



# FEWD - CSS BASICS

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# AGENDA

- HTML Basics Review
- Images
- Intro To CSS
  - Link Tag
  - Colors
  - Fonts
- Linking To Other Pages
- Lab Time



**WHAT TAG IS IT?**

# HTML BASICS REVIEW

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

- Images are placed using the `<img>` tag.

```

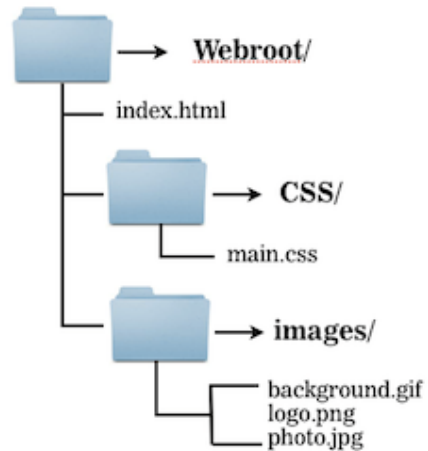
```

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

The `img` tag requires a `src` attribute, which tells the browser where to find the image to be placed.

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

How would you write the src?



- There are different approaches to specifying an image location

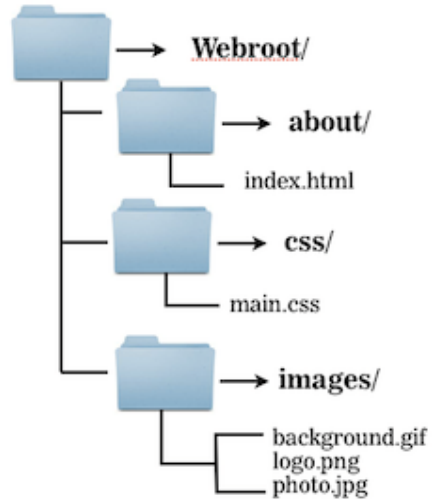
# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

- Inside **webroot**, a relative path could be used:  
`<IMG SRC="IMAGES/LOGO.PNG">`



# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

## Relative Path



# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

Absolute Path

```

```

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

Full URL

```

```

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

alt attribute

```

```

# HTML BASICS - IMAGES

There are three main image file formats:

# IMAGE FILE FORMATS

**.PNG**

# IMAGE FILE FORMATS

## .GIF

- Can have basic transparency, typically a **png** is used instead.

# IMAGE FILE FORMATS

**.JPEG**





# ABOUT ME

# CSS

selector      property      value  
{ p      { color : black; } }

declaration

# CSS

Where does CSS go?

- Inline
- In the **head**
- In a separate file

# CSS

Using a separate CSS file

Its best practice to put CSS in its own file and link to it from the  
<head>.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

# CSS BREAK DOWN

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

# CSS BREAK DOWN

This whole thing is called a **rule**.

The **p** is called a **selector**, and it's followed by a set of **declarations** in a **declaration block**.

# CSS BREAK DOWN

The **selector**, **p** in this case, specifies what parts of the HTML document should be styled by the declaration. This selector will style all **p** elements on the page.

# CSS BREAK DOWN

The **declaration block** here is:

```
{  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

**Declarations** go inside curly braces.



# CSS BREAK DOWN

## DECLARATIONS

This example has two declarations. Here's the first:

```
color: red;
```

# CSS BREAK DOWN

Let's look at the second declaration:

```
font-weight: bold;
```

# CSS BREAK DOWN

Why might we want to link to a separate CSS file?

# CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

## COLORS

Colors can be specified in CSS in a variety of ways:



# COLOR

## COLOR KEYWORDS

These are used less frequently, but are handy for basic colors like **black** and **white**. There are several

See [here](#) for more

# COLOR

## HEX CODES (RGB)



**#FF0000** (full red, no green, no blue)



**#00FF00** (no red, full green, no blue)



**#0000FF** (no red, no green, full blue)

# COLOR

## RGB COLOR VALUES

RGB ( 0 , 0 , 0 )

- The first value is red, the second green, the third blue.
- Each value can range from 0 to 255, which expresses the same number of color steps as 00 to FF in base-16.

# COLOR

## RGBA COLORS

- RGBa works identically to RGB, expect that it takes a 4th value called the "alpha".
- This is a value between 0 and 1 which will be used to determine a color's opacity on the page,





# COLOR

## HSL COLORS

### HSL

- Similar notation to RGB values, but specify colors using hue, saturation, and lightness.

### HSLA

- As with RGBA, HSLa is exactly like HSL for the first 3 values, but takes a 4th alpha-channel value.

# **CSS**

## **REVIEW**

Cascading Properties and Values Specificity



# LAB TIME

- Wendy G. Bites - Resume.