CSET Notes 9-6-17

* CSS
  + Cascading style sheets
  + Used to style sites
    - Your content
    - HTML (structure)
    - CSS (presentation)
    - JavaScript (interaction)
  + CSS describes how html element are displayed on screen, paper, or other media
  + External style sheets are stored in CSS files
  + External is best practice, uniform, in one spot, easy to fix because it’s centralized
* CSS allows you to…
  + Write rules for how specific content should appear
  + Create styles for fonts, images, colors layouts and more
  + Make a webpage responsive
* First proposed in 94
  + First supported in 96
  + In December of 96, the first CSS level 1 wc3 recommendation was made
    - Focused on font and style
  + IE was the first browser to support CSS
  + CSS2 was released in may 98
  + CSS3 (current) was released in 2011
    - CSS3 is almost completely backwards compatible
    - Allowed a lot more of interactivity without Javascript
* Current state of CSS
  + Animations
  + Various layout techniques (Flexbox, Grid)
  + 2D and 3D transformations
  + More specific selectors
* What can CSS do?
  + Allows for more consistency because it covers the whole site in one document
* CSS Syntax
  + Selector {

Property: value; (repeatable)

}

* Rules have to begin with selector (what creates correlation between html document and CSS document)
* Declaration= Property and value
  + Must end in semicolon
* Connecting CSS and HTML
* Inline
  + Using html attributes
* Embedded
  + Adding a style to header to change text
* Externally
  + Shared resource for entire website or application
  + Easier to maintain and best practice
* Adding a CSS file
  + <link rel=”document\_name” type=”type\_of\_document” href=”where\_it\_is”>
* Selectors
  + Create correlation between html doc and CSS doc
  + Universal
    - \*
    - Everything on the page that doesn’t already have a style
    - Helpful when dealing with different browsers with different default styles
  + Type
  + Element
  + Class
    - Applying a class to html element
  + ID
  + Child
    - Parent > child (list out full hierarchy)
    - Doesn’t technically need > symbol
  + Descendant
    - Typically interchangeable with child selector
  + Adjacent Sibling
  + General Sibling
    - Matches element that is a sibling of another
* Colors
  + Can be done multiple ways
    - Names (no Bueno)
    - Hexadecimal value
      * 6 letters or numbers that come together to make a value, written with a #
      * Best way to get an exact color
    - RGB
      * 3 numbers separated by comma
    - RBGA
      * Allows for opacity
    - HSL
  + Applies to font color, border color, background color
    - Background-color
    - Table-color
* Font-family
  + Dictates font that is used in elements and sections
  + Looks for specific name first, generic second, catch all third
  + Applied anywhere there’s text
* Font-size
  + Pixels
  + Percentages
  + M
    - Size based on size of window
* CSS Concepts: Cascading
  + Works from the bottom up to decide importance
  + Top is general, bottom is specific
* CSS Concepts: Inheritance
  + CSS will inherit styles from less specific tags when applicable
* CSS Best Practice: DRY
  + Don’t Repeat Yourself
  + Writing less code and overriding less things
* Classes and ID’s
  + Class= reusable style rule
    - Can apply to more than 1 thing
    - Helps html become more semantic
    - dictated by having period in front of name
    - Can’t have spaces
* ID’s= Applies to 1 element on webpage
* Denoted by #