



Gaming Geeks



code8

# WEB GAME DEV BOOTCAMP

24th February – 3rd March

Don't Limit yourself to Playing  
SIMPLY LEARN AND CREATE ONE



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1.

# INTRODUCTION

BASICS OF CSS

# What is CSS?

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) allows you to create great-looking web pages.





- CSS- Cascading Style Sheet
- Describes how HTML elements are to be displayed
- Can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- Easy to maintain and saves time

# Why the term “CASCADING”?

In CSS, multiple styles can be applied to a particular document (usually a web page or XML file). The browser will interpret these styles in a top-down (*Cascading*) fashion:

- Style rules set up site-wide are overridden by styles located within individual pages.
- Style rules located within individual pages are overridden by styles inside an individual tag.
- In addition, the end user can set up styles in the browser that will override the author's style.

# #Pros and Cons

## Pros

- Greater designer control of the appearance of the page.
- Easier management of site-wide changes.
- Greater accessibility to web sites by non-graphical browsers and web-page-reading software.

## Cons

- Different browsers may interpret Style Sheets in different ways.
- Some styles may not be seen at all on some browsers.



# CSS SYNTAX

CSS is a rule-based language — you define rules specifying groups of styles that should be applied to particular elements or groups of elements on your web page.



## 1. Selector

*What are you trying to selecting?  
What element do you want to apply  
CSS to e.g. h1*



```
h1 {  
  color: red;  
}
```

## 2. Property

*Whats the property?  
What are you trying to change?  
Eg-: color*



## 3. Value

*What's the value?  
Properties have specific values  
that are applicable e.g. red.*



2.

# CSS BUILDING BLOCKS

STRUCTURE OF CSS



# CSS SELECTORS

A CSS selector is the first part of a CSS Rule. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property values inside the rule applied to them.



Selectors are used to declare which part of the markup a style applies to, it is a kind of match expression.

### 3 types of selectors:

- 1) Tag selectors (body, p, div, a)
- 2) ID selectors (#wrapper, #sidebar)
- 3) Class selectors (.content, .menu)

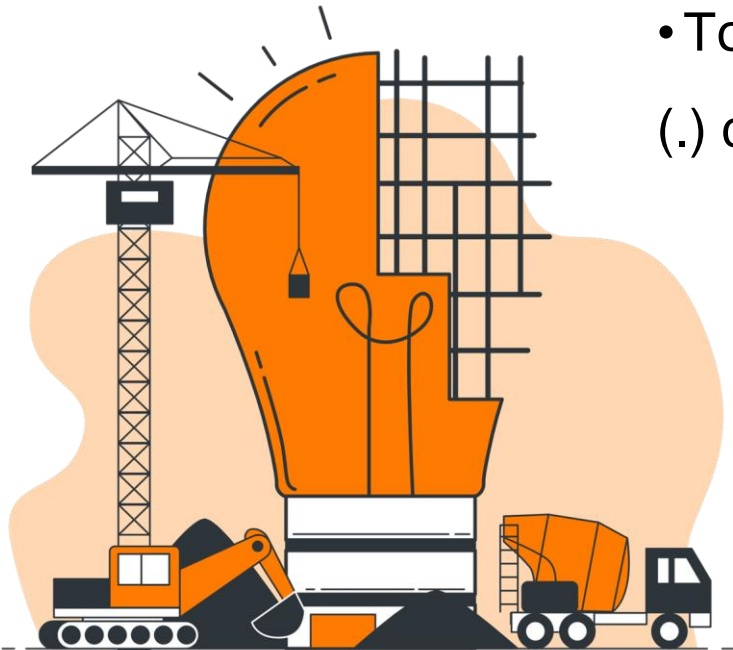


# CSS ID Selector:

- Uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element.
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

# CSS Class Selector:

- Selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.





# Adding CSS:

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS - HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section.
- Internal CSS - defined inside the `<style>` element, inside the head section.
- Inline CSS - add the style attribute to the relevant element which can contain any CSS property.

Just Remember while saving make sure to save it as .css file.

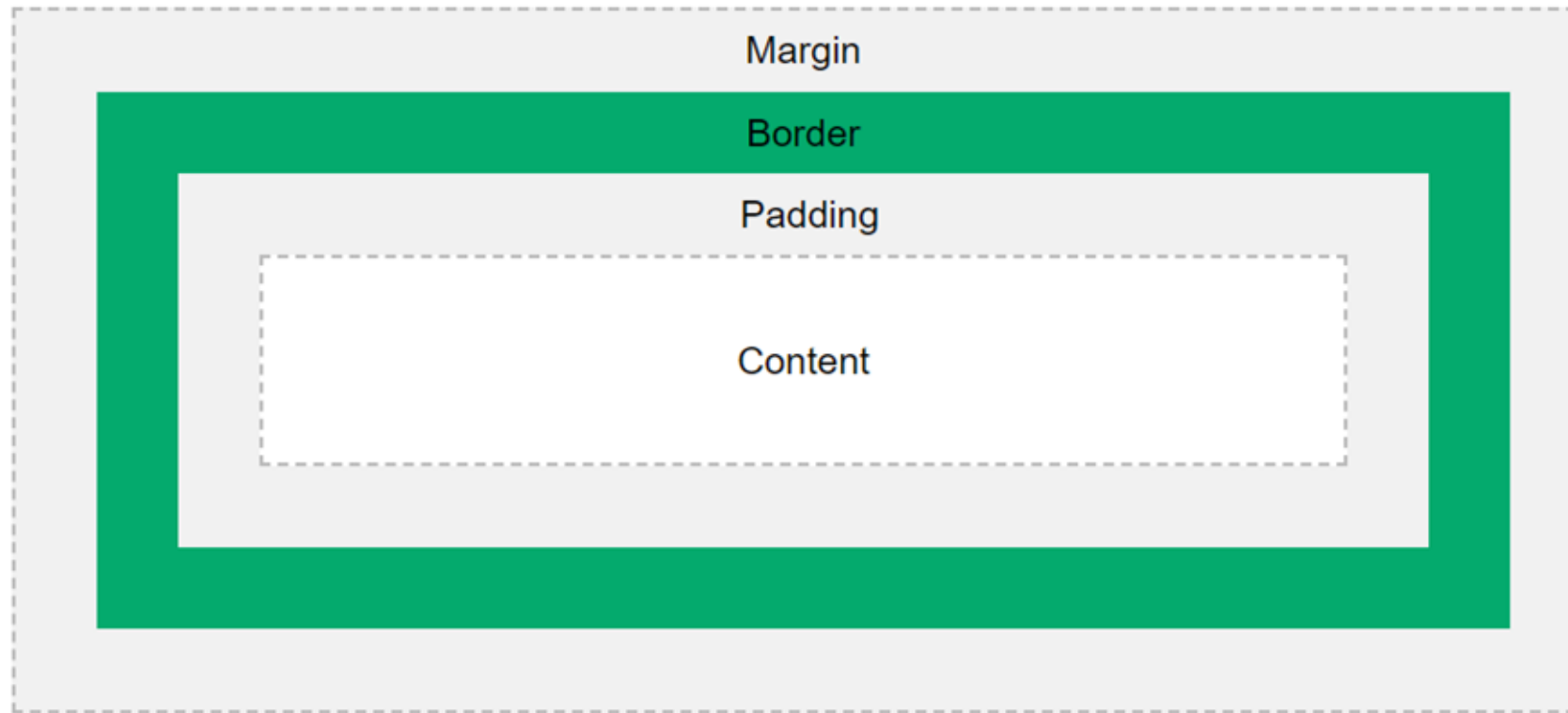
# 3.

## CSS BOX MODEL





The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.





4.

# STYLING

TEXT STYLING , BACKGROUND



# STYLING TEXT

**Text Color** : The color is specified by:

- a color name - like "red"
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

**Text Alignment**: used to set horizontal alignment of a text.

Text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

# STYLING TEXT

**Text Decoration:** used to set or remove decorations from text.

Can be none, overline, line through or underline.

**Text Spacing:** Letter spacing, Line height, Text indent and word spacing.

**Text Shadow:** used to add horizontal and vertical shadow.



”

# • CSS BACKGROUNDS

- ✓ background-color
- ✓ background-image
- ✓ background-repeat
- ✓ background-attachment
- ✓ background-position
- ✓ background (shorthand property)





5.

# PSEUDO CLASS AND DISPLAY PROPERTY



# Pseudo Class:

It defines a special state of an element.

It can be used to:

- Style an element when a user mouses over it.
- Style visited and unvisited links differently.
- Style an element when it gets focus.





# Display:

- Inline : Displays an element as an inline element. Any height and width properties will have no effect.
- Inline-block: Displays an element as an inline-level block container. You can set height and width values.
- Block: Displays an element as a block element, Starts on a new line and takes up the whole width.





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HANK YOU. **THANK YOU.** THANK YOU  
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