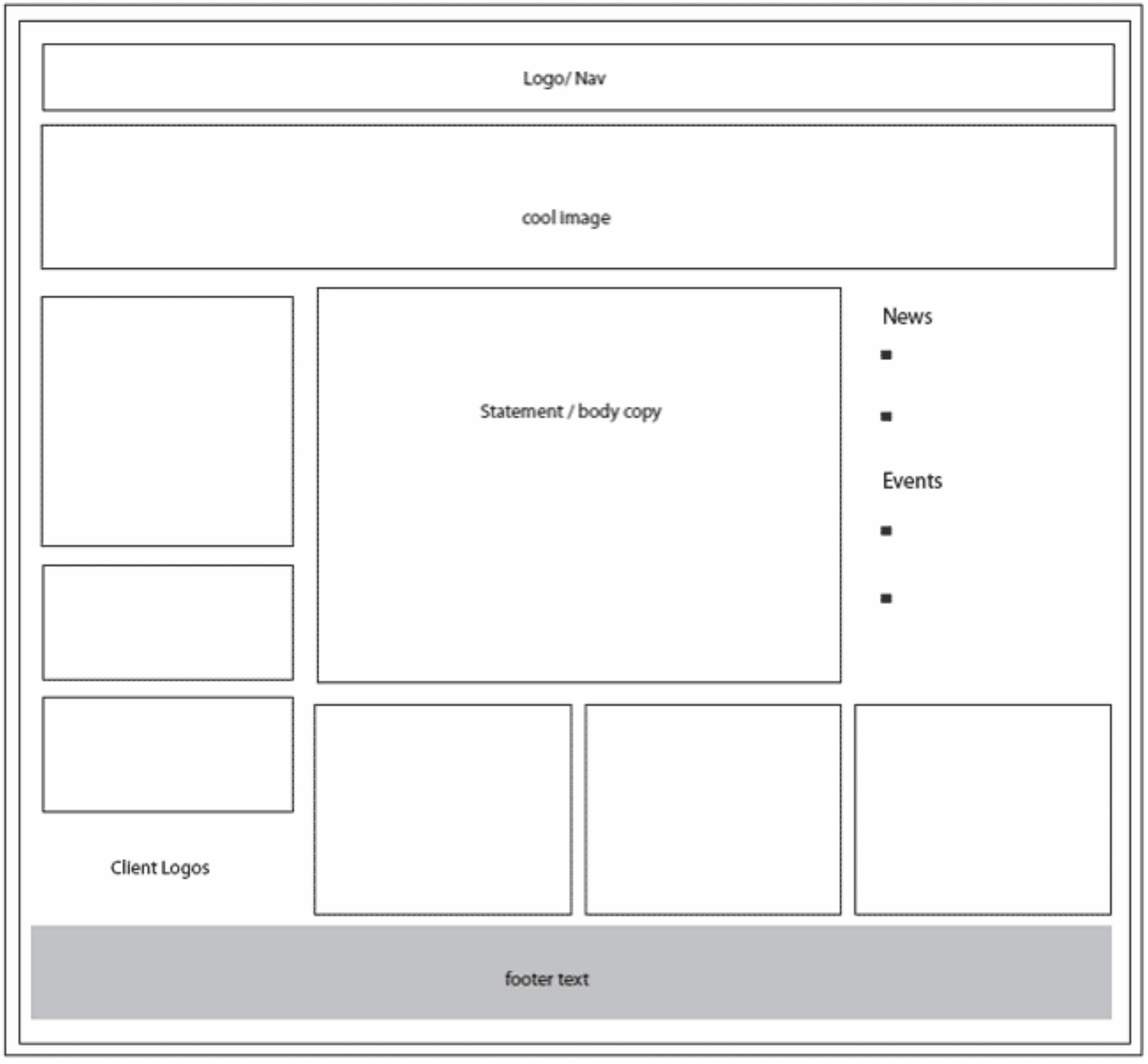
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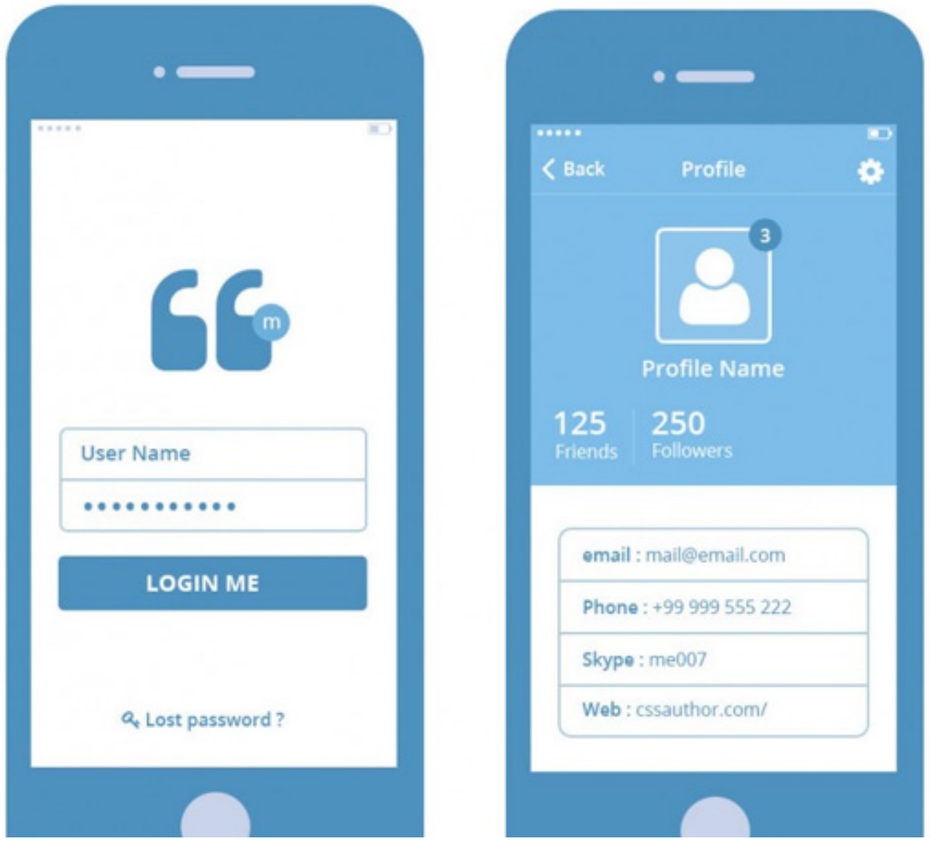
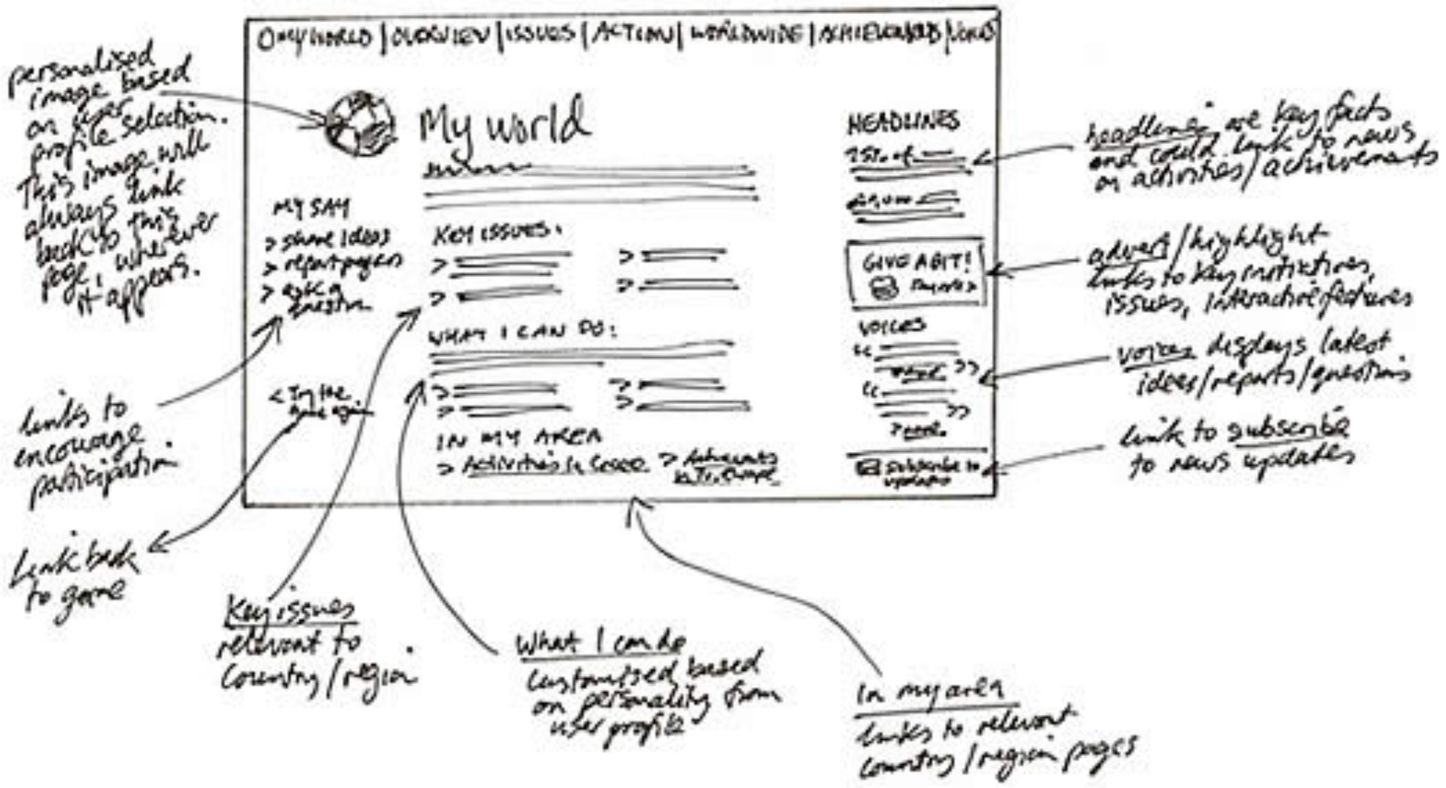
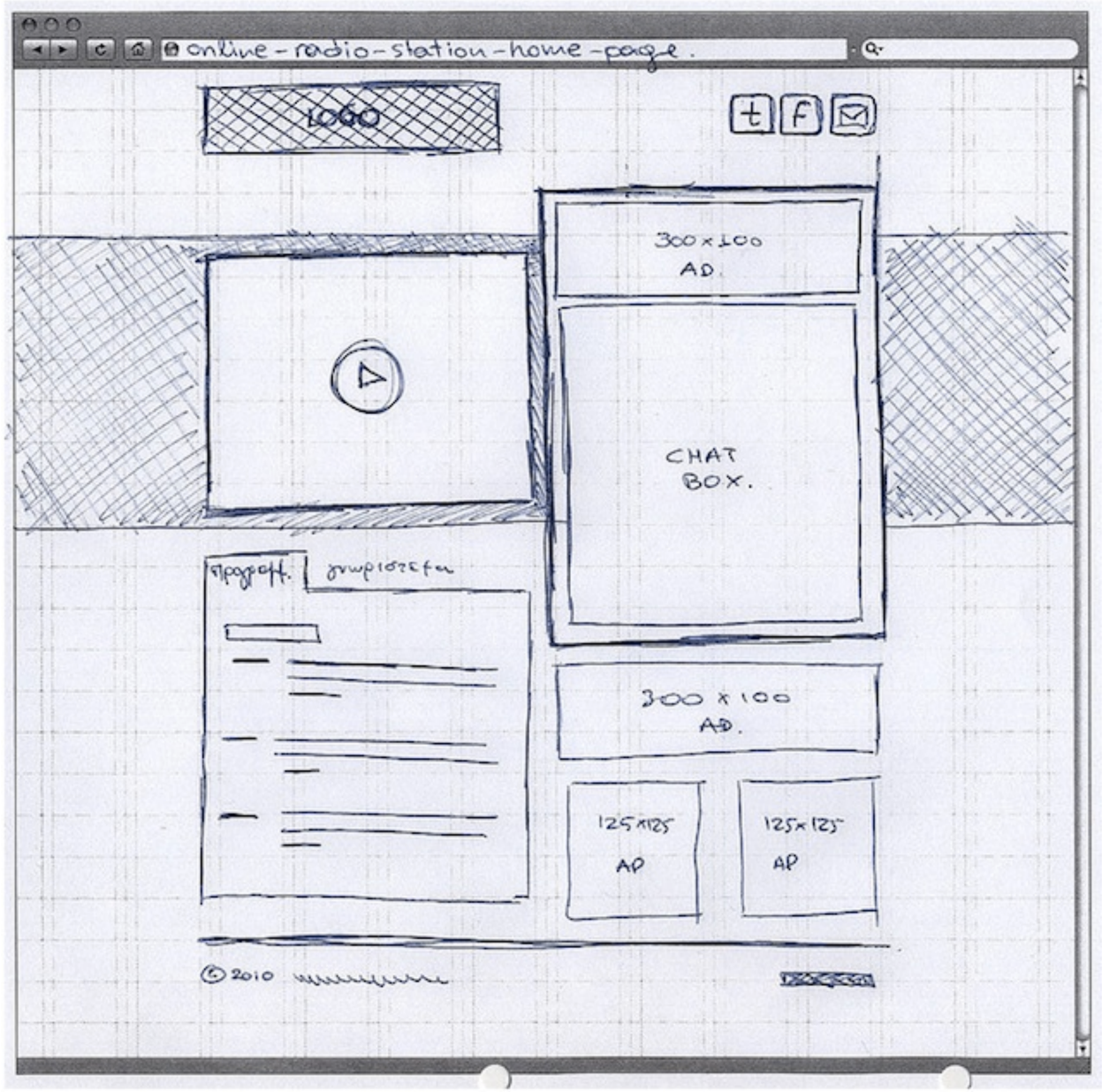



My world
HEADLINES
MY SAY
KEY ISSUES:
WHAT I CAN DO:
IN MY AREA
GIVE A BIT!
VOICES
personalized image based on user profile selection. This image will always link back to this page, wherever it appears.
links to encourage participation
link back to game
Key issues relevant to country/region
What I can do customised based on personality from user profile
In my area links to relevant country/region pages
headlines are key facts and could link to news or activities/achievements
adverts/highlight links to key initiatives, issues, interactive features
voices displays latest ideas/reports/questions
link to subscribe to news updates


online-radio-station-home-page.
LOGO
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CHAT
BOX.
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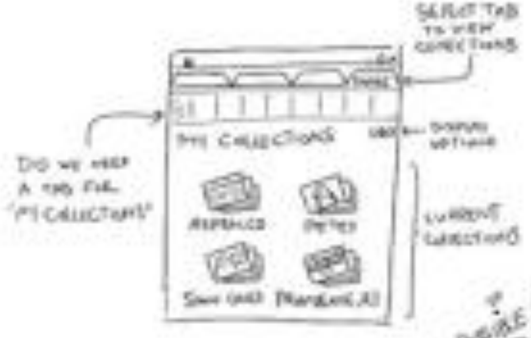
MANIPULATE PHOTO

HIGHLIGHT TEXT

NAVIGATE TO FOLDER

CROP FILE



SELECT SHARE TOOL

SELECT LOCATION TO UPLOAD TO

In-class: creating wireframe for your midterm assignment

Homework assignment

Homework

Due Sunday by 6pm

1. Create a wireframe of your project (at least one page of it), either hand drawn or done some other way that you prefer (Photoshop, etc.) It should illustrate content you're thinking about as well as structure. Can be multiple screens. You can look for some inspiration here.
    1. Add it to a new folder on Github and post link to it on #general channel on Slack

For Thursday's class:

1. **Work on your midterm assignment, which is due October 12th to present in class. We'll regroup on the status during the next class.** No need to post homework for this week.
    - If you haven't come up with a concept yet, please post it on #general channel on Slack, so I can approve it and provide comments and guidance on what you want to make. It's also a good idea to make a sketch
    - A good place to be this week is to gather all your content, write your HTML and begin implementing colors and fonts in your CSS using what we learned this week (next week's topic will be more challenging)