### Introduction to CSS

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

# 1. What is CSS?

### What is CSS?

# <html> .css {}

#### HTML = CONTENT

- Paragraphs
- Divs
- Lists
- Form elements

#### CSS = STYLE

- Colors
- Fonts
- Layout
- Transitions

# 1. CSS Syntax

# 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 fontsize, 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.

### To recap, 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 \*/

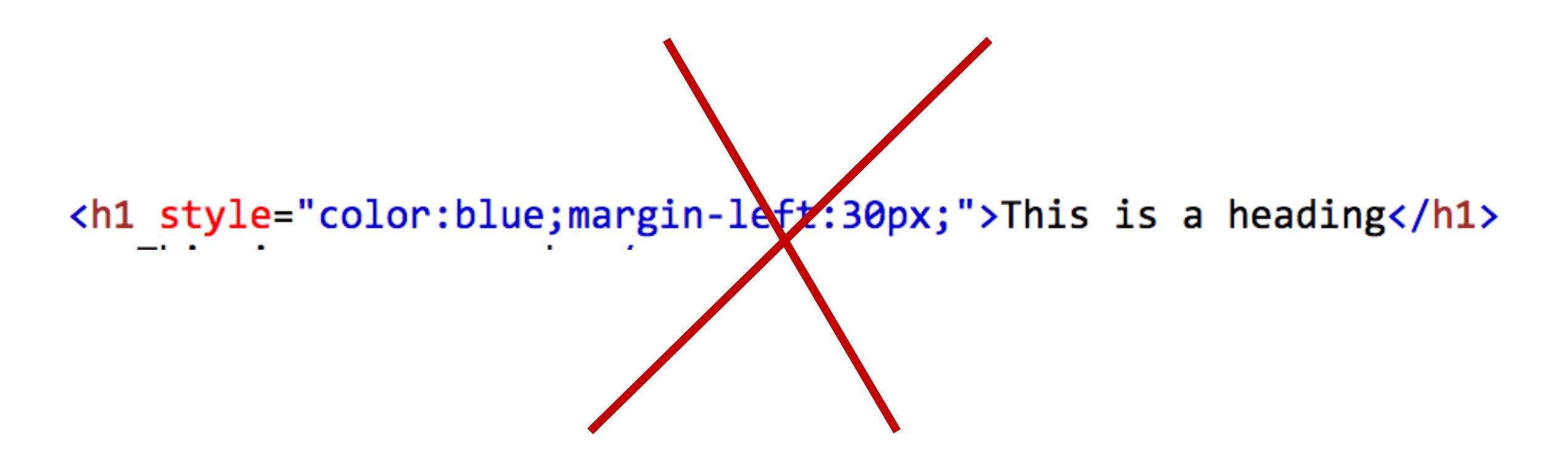
# 2. Where do I put my CSS?

### Where do we put our CSS?

#### CSS can go in three different places

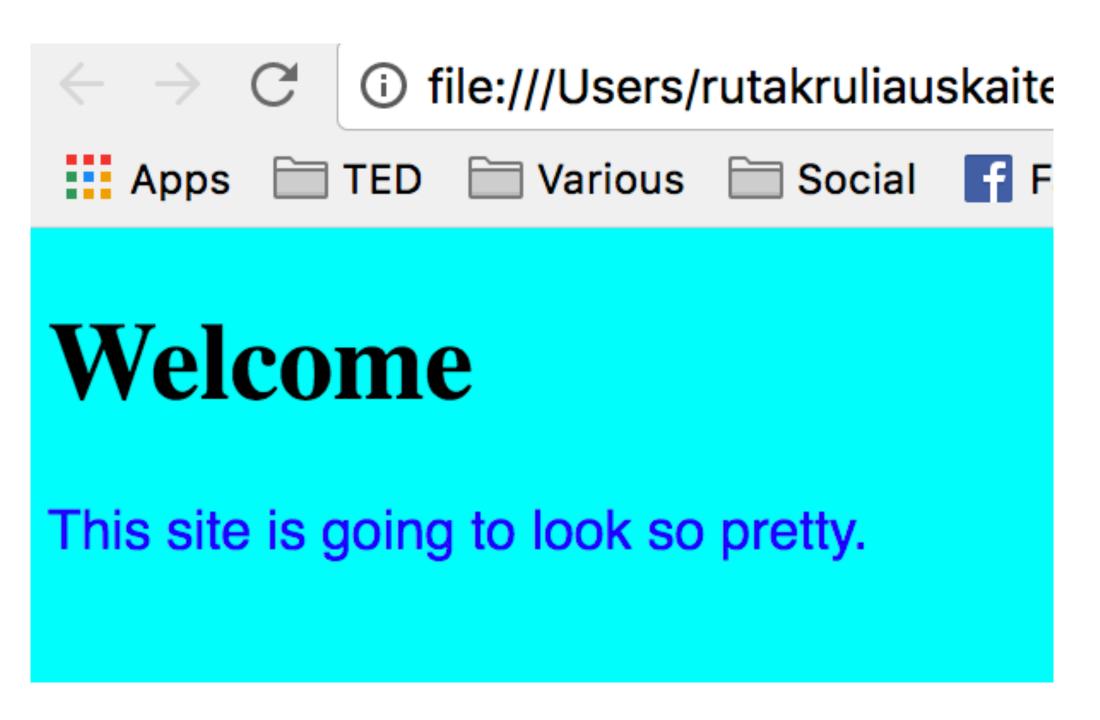
- 1. Right within our HTML tags (referred to as inline CSS)
- 2. Right on our HTML page (referred to as internal CSS)
- 3. On a separate file within our file structure (referred to as external CSS)

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



#### **Example: internal CSS on the page**

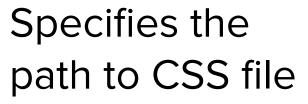
```
index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Internal CSS example</title>
        <style type="text/css">
            body {
                background-color: aqua;
            h1
                font-family: serif;
                font-family: sans-serif;
                color: blue;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

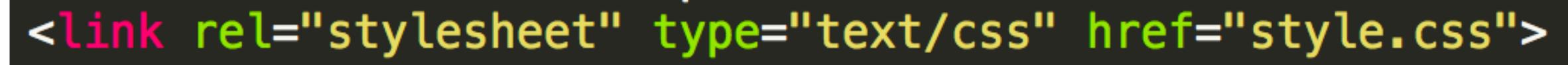


#### Example: external CSS (in a style.css file)

```
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



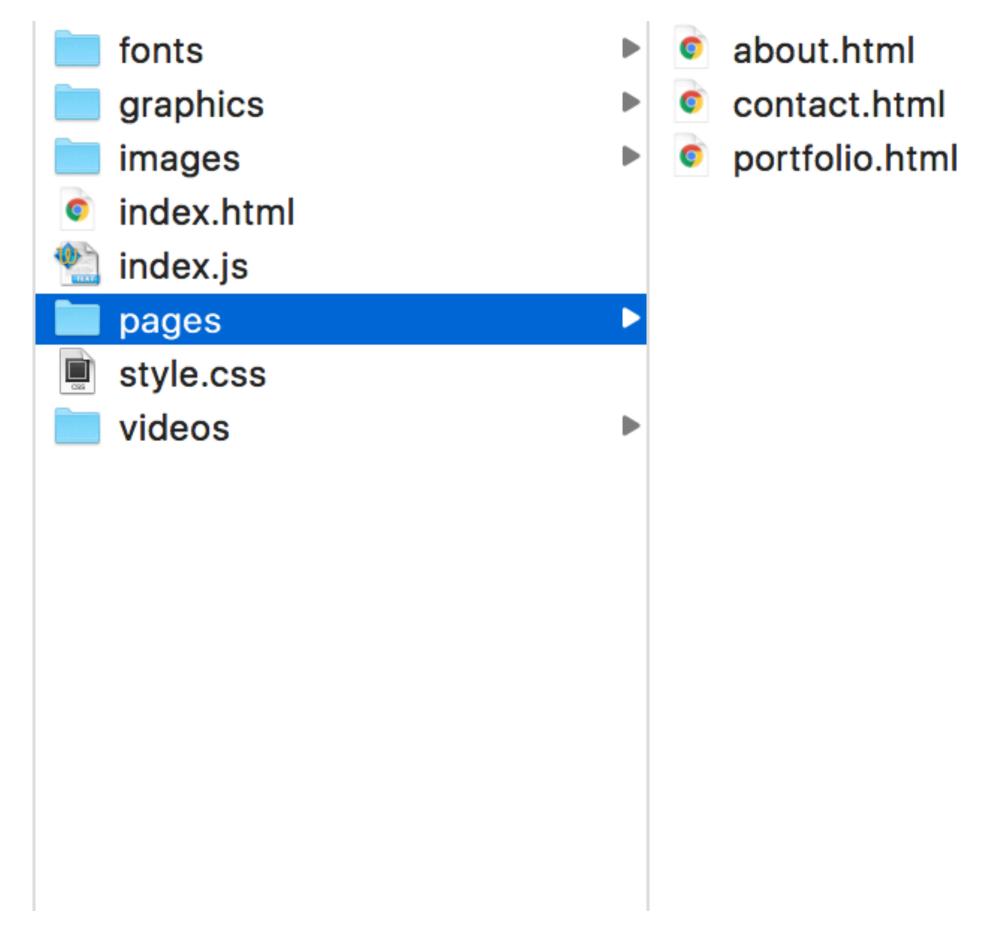


Specifies the relationship between the HTML page and the file it is linked to.

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 <b>note</b>
ID Selector	#name {}	Targets only one ID with value <b>name</b>
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

### 4. Classes and IDs

### 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;
}
```

### 

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;
}
```

# Midterms

# 1. Grading rubric

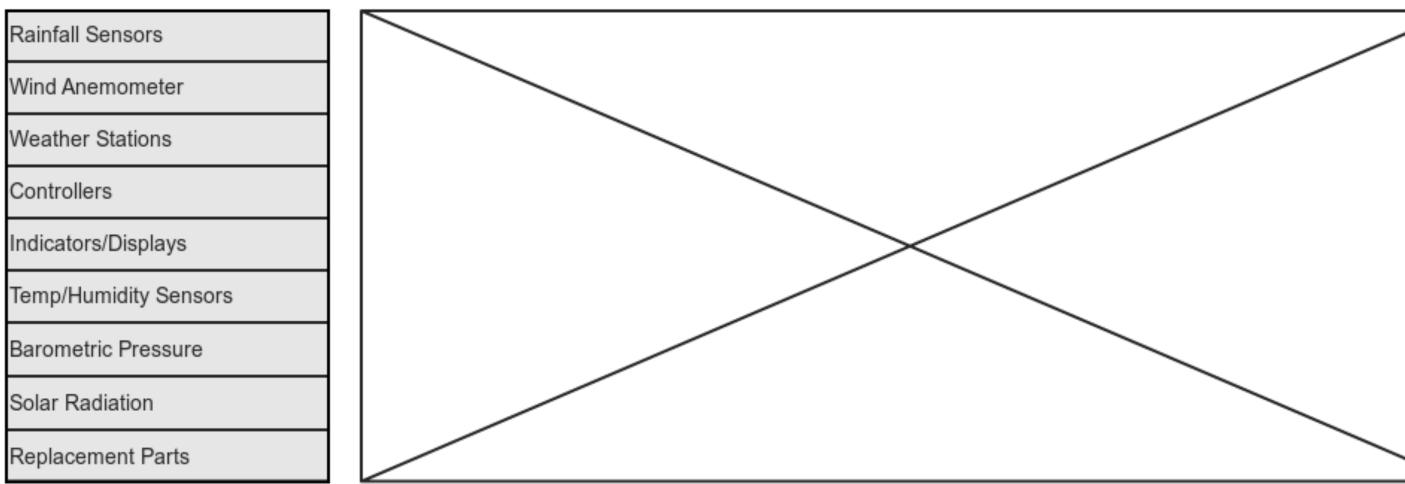
# 2. Concept presentations

# Wireframes

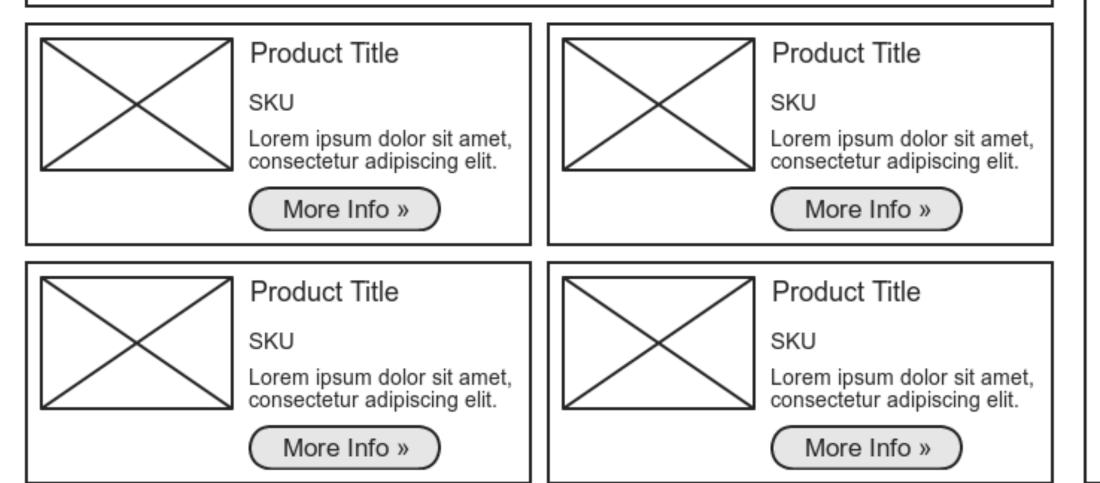
(Search)

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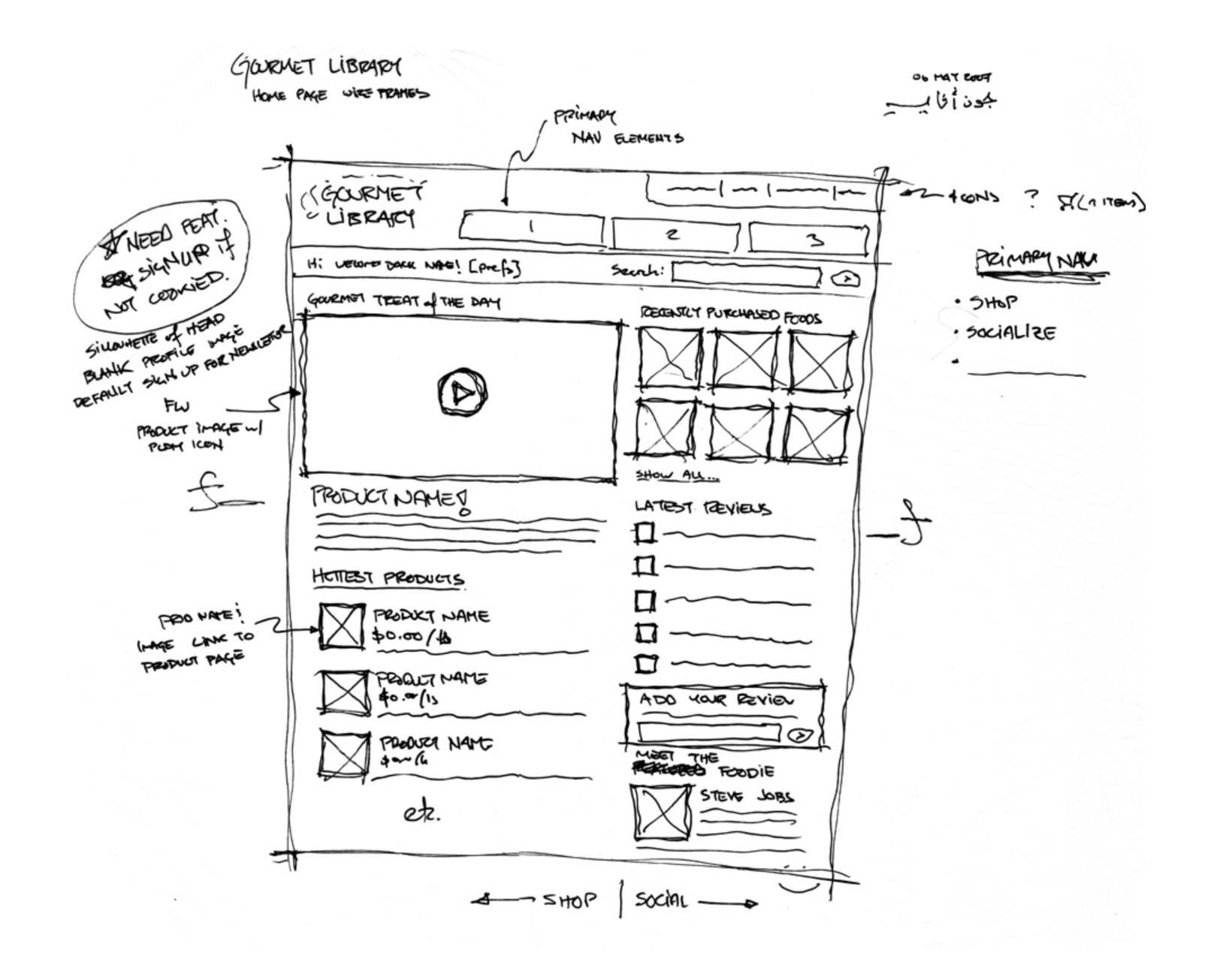
### What is a wireframe?

A wireframe is a schematic of a screen-based design that shows what content goes where. It is an important step in the design process of any screen-based product, website or app.

A wireframe shows the basic layout and content blocks of a given page, allowing you to understand the flow of content and information before you start thinking about code or visuals. It is a great tool for designers to think through their ideas visually.

There are many different tools you can use to make wireframes. Some options are:

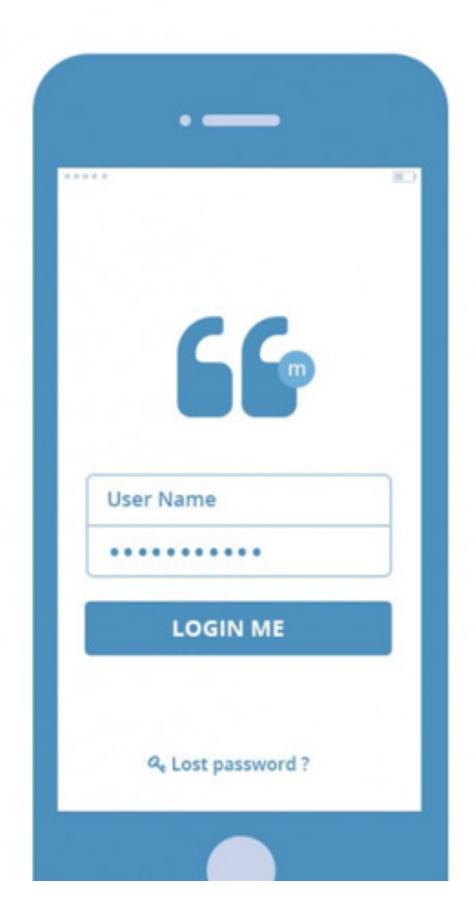
- Pen and paper
- Post its (which you can make into blocks of content, move them around on a table and then photograph them when you get the arrangement you like)
- Adobe Photoshop, InDesign or Illustrator
- Any other graphics software you are comfortable with

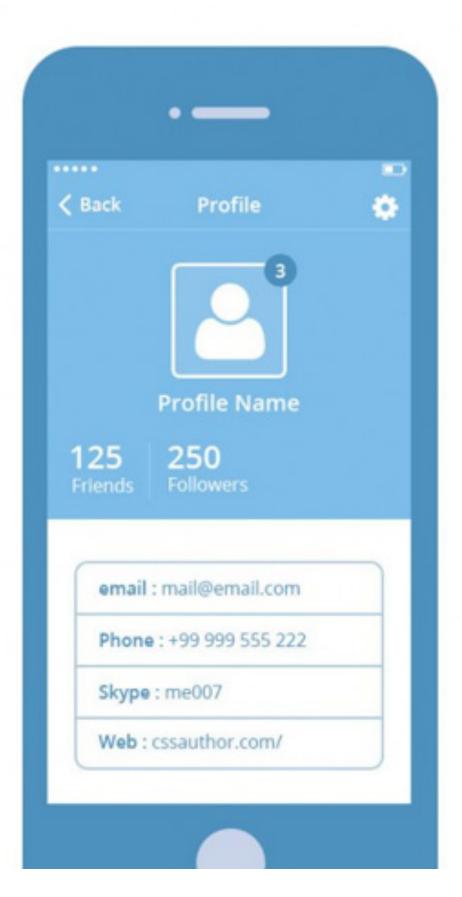


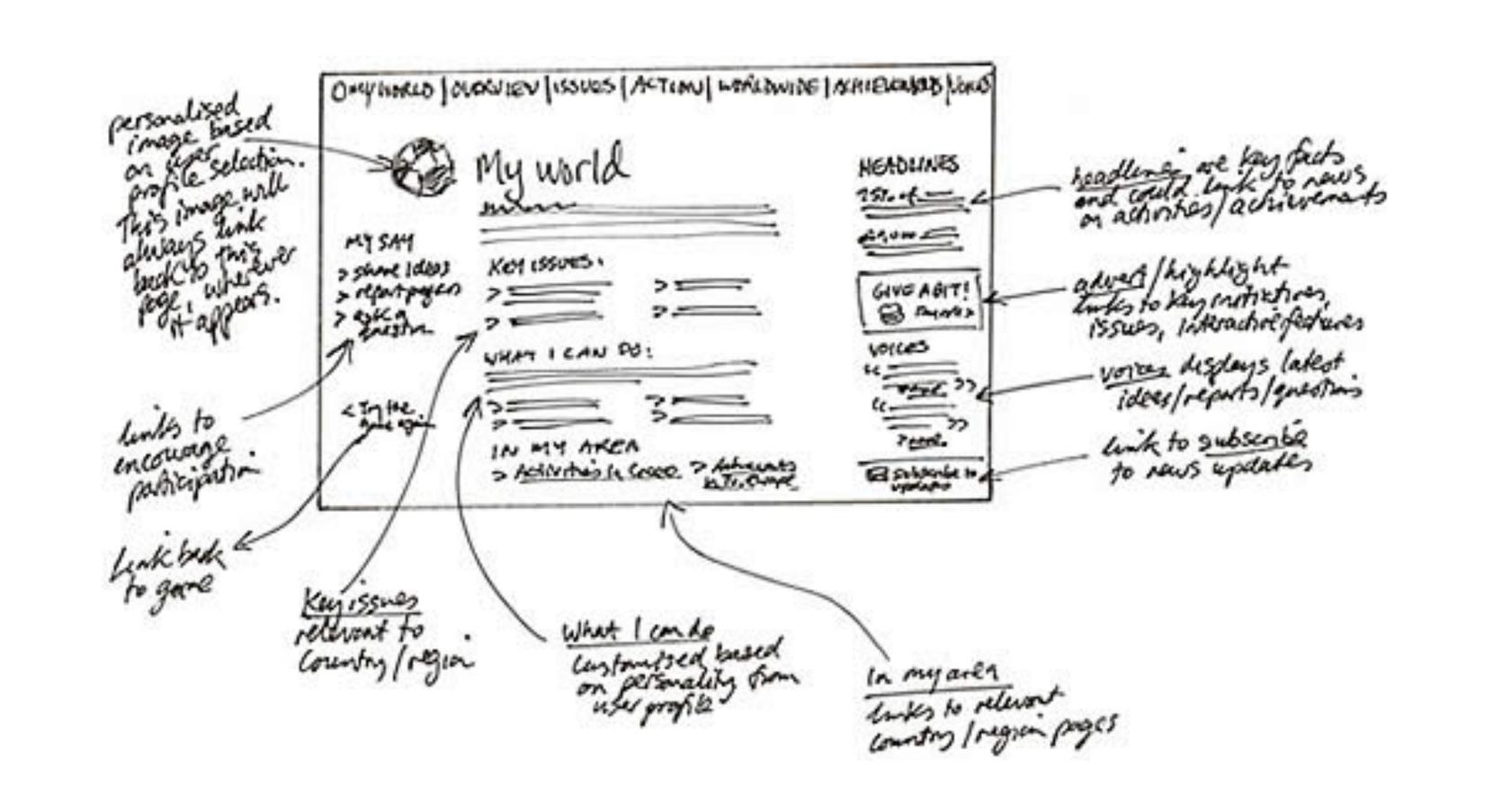
	Logo/ Nav	
	cool image	
	Statement / body copy	News  Events
		•
Client Logos		
	footer text	

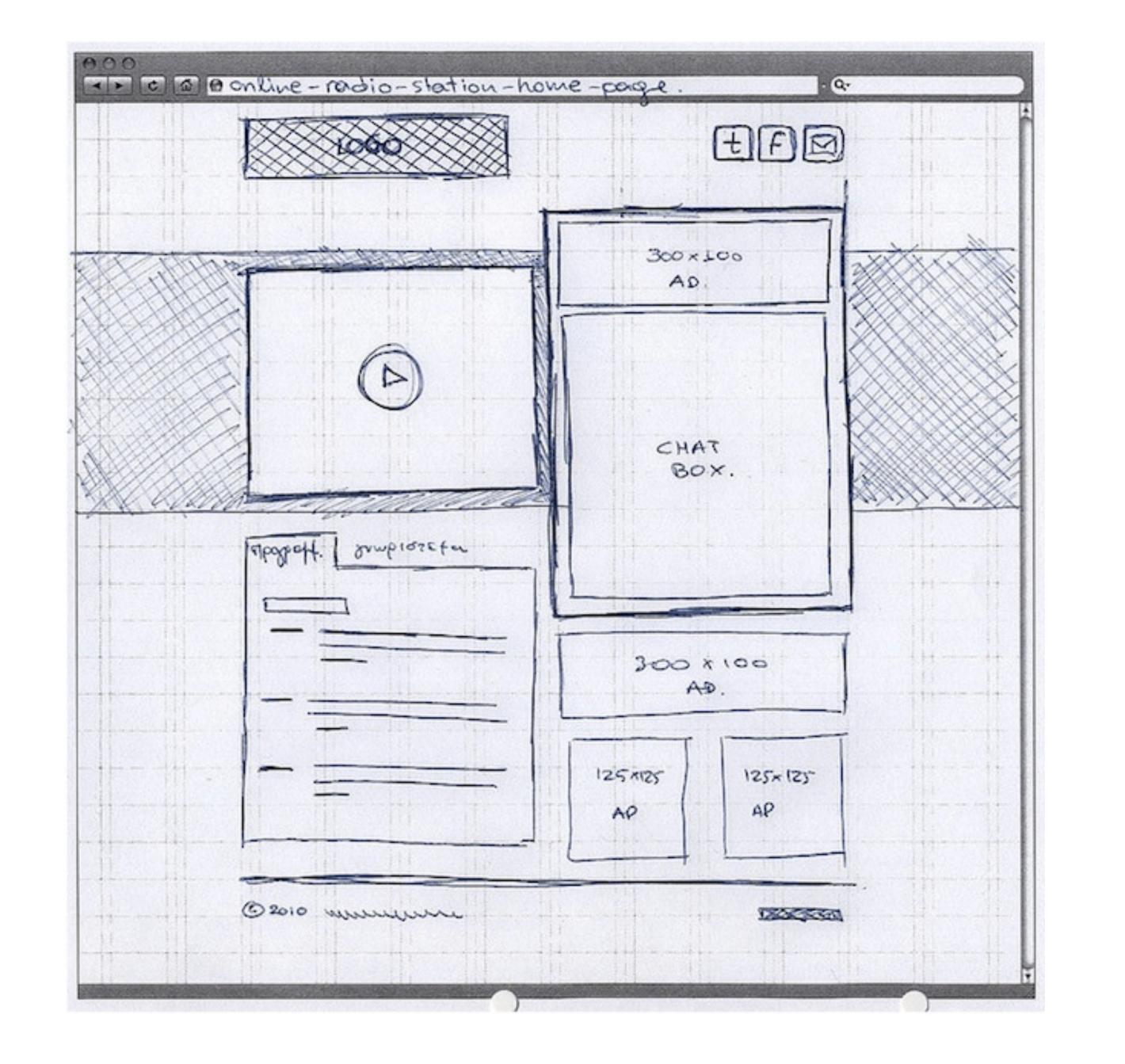
LOGO SEARCH		SAXXXX Chechout
SHOP: Products & Brands	& &	
rotating banners	FB 10% fromo	Shop By Category Under ABCOFFEHLT X LANGUAGE
	Lowest Price	
	Lowest Price Shipping Guarantee	
FEATURED CATEGORIES	- 1	
NAME NAME		
MOST POPULAR PRODUCTS		
FEATURED VENDORS  (LOGO) (LOGO) (		
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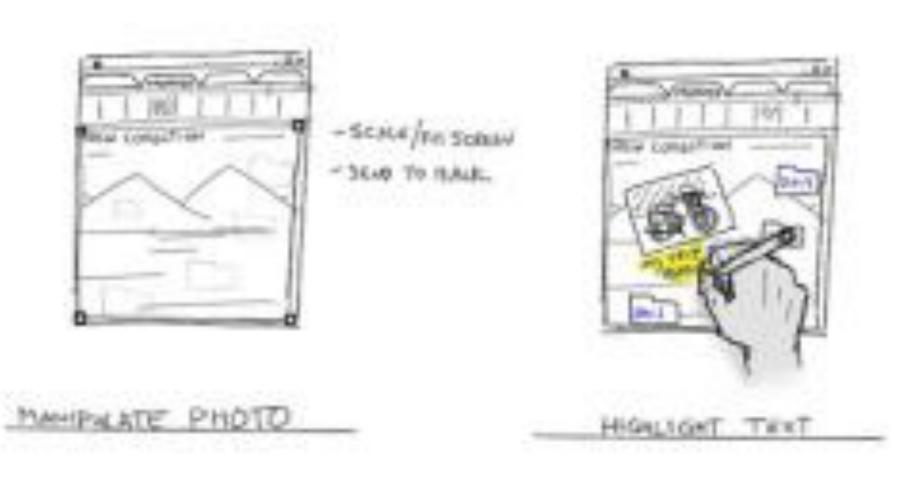






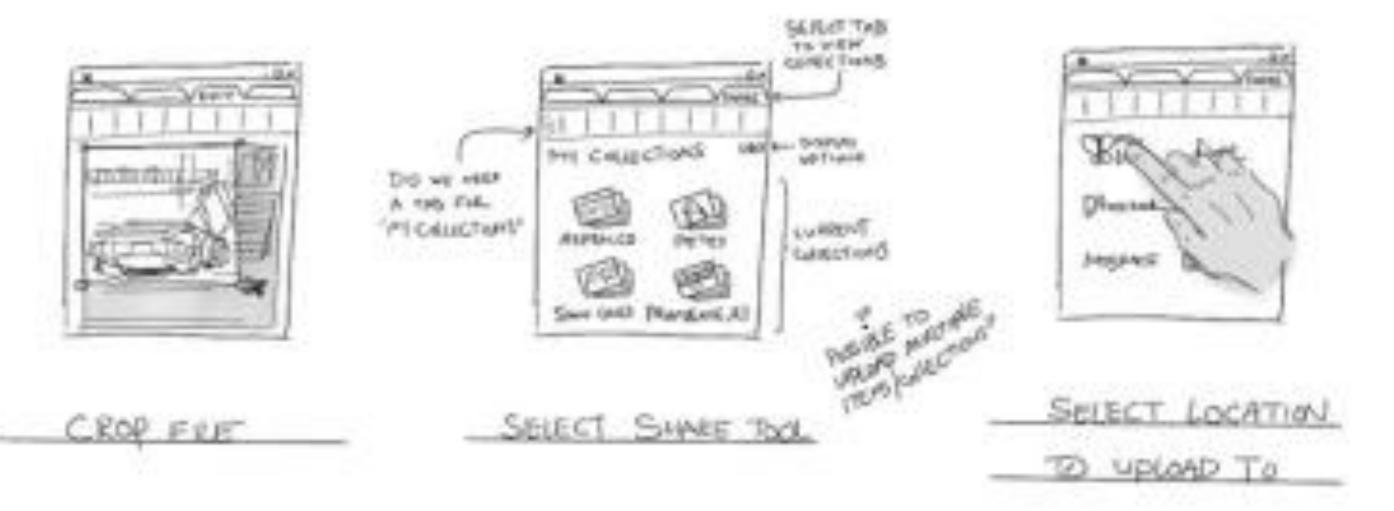








MANIGSTE TO FOLDER



# 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 <u>here</u>.
  - 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)