

CSS BASICS

Lesson 2

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Apply and explain CSS “cascade” including: importance, specificity and inheritance.
- Predict paths and apply relative paths to `` and `<a>` tags.
- Experiment with margin and border.

AGENDA

- Review: HTML, CSS & DOM.
- Image TAG & Image types.
- Anchor TAG.
- CSS Syntax.
- The DOM + CSS.
- Building a Website.
- Lab time.

REVIEW HTML, CSS & DOM

HTML TAGS & ATTRIBUTES

- Open and closing tags.
- Self closing tags.
- Nested tags.
- Tags can have attributes.
- Some require attributes.

CSS SELECTORS

- Element selector.
- Class selector.
- Id selector.
- Declaration = properties and values.
- External stylesheets.

THE DOM

- DOM tree.
- Set the doctype.
- Correct structure.
- Ways of locating elements.

QUESTIONS

- Explain the parent child relationship?
- Are HTML tags upper or lower case?
- How do we remember all the tags?
- What are CSS colours?

IMAGE TAG

IMAGE TAGS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>Basic web page</title>
```

```
    <!-- meta data goes here -->
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

IMAGE SRC URL

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

Relative `img` URLs

```

```

```

```

Absolute `img` URLs

```

```

IMAGE TYPES

PNG - IMAGE TYPES

- Supports transparency and semi-transparency.
- Great for logos, icons, and repeating background tiles.
- 8 bit version pretty much same as gif.
- 24/32 bit versions lossless.

GIF - IMAGE TYPES

- Can have basic transparency.
- Can have animated, but there are better alternative.

JPG - IMAGE TYPES

- No transparency.
- Can be stored at different compression levels with varying amounts of "lossy-ness".
- Typically the best format for photos.
- Good to balance between photo quality and file size.

SVG - IMAGE TYPES

- Supports transparency and semi-transparency.
- Great for logos, icons, solid shapes.
- Are vector files (code) lossless quality.
- Very small file size.

EXERCISE: SET YOUR IMAGE PATH

*GA Press
Release
Image*

ANCHOR TAG

HTML ANCHOR TAG

The `<a>` tag requires a 'href' attribute (hypertext reference).

```
<a href="path/to/new/page.html">Click here</h1>
```

EXERCISE: CREATE ANCHOR TAGS

*GA Press
Release
Anchor*

CSS SYNTAX

CSS STRUCTURE

Selector

Declaration

#heading {

color: #FFF;

font-size: 22px;

}

Property

Value

CSS SYNTAX - EXTERNAL STYLESHEETS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>Basic web page</title>
```

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

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <!-- content goes here -->
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

CSS SYNTAX - INPAGE STYLESHEETS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Basic web page</title>
    <style>
      #heading { color: #FFF" ;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    </body>
</html>
```


CSS SYNTAX - INLINE STYLESHEETS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>Basic web page</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1 style="color: #FFF">Page Title</h1>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

CASCADING STYLES

Because more than one rule can be applied to a particular piece of HTML content, there has to be a way of determining which specific rule takes priority.

The rule used is chosen by cascading down from the general rules at the top to the more specific rules further down. The most specific rule is chosen. This is why it's called "Cascading" styles.

CASCADING STYLES

Starting with the CSS rules for the `<body>` tag, child elements will inherit the rules of the parent unless they are told to do otherwise.

A `<body>` font colour of BLACK will be inherited by all child elements such as `<h1>`, `<p>`, `` unless they are assigned their own colour.

CASCADING STYLES

Body style is general, h1 style is specific.

```
body{ color:#000; }
```

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

```
ul li{ color:green; }
```



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CSS COLORS

http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp

http://www.quackit.com/css/css_color_codes.cfm

CSS COLOURS & HEX CODES

When we write CSS colours we always use the US spelling - 'color'.

`color:#FF0000` or `color:red;`

`color:#00FF00` or `color:green;`

`color:#0000FF` or `color:blue;`

CSS COLOURS & HEX CODES

We can also use RGB colour codes

color:rgb(255,0,0); is red

color:rgb(0,255,0); is green

color:rgb(0,0,255); is blue

CSS COLOURS & HEX CODES

RGBA gives us an ALPHA channel to show opacity.

color:rgba(255,0,0, 0.2); is red 20%

color:rgba(255,0,0, 0.5); is green 50%

color:rgba(0,0,255, 0); is blue 0%

CSS SELECTORS

CSS SELECTORS: TAG

Targeting TAGs will select ALL matching tags on the page.

```
h1{ property:value }
```

```
nav{ property:value }
```

```
html{ property:value }
```

CSS SELECTORS: ID & CLASS

Targeting an ID will select a unique tag with that id.

```
#title{ property:value }
```

Targeting a CLASS will select ALL tags with a matching class name.

```
.description{ property:value }
```

CSS SELECTORS: CONTEXTUAL

Target all CHILD anchor tags within h1 PARENT tags.

```
h1 > a{ property:value }
```

Target tags that contain both CLASS names.

```
.description .heading{ property:value }
```

Google Everything

- You don't need to memorise everything
- You just need to know what to search for
- Google every day

LAB TIME: ABOUT ME PAGE

WRAP UP

- Image, css, link paths are the same
- CSS color types
- Context CSS selector
- CSS specificity and inheritance

HOMework

jayonlydigital.github.io

HOMEWORK

- Create a resume website.
- Read about HTML5 tags.
- Read about CSS Colors.

<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/>

http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp

http://www.quackit.com/css/css_color_codes.cfm

Q&A



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FEEDBACK

Lesson 2 - CSS BASICS

<http://ga.co/fewd23syd>