Welcome to the Apprenticeship Program – Session 12

Agenda

- Introduction to CSS.

- Applying CSS.

- CSS Selectors.

- Colors and Fonts.

- Display Modes.

- Challenge & Recap.

Introduction to CSS

- **Definition:** CSS styles the layout and presentation of HTML.

- **Key Point: Separates content (HTML) from design (CSS).**

```css
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}



#navbar {
    background-color: #333;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    text-align: center;
}


#navbar .logo {
    font-size: 24px;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

Applying CSS

- **Inline CSS:**

    - Applied directly to elements using **style** attribute.
    - **Pro**: Quick changes. **Con**: Harder to manage.

- **External CSS:**
    - Uses a **.css** file linked via **<link>** in HTML.
    - Best for reusable and scalable styles.

Inline CSS

```
<p style="color: blue;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Internal CSS

```
<head>
 <style type = text/css>
   body {background-color: blue;}
   p { color: yellow;}
 </style>
</head>
```

External CSS

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

CSS Selectors Overview

- **Universal Selector (*):** Targets all elements on the page**.**

```css
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
```

- **Element Selector:** Targets specific HTML tags like <p>.

```css
p {
    font-size: 16px;
}
```

- **Class Selector (.):** Targets elements with a specific class attribute. Reusable for multiple elements.

```css
.highlight {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

- **ID Selector (#):** Unique for a single element. Targets a single element by its unique ID

```css
#header {
    font-size: 24px;
}
```

Defining Colors in CSS

- **Methods:**

  - **Name:** Predefined color names in CSS

    - color: red;

  - **Hexadecimal:** Specifies color using a hex code.

    - color: #ff0000;

  - **RGB:** Specifies color using RGB values.

    - color: rgb(255, 0, 0);

  - **HSL:** Specifies color using hue, saturation, and lightness.

    - color: hsl(0, 100%, 50%);

Welcome to the Colors and Fonts Demonstration

Main Content

This paragraph is styled with a standard browser font and some basic color properties. The font used here is **Arial**, which is a common sans-serif font.

This paragraph is highlighted with a different color background and uses the **Times New Roman** font, a classic serif font.

Working with Fonts

Types of Fonts:

■ **Standard Browser Fonts:** Common fonts which are available across most browsers like Arial, Times New Roman, Verdana.

```css
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

■ **Fallback Fonts:** Providing multiple font options in case the primary font is unavailable.

```css
p {
    font-family: "Helvetica", "Arial", sans-serif;
}
```

Display Modes

- **Block:** take up the full width of the container, starts on a new line **(<div>, <p>, <h1>).**

```css
div {
    display: block;
}
```

- **Inline-Block:** Inline but supports width/height.

```css
.button {
    display: inline-block;
    width: 100px;
    height: 50px;
}
```

- **Inline:** Only takes necessary width **(<span>, <a>, <img>).**

```css
span {
    display: inline;
}
```

- **None:** Hides the element entirely (no space taken)

```css
.hidden {
    display: none;
}
```

Conclusion and Q&A

- **Enhance webpage appearance with CSS.**

- **Use reusable and maintainable styles.**

- **Apply colors, fonts, and layouts effectively.**

- W3Schools HTML Guide: https://www.w3schools.com/css/
- MDN Web Docs: HTML: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS