Starting soon!

Intro to CSS

JFSS CS Club 2022/23 Arya





Recap from last week

What is HTML?

HyperText Markup Language. Used to add structure to the website

What are Elements?

Type of HTML document components. Consists of start tag, end tag and the content

Some examples of Elements?

<html></html>, <h1></h1>, , <body></body>,



Recap from last week

What are Attributes?

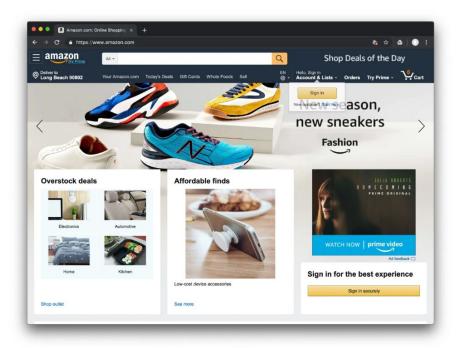
Provides additional information about Elements

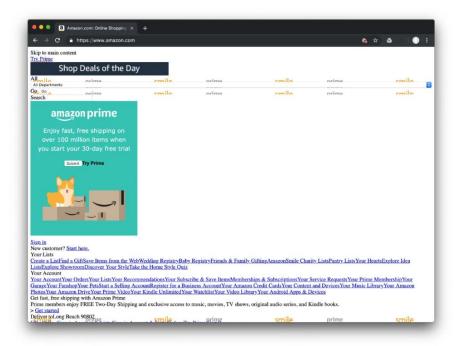
Some examples of Attributes?

```
href="https://www.w3schools.com"
```

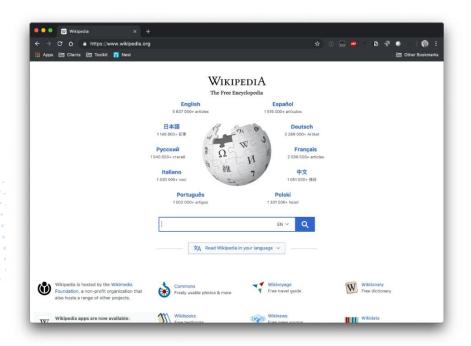
1. CSS Cascading Style Sheets

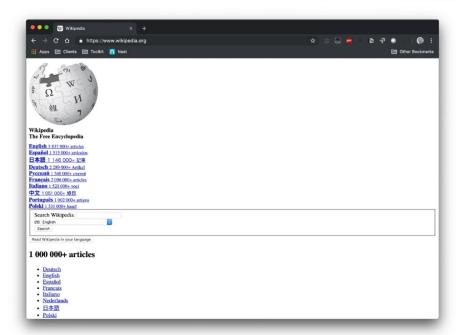




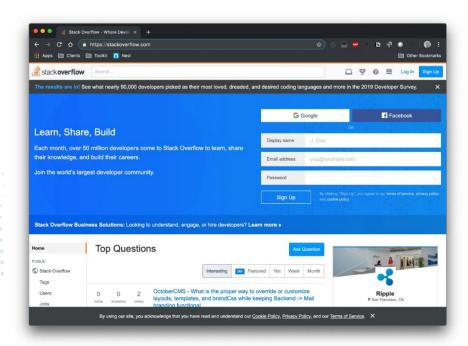


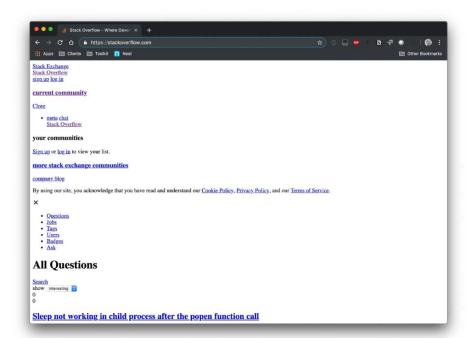




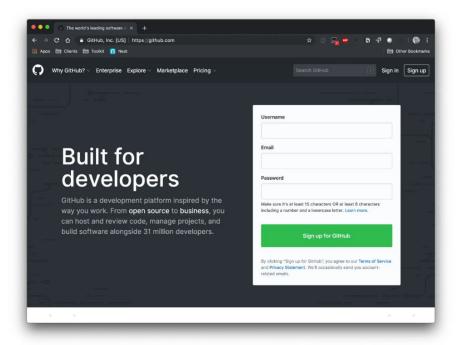


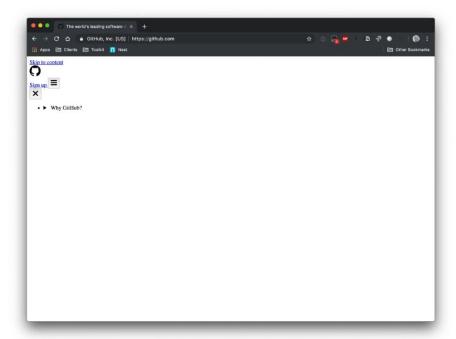














More about CSS

- Styles the web page (design, layout and ability to be responsive)

3 ways to style using CSS

- Inline Styles in the element as an attribute
- Internal Styles Using <styles></styles>
- External Styles link web page to the external .css file



Inline CSS

```
This is a paragraph.
```

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 Measurement Units

cm centimeters

mm millimeters

in inches (1in = 96px = 2.54cm)

px pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in)

em Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)

ex Relative to the x-height of the current font (rarely used)

ch Relative to the width of the "0" (zero)

rem Relative to font-size of the root element

vw Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport*

vh Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport*

vmin Relative to 1% of viewport's* smaller dimension

vmax Relative to 1% of viewport's* larger dimension

Relative to the parent element

Absolute Lengths

Relative Lengths



CSS Selectors

- Universal (CSS: uses * before element)
 - Affects All elements on HTML page
- Element (CSS: elements only)
 - Affects a specific type of element
- Class (CSS: uses . before class)
 - Affects elements with a specific class
- Id (CSS: uses # before id)
 - Affects element with the specific Id

Main CSS Properties





Some of the common CSS properties

```
/* Hex Value */
color: #000000;

/* RGBA */
color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.3);

/* Named Colors */
color: black;
```

```
img {
  border: 5px solid #FF6DBA;
}
```

```
h1 {
  background-color: #FFB300;
p {
  background-color: blue;
  height: 250px;
  width: 500px;
                   a
                     font-size: 48px;
```



More on common CSS properties





More on common CSS properties

```
padding: 5px; /*all sides*/
padding: 5px 10px; /*vertical, horizontal*/
padding: 5px 10px 7px; /*top, horizontal, bottom*/
```

padding-top padding-left padding-bottom padding-right margin-top margin-left margin-bottom margin-right



Let's get started!

Fork this Repl.it to get started

bit.ly//3ELOkxu