Topic/Title: Introduction to CSS

Inline CSS

Keywords/Questions:

style

background-color

colorhunt.co

Ctrl+Shift+C

Notes:

Using HTML for styling resulted in writing a lot of code because we will usually need complicated tables to do simple things and this resulted in many syntax errors

<body style="background-color: blue ;">

-the *style* attribute used to write a CSS code.

-style="background-color: blue; "

-used to choose the background color of our website.

colorhunt.co :-you can search for beautiful backgrounds on this website. You can copy the the hexadecimal values of colors and use them for your website. For example,

<body style="background-color: #EAF6F6 ;">

-Whenever we use a hexvalue for assigning a color like above. We need to use the # sign in front of it. We see the color of the hexavalue as a highlight in atom because of the pigment plugin in atom. #EAF6F6

To open your index.html file on your browser. Go to atom and right-click on index.html>copy full path or use Ctrl+Shift+C. Then paste on your browser.

-An example of a nice website made using CSS and HTML:

-https://web.archive.org/web/20180819202235js_/http://seanhalpin.io/

Summary:

<body style="background-color: blue;"> :-used to assign a background color for our website.

-colorhunt.co: a website for looking for colors. We get colors with their respective hexvalues.

<body style="background-color: #EAF6F6 ;">

Ctrl+Shift+C :

-used to copy link address in atom

Topic/Title: Internal CSS

Keywords/Questions:

Inline CSS

Internal CSS

Pesticide for Chrome

width

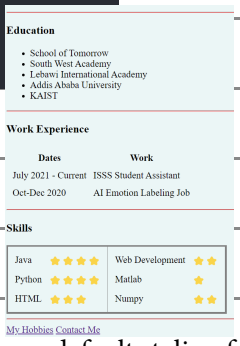
border-style

border-color

border-width

Notes:

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Hale</title>
  <style>
    body{
      background-color:#EAF6F6;
    }
    hr{
      background-color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```



-We can use the <style> element within the <head>...</head> to style a particular element of the page. For example we can use the code on the left instead of <body style="background-color:#EAF6F6">. The pros of using the code on . the left(in the picture). is that we can style all similar tagged elements in the body at once. Like styling all the <hr> tags at once.

-To know the browsers default styling for elements we can just google CSS default values and choose the first search result or the w3schools result.

For example, the default border-style for <hr> is inset. If we set the border-style to none, we won't be visually seeing any horizontal line in our browser. But we can see the invisible horizontal lines by using the "Pesticide for Chrome" extension. Go to settings then enable "Allow Access to file URLs" for "Pesticide for Chrome", this will allow you to use "Pesticide" on your local website. "Pesticide for chrome" highlight all the boxes in our screen.

-We can increase the size of our <hr> line using the "height" styling method of css, it will make our line thicker. `height:2px;`

Summary:

Inline CSS: using CSS for styling each line.

Internal CSS: using CSS for styling a whole page at once. We do it by applying css within the head of each page.

-<style>...</style>: to style each page.

Pesticide for Chrome: used to see the horizontal lines within each page. We should "Allow Access to file URLs'

width: we can specify it in-terms of pixels or percentage.

border-syle: can be specified in the form of border-style:dotted none none; or border-top-style:doted;

border-style: none;

- border-color: specifies the color of the border.

- border-width: specifies the thickness .

More Notes

```
img{
  height: 200px;
}
```

-We can use the height styling method to change the size of our image.

-But, we can't apply the height method for the body element. We will see why we can't do that in the next modules. But for now, it is because the body element has some default elements we can't change.

-If you go to devdocs.io then CSS, we can see all the subsections about how we can change the appearance of any element.

width

-we can change the horizontal length of our <hr> line.

-we can specify it as a specific length like

-width:30px

-but this might create problems when we view the site on different types of devices like cellphones and tablets. So, we can set it interms of a percentage with respect to our browser width like

-width:30%

-this will enable us to have a more constant representation across devices or when we reduce the size of the tab on our device

-Using percentages is another way you can specify size.

The `border-style` property may be specified using one, two, three, or four values.

- When **one** value is specified, it applies the same style to **all four sides**.
- When **two** values are specified, the first style applies to the **top and bottom**, the second to the **left and right**.
- When **three** values are specified, the first style applies to the **top**, the second to the **left and right**, the third to the **bottom**.
- When **four** values are specified, the styles apply to the **top**, **right**, **bottom**, and **left** in that order (clockwise).

or we can say:

```
border-top-style: none
border-right-style: none
border-bottom-style: none
border-left-style: none
```

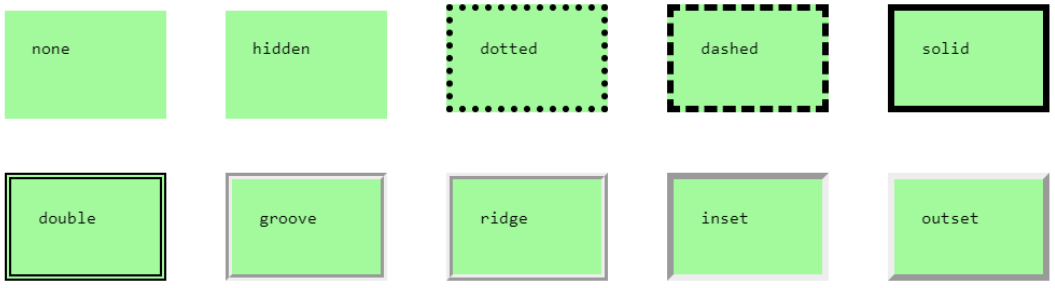
border-color:- changes the color of our horizontal line or border.

border-width:- specifies the thickness of a border. https://studio.code.org/docs/weblab/border-width/

-we follow similar rules like for border-style in the above image. For e.g. we can say border-width: 1px 2px 5px 7px or border-top-width:2px or border-width:5px

The `border- width` property specifies the width of all four sides of an element's border. It is a shorthand for top, right, bottom, and left border width respectively. When one value is specified, it applies the same width to all four sides.The width can be set as a specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc) or by using one of the three predefined values: `thin`, `medium`, or `thick`.

Types of different Border Styles:



Topic/Title: External CSS

Keywords/Questions:

External CSS

<link>

rel="stylesheet"

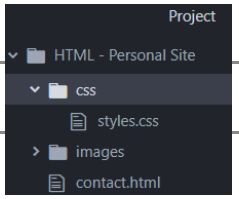
href="css/css.styles"

color:

Notes:

External CSS: to style all the website at once. Styling all the pages of the site at once.

-We can create a folder called "css" in our "HTML-Personal Site" folder. Then, create a file called "styles.css".



-Then, we can copy whatever was in between <style>...<style> and paste it in the "styles.css" file. Then, we can write <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css"> to whatever page we want to apply this styling to.

color: used to change the color for our text.

Summary:

External CSS: used to style all the pages of a website at once.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">

- we can use this code at the head to apply external CSS.

color: we can use this styling method to change our text color from the default.

Topic/Title: How to Debug CSS Code

Keywords/Questions:

"/"

console

elements

Styles

Notes:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">

-If it was written as href="/css/styles.css", there would have been an been an error. It is because the "/" sign will make the location relative to the root. But without it, the location will be relative to the "HTML-Personal Site" folder.

-To locate errors: Open the page on Chrome> ⋮ >More Tools> Developer Tools. Console will give as an idea of what our error is.

-Another way to locate errors: Open the page on Chrome> ⋮ >More Tools>Developer Tools>Elements. The Styles part will let us see which css styling is being applied to our page.

-When we use inline css, internal css and external css together, the priority is given to the inline css code and the inline css will be displayed. If we delete the inline css code, the next priority is given to internal css code. We can temporarily see this by un-ticking the CSS part we don't want to display in the "Styles" part of our code, but the effect of the un-ticking is not permanent it will disappear when we reload our code.

- you can apply a global CSS rule to all of your web pages,but on the individual web pages, you can apply more specific rules through using internal or inline CSS as more or less one-off changes for that specific page or that specific element on that page.

Summary:

"/": adding this on our href location address like href="/css/styles.css" will cause an error because it will make the location relative to the root instead of the "HTML-Personal Site". We will learn what this means in the next lessons.

Console:- tells us if there is an error in our code. Usually if it is a syntax error.

Styles:- It tells us which styling is being applied to our page. We can see the different css stylings being applied to a specific element.

Priority when displaying goes in this order:

-Inline CSS> Internal CSS> External CSS

Topic/Title: CSS Syntax

Keywords/Questions:

CSS syntax

CSSLint report

font-size

mdn>>>CSS Reference

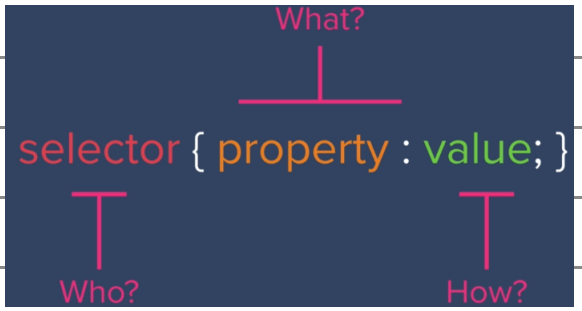
```
img{
  background-color:blue;
}
```

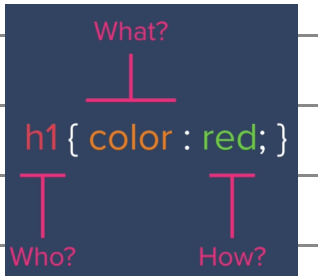
Notes:

Syntax:-means the grammar of a particular language.

CSS Syntax:-means the grammar of the CSS Language.

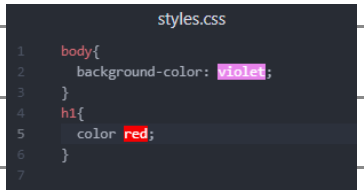
-

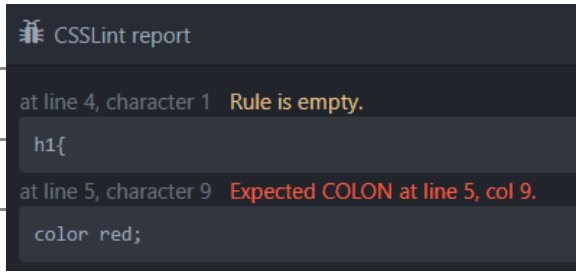




-If there is a problem in our css code, when we press the linter below in

atom(CSSLint report) will tell us the problem like this





-We can see at what line(column and row) our cursor is at the bottom

of atom here: 5:13

```
h1{
  color: red;
  font-size:200px;
}
```

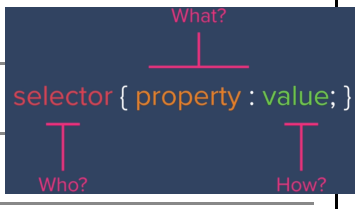
font-size: a css property used to change the font size of our h1 tag

-A selector can have multiple properties assigned to it at the same time. When this happens

we need to alphabetically order them.(the linter gives as a warning if we didn't do that.)

Summary:

CSS syntax: grammar of the css language



CSSLint report: tells us where there is an error

We should order multiple properties of a particular selector in alphabetic order.

font-size: a css property used to modify the size of the font of the h1 tag

mdn homepage>Technologies>CSS>CSS Reference: to find out the css properties we can change.

link= https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference

We can use the background-color property to change the background color of our image

More Notes:

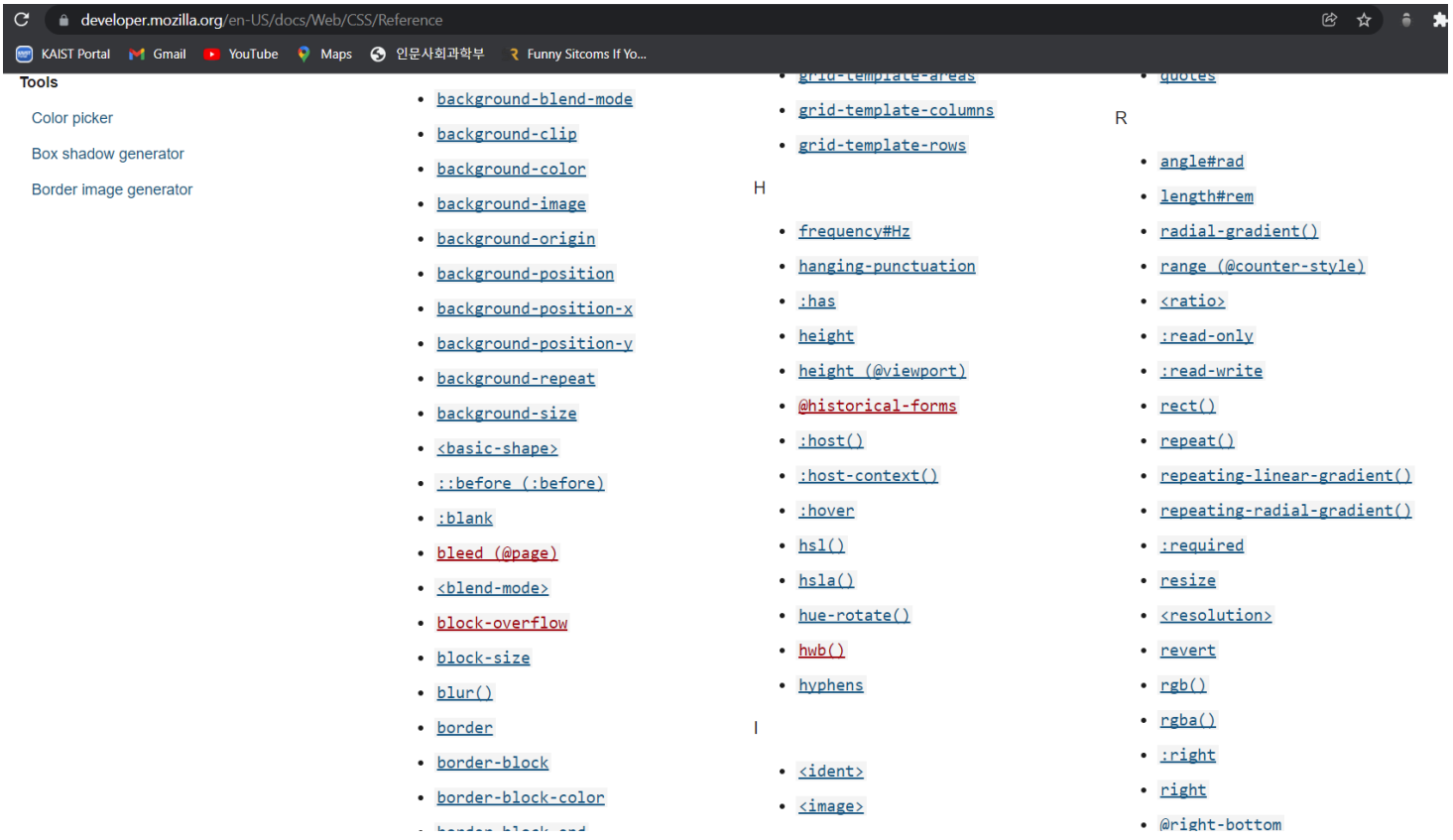
-We can change the background color of an image using the "background-color" property:

```
img{
  background-color:blue;
}
```

-How do we know what key words we can and can't use and what they will affect?

-Go to the mdn homepage>Technologies>CSS>CSS Reference. It will give us the list of keywords: the whats(property) we can change. If you click on each of them, then it'll take you to a more detailed page where it shows you how you can implement the code and what different types of code will do for your styling.

link: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference



Topic/Title: CSS Selectors

Keywords/Questions:

/*...*/

emojipedia

class="bacon"

styling with classes

styling with elements

Notes:

/* ..... */: commenting out in CSS.

What can we use as a selector in styling:

-html elements(tags):- all similar elements will be styled in similar ways.

-class:- different styling will be applied to different elements

Using html elements(tags) to style:

```
h1 {
  color: red;
  font-size: 200px;
}
```

All h1 tags in the website will have this particular styling.

Using classes to style:

-We write a class attribute for each element.

```
<img class="bacon" src="https://emojipedia-us.s3.amazonaws.com/thumbs/240/apple/118/bacon_1f953.png" alt="bacon-img">
<img class="broccoli" src="https://emojipedia-us.s3.dualstack.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/thumbs/120/apple/285/broccoli_1f966.png" alt="broccoli-img">
```

-We then use the class attribute as a selector. The different thing about this compared to using html elements as selectors is that we start with a dot before writing the html element.

```
.bacon{
  background-color:blue;
}
.broccoli{
  background-color:green;
}
```

emojipedia:- a site for looking for emojis.

Summary:

/*.....*/ :-commenting out in CSS.

emojipedia:-site for finding emojis.

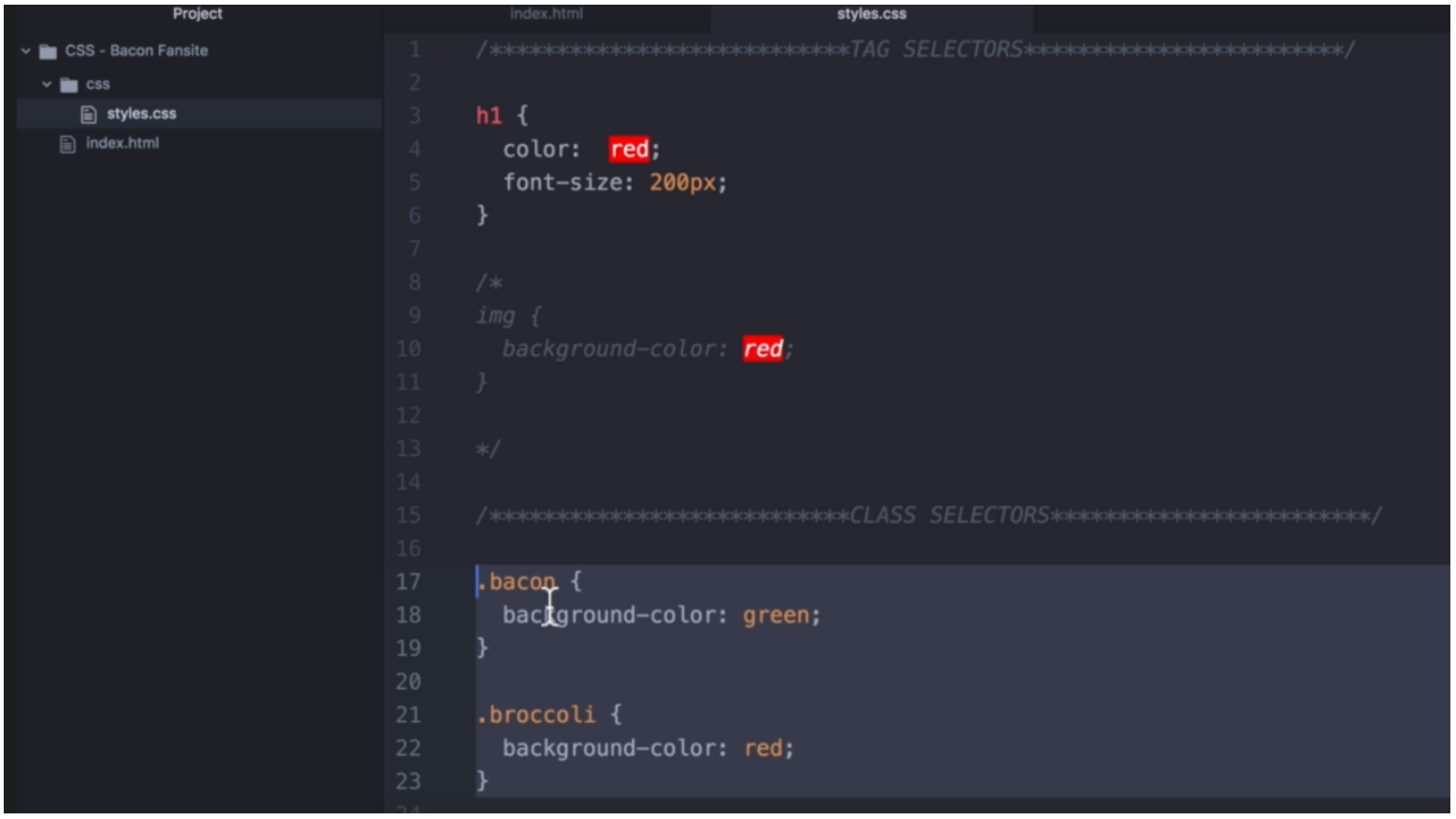
What should we use as a Selector in CSS styling?

-HTML elements(tags):

-style every similar element in the same way.

-Classes

] -start with a dot when written. Used to style similar elements in distinct ways.


Project
CSS - Bacon Fansite
css
styles.css
index.html
index.html
styles.css
/*****************************TAG SELECTORS*************************/
h1 {
color: red;
font-size: 200px;
}
/*
img {
background-color: red;
}
*/
/*****************************CLASS SELECTORS*************************/
.bacon {
background-color: green;
}
.broccoli {
background-color: red;
}

Topic/Title: Classes vs. Ids

Keywords/Questions:

id selectors

class="broccoli circular"

multiple classes for a single tag

pseudo class

:hover

border-radius

Notes:

Using id as a selector:

- <h1 id="heading">I Love Bacon</h1>

-The difference with using a class selector is:

1. we start with a "#" instead of "."

```
#heading{
  color:violet;
}
```

2. ***you can only have a single instance of one particular id name inside a single page***. So I can't for example go into the paragraph tag and say that this one's id is also called heading and you'll see that Atom gives me this error saying that heading must be unique. I can only use this id in one place. But whereas with class it doesn't really matter. I can say that this class is bacon. I can say thay class is bacon, everybody's class is bacon. It doesn't matter at all. ***We can use a class to group related elements that are all going to behave or have a similar style though they might have different elements.*** id is like a passport number where as a class is like a name.

3. Both override css styling made by tag selectors.

Summary: -id selectors:- starts with a # in external css. -a single instance of a single id name. -prioritized over tag selectors.

-multiple classes for a single tag:

-separated by a space in between -ids don't have this property

-we can use each to state different classes

-pseudo classes:- CSS properties that have colons in-front of them

-we can make the CSS styling to change based on the state i.e. hovering or not hovering

-written in a bit different way. For example, the :hover pseudo-class is written as:

```
img:hover{
  background-color:gold;
}
```

-border-radius:-used to make the corner of the border rounder. If 100%, it will make the border a circle.

More Notes:

-We can apply two classes for a particular html tag. We write them side by side with a space inbetween:

```
<img class="broccoli circular" src="https://emojipedia-us.
```

For example here "broccoli" and "circular" are treated as 2 different classes. When declaring class names a blank space is used to separate 2 classes.

```
.broccoli{
  background-color:green;
}
.circular{
  border-radius:100%;
}
```

-We can't do the same thing with id

-pseudo classes:

-CSS properties that have a colon in-front of them.

-we can get the CSS styling to change based on the state i.e. hovering over or not hovering over by using these pseudo classes.

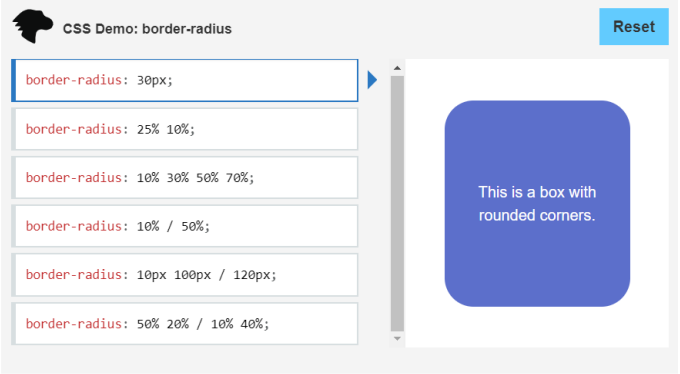
-The one that is most often used is the :hover pseudo class.

```
img:hover{
  background-color:gold;
}
```

Applying the hover pseudo class on the image makes the image change its background color to yellow when we hover over it using our mouse.

-border-radius:

The **border-radius** CSS property rounds the corners of an element's outer border edge. You can set a single radius to make circular corners, or two radii to make elliptical corners.



The radius applies to the whole background, even if the element has no border; the exact position of the clipping is defined by the background-clip property.