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Welcome to this session:
Task 3 - CSS - Overview

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat.
We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.

Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:

Ian Wyles
Designated Safeguarding Lead

Simone Botes

Nurhaan Snyman

Rafiq Manan

Ronald Munodawafa

Tevin Pitts

Scan to report a safeguarding concern

or email the Designated Safeguarding Lead:
Ian Wyles
safeguarding@hyperiondev.com

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- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly. **(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)**
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: **Questions**

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- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query: ***www.hyperiondev.com/support***
- **Report a safeguarding incident: *www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting***
- We would love your feedback on lectures: ***Feedback on Lectures.***
- Find all the lecture **content** in you **Lecture Backpack** on GitHub.
- If you are hearing impaired, please kindly use your computer's function through Google chrome to enable captions.

Learning Outcomes

- **Apply CSS styles** to enhance the visual appearance of a web page, including changing fonts, colours, and text alignment.
- **Create a visual hierarchy** on a web page using different font sizes for headings and text.
- **Use CSS to style and position** elements such as paragraphs, headings, and links to improve readability and user experience.
- **Implement spacing techniques** like margin and padding to structure the layout and avoid clutter.

Lecture Overview

- ➔ Presentation of the Task
- ➔ Inline Style
- ➔ Internal CSS
- ➔ External CSS
- ➔ CSS Selectors
- ➔ The Box Model

What is the purpose of CSS in web development?

A. It handles server-side interactions.
B. It allows developers to add functionality to their websites.
C. It is used to style and position elements on a webpage.
D. It creates databases for websites.

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Which of the following is the correct way to change the font family of text using CSS?

A. font: Arial;
B. font-family: Arial;
C. text-family: Arial;
D. font-style: Arial;

CSS Task

It’s time to take your celebrity animal fan page to the next level! 🎉 Your favorite furry (or feathery, or scaly) star deserves a fan page that’s not only fun but fabulous! In this session, you’ll be using CSS magic to style and position your page elements, transforming your simple fan page into a visual masterpiece.

- Change the font family for the entire page to a font of your choice
- Change the color of your headings and adjust their font sizes.
- Modify the color of the text in your paragraphs to ensure readability..
- Set a background color for your page.
- Center-align the main title and left-align the body text for clarity.
- Use bold (<b>) or italics () within your paragraphs.
- Change the color of your links and add an underline effect.
- Add margins and padding around headings and paragraphs.

CSS

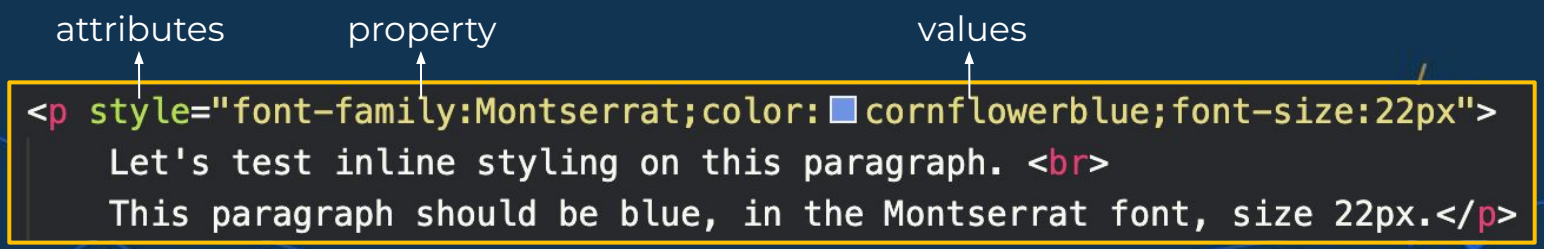
Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a language used to change the presentation and styling of a document written in a markup language e.g. HTML

- Helps us create **visually appealing** and **user-friendly** websites.
- HTML structures the content, CSS controls how the content looks.
- CSS uses a **set of rules** written in a **certain syntax** to style HTML.
- We use CSS to create **style sheets**, which define the appearance and layouts of the elements on a webpage.
- The various properties which we can control with CSS can be found here.

Styles: Inline Style

- HTML elements are described using **attributes** and **properties**.
- One of the attributes of an element is **style**, which we can change by **adjusting its properties** using CSS rules.
- Attributes are adjusted **inside the element's beginning tag**.

For example: Text Elements:



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Styles: Internal CSS

- CSS rules can be defined in the **head** part of the HTML template, inside the **style element**. This is known as **internal CSS**.
- Rules can be defined for every type of element in the HTML document.

```
<head>
    <style>
        p {
            font-style: italic;
            color: chartreuse;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p style="font-family:Montserrat;
    color:cornflowerblue;
    font-size:22px;">
        Let's test inline styling on this paragraph.
        <br>This paragraph should be blue,
        in the Arial font, size 22px.</p>
</body>
```

➔ The style sheet consists of **selectors** and **declarations**

- **Selectors:** indicates which element you want to style
- **Declaration block:** contains one or more declarations, separated by semicolons and enclosed in curly brackets.
- **Declaration:** includes a property and a value separated by a colon

Styles: External CSS

- Another way to define the style for an HTML file is by writing all the style rules in a **separate .css file**. This is called **external CSS**.
- The external file can be **linked** to any HTML file to apply the style rules.
- This method is useful when **applying the same style rule to multiple HTML files**.

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

➔ In the **head** part of the HTML file, in a **link element** define

- **href:** define the name and path of your file (relative to the current working directory)
- **rel:** describes the type of relation the external file is to the HTML (i.e. stylesheet)
- **type:** tells the browser what sort of file it is (only necessary for old browsers)

Best Approaches to Styling

- Styling is applied depending on which rules are **closest to the element**.
- Inline styling will be applied to individual elements **overwriting the internal or external CSS** defined for the whole web page.
- Internal styling will overwrite any external styling defined.
- **External CSS** should be chosen over internal CSS where possible
  - **Readability:** separating CSS code and HTML makes code easier to read and follow.
  - **Maintainability:** updating and debugging styling rules is easier since only external CSS files need to change or be replaced.

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors attach to the HTML elements on web pages which allows for customized styling

- There are three common CSS selectors that we will look at:
  - **Element selector**
    - The same style is applied to elements with the same tag.
  - **ID selector**
    - Styles are applied to specific elements using a unique ID.
  - **Class selector**
    - The same style is applied to elements in the same class.

Element Selectors

- The most basic type of CSS selector.
- Style rules are defined for all elements of the same type of tag.
- The selector pinpoints an **element tag** and applies **the same style** to **all elements with that specific tag name**.

For example: Styling the body element

```
body {
    background-color: aliceblue;
    outline-width: 5px;
    outline-color: darkcyan;
    outline-style: groove;
}
```

ID Selectors

- ID selectors apply styles to HTML elements which are identified by its **unique ID name**.
- The ID of an element is an **attribute** defined at the beginning of the HTML tag. The value assigned to this attribute must be **unique**.
- The ID selector is called using a **hash (#)**, followed by the **ID name**.

```
<!-- Here we will be testing ID selectors -->
<h2 id="heading2"> Welcome everyone! </h2>
```

```
#heading2 {
    text-align: center;
    font-family: Montserrat, Helvetica;
    font-size: 26px;
    font-style: italic;
    color: darkgoldenrod;
}
```

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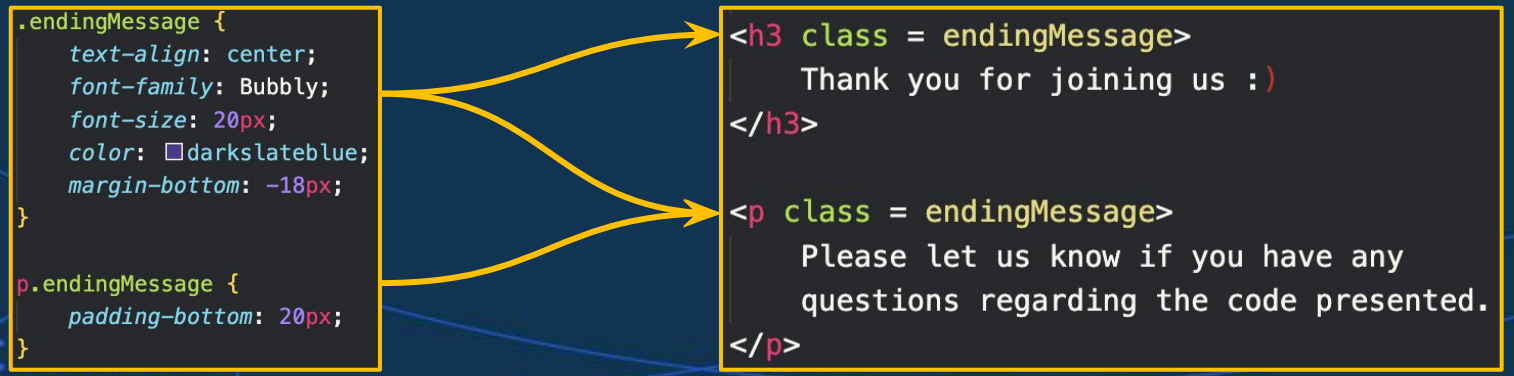
Class Selectors

- Class selector aims to change **all HTML elements associated with a specific class**.
- **Class** is also an **attribute**, defined like an ID, but it is **not unique**.
- It is called using a **dot (.) followed by the class name**.
- The **element tag** belonging to that class can be referenced as well.



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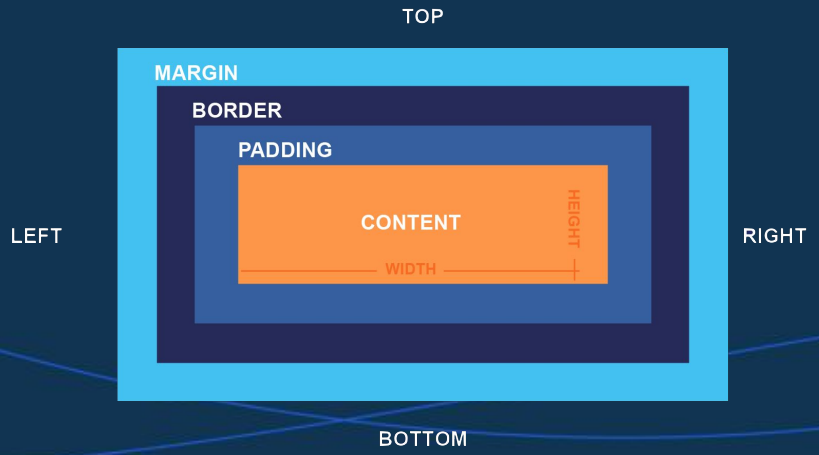
The Box Model

- A **rectangle** is created for each element in the HTML document.
- The **box model** describes how the **padding, border, and margin** are added to the content to create the rectangle.
- Each area is surrounded by a perimeter called an **edge**.

Source: GCFGlobal



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- Modify the color of the text in your paragraphs to ensure readability..
- Set a background color for your page.
- Center-align the main title and left-align the body text for clarity.
- Use bold (<b>) or italics () within your paragraphs.
- Change the color of your links and add an underline effect.
- Add margins and padding around headings and paragraphs.

What CSS property would you use to add space between an element's border and its content?

A. margin
B. padding
C. border-spacing
D. width

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How would you center-align text in a <p> element using CSS?

A. text-style: center;
B. align: center;
C. text-align: center;
D. center: text;

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Q & A SECTION

Please use this time to ask any questions relating to the topic, should you have any.

Thank you for attending

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