

CSS Bootcamp

Review of CSS

Presented by Steven King

Proximity

Inline

Embedded

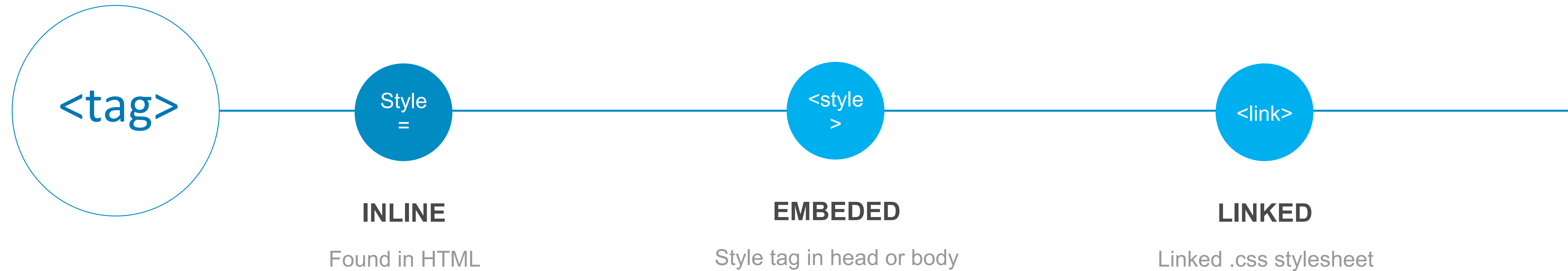
External Styles

Overrides from closest to
farther from content.

```
1  <!doctype html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="utf-8">
5    <title>The HTML5 BasicPage</title>
6    <meta name="description" content="The HTML5 Basic Page">
7    <meta name="author" content="Steven King">
8
9    <!-- linked style sheet -->
10   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">
11
12   <!-- embeded style sheet -->
13   <style>
14     .my-style{
15       color:red;
16     }
17   </style>
18
19 </head>
20
21 <body>
22   <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
23
24   <!--inline style (bad idea!) -->
25   <h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>
26
27 </body>
28 </html>
29
```

Insert your subtitle text here

CSS Proximity



Inline

Found within the html
Not ideal.
User rarely

```
21 <body>
22   <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
23
24   <!--inline style (bad idea!) -->
25   <h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>
26
27 </body>
28 </html>
29
```

Embedded

<style> tag found in head or body of html

```
11
12  <!-- embedded style sheet -->
13  <style>
14    .my-style{
15      color:red;
16    }
17  </style>
18
19  </head>
20
```

Externally Linked

<link> tag in head
Ideal for expendability
Best way!

```
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <title>The HTML5 BasicPage</title>
6   <meta name="description" content="The HTML5 Basic Page">
7   <meta name="author" content="Steven King">
8
9   <!-- linked style sheet -->
10  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">
11
```

The Cascade

Understanding the C

Insert your subtitle text here

Understanding the Cascade



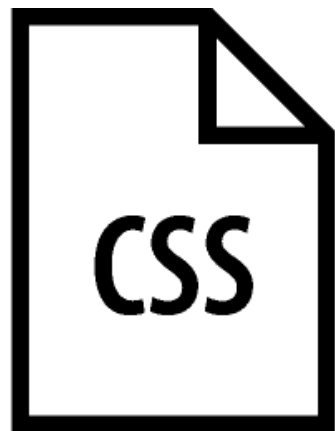
Browser Default

Link Default Blue



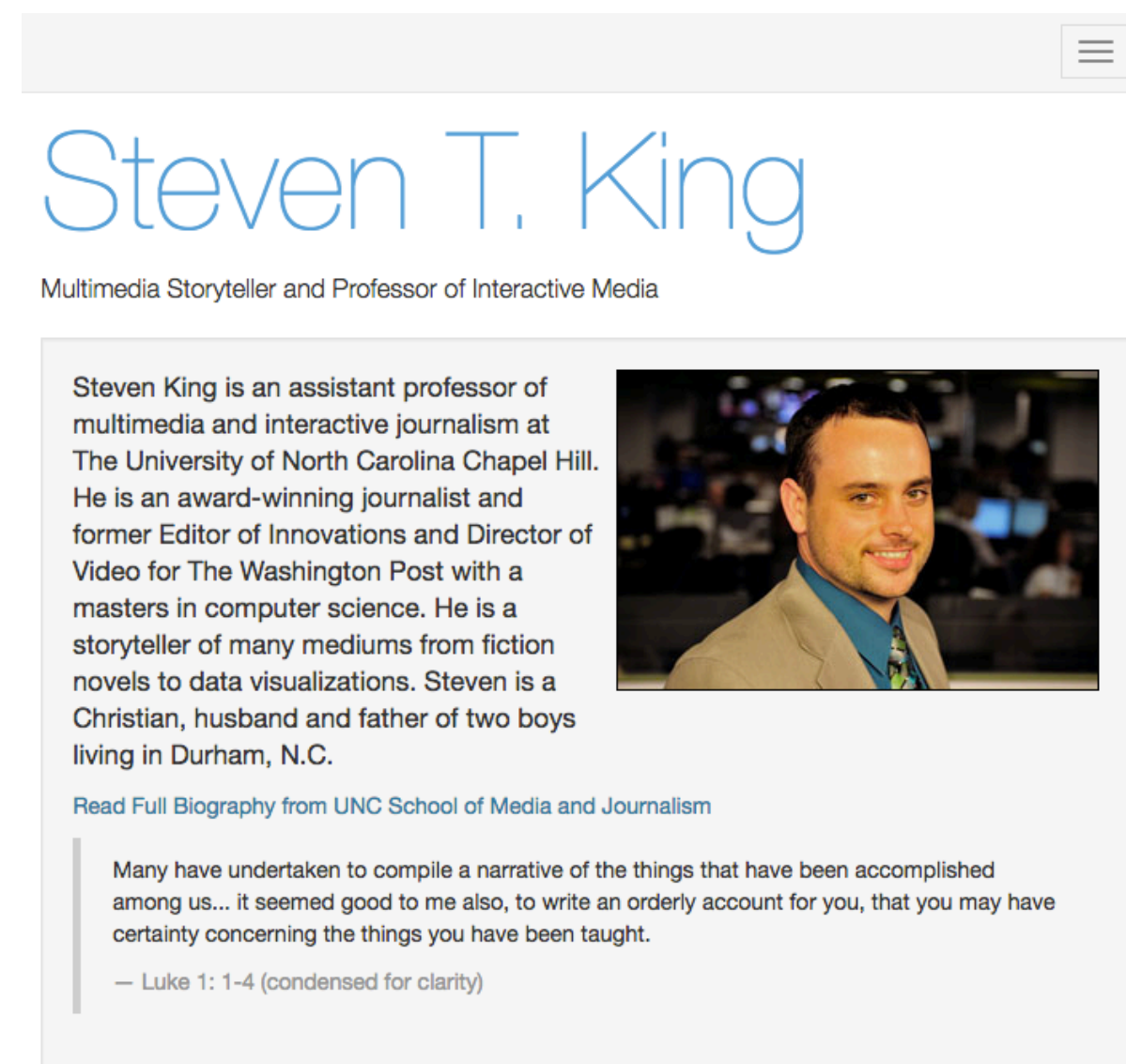
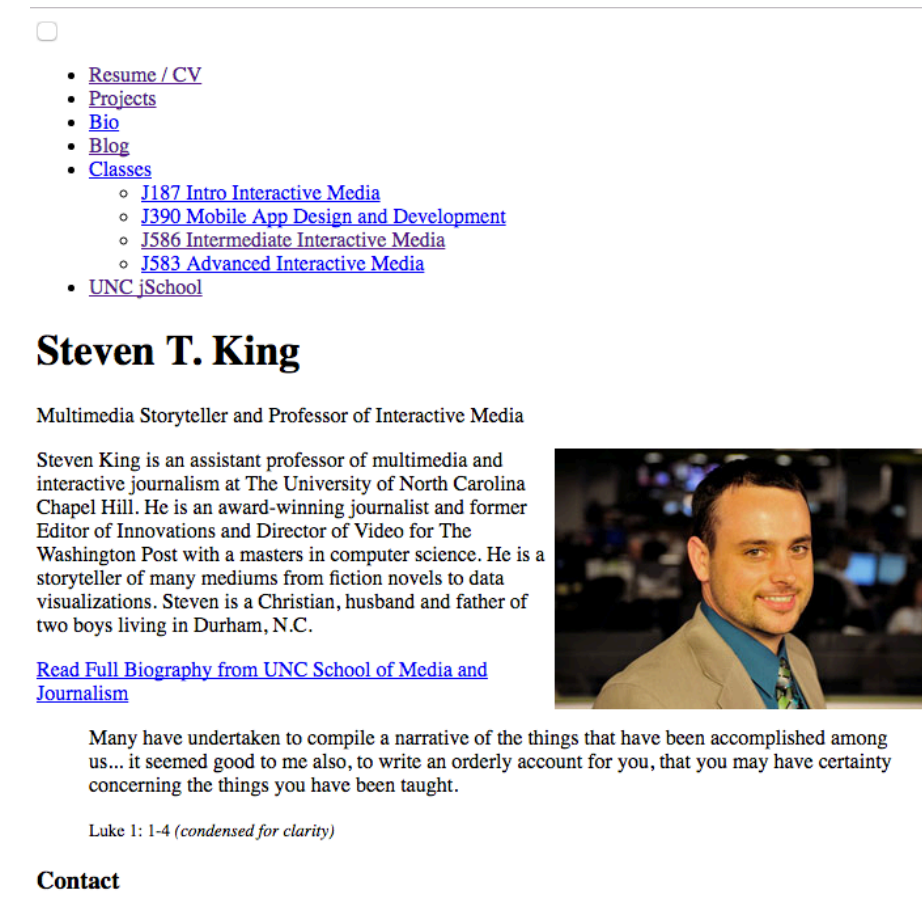
User Defaults

All links are made purple (not often)



Document Styles

Links are #56A0D3 (css sheet)



Think of dropping the element in at the top and as it moves down, each rule gets its chance to make changes.

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Inheritance

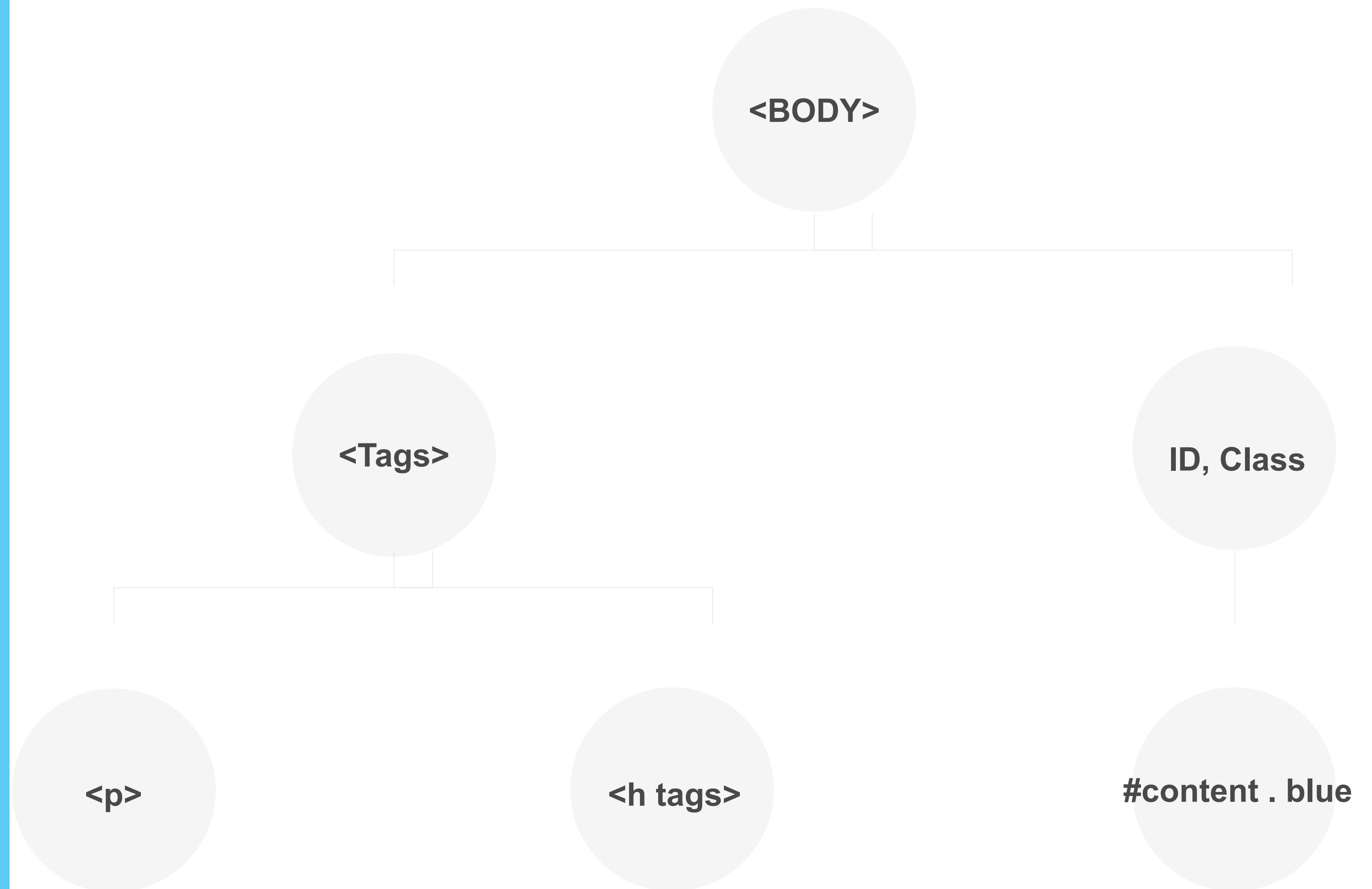
Making CSS work for you

Inheritance

Think Big and get specific

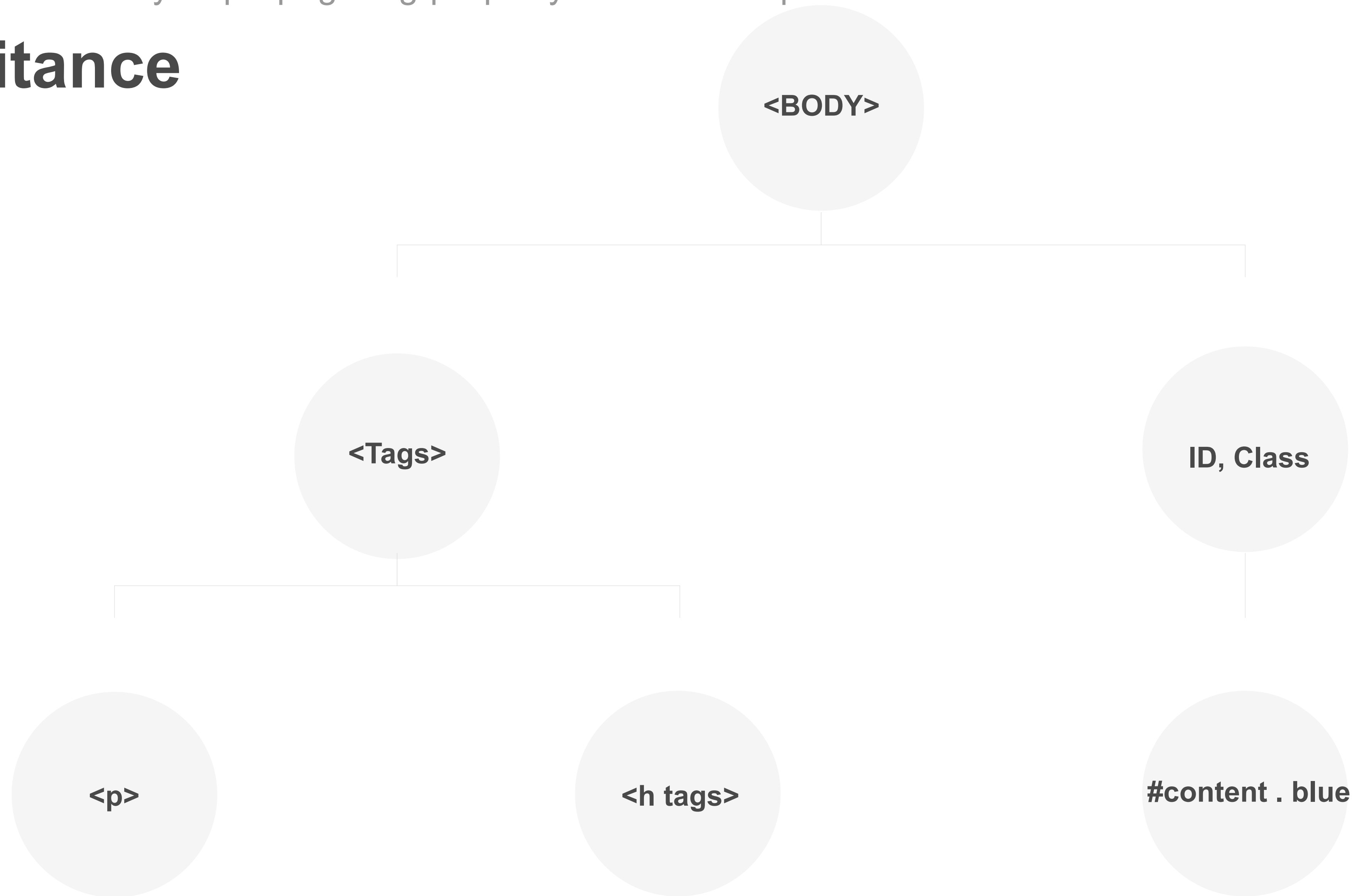
Everything is inherited by default.

Simplifies the amount of code but can be hard to figure out.



Inheritance is a way of propagating property values from parent elements to their children.

Inheritance



Selectors

How to choose and element

CSS Selectors

Specifically selectors specify the part of our page we want to apply properties to. Like a stencil, as the movie mentioned.

The part in HTML, typically the `<div>`s and tags.

Type, ID and Classes

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```
26 |
27   <div id="my-id"></div>
28   <div class="my-class"></div>
29   <p>A paragraph</p>
30
```

```
1  /* styles.css */
2
3  #my-id{
4    color:red;
5  }
6
7  .my-class{
8    color:blue;
9  }
10
11  p{
12    color:black;
13  }
14
```

Type Selectors

Type selectors are the simplest selector. They refer directly to an HTML tag

No # or .

```
30 <h1>Headline</h2>
31 <p>A paragraph</p>
32 <ul>
33     <li>list item</li>
34     <li>list item</li>
35 </ul>
```

```
10
11 p{
12     color:black;
13 }
14
15 h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6{
16     color:red;
17 }
18
19 ul{
20     color:blue;
21 }
22
23 li{
24     color:red;
25 }
```

#ID Selectors

For a Single Element.
USE ONLY ONE TIME

Used for structure like
footer

```
26  
27     <div id="my-id"></div>  
28
```

```
3  #my-id{  
4    color:red;  
5  }  
6
```

.class Selectors

For multiple elements

Style anything, most
common

```
30 <div class="my-class"></div>  
31
```

```
7 .my-class{  
8   color:blue;  
9 }
```


Pseudo Classes

For various states of an element

Most common are links and buttons

:

```
29  /* unvisited link */
30  a:link {
31      color: #FF0000;
32  }
33
34  /* visited link */
35  a:visited {
36      color: #00FF00;
37  }
38
39  /* mouse over link */
40  a:hover {
41      color: #FF00FF;
42  }
43
44  /* selected link */
45  a:active {
46      color: #0000FF;
47  }
```

Pseudo Selectors

There are a few...

| Selector | Example | Example description |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| <u>:active</u> | a:active | Selects the active link |
| <u>:checked</u> | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element |
| <u>:disabled</u> | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element |
| <u>:empty</u> | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children |
| <u>:enabled</u> | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element |
| <u>:first-child</u> | p:first-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
| <u>:first-of-type</u> | p:first-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent |
| <u>:focus</u> | input:focus | Selects the <input> element that has focus |
| <u>:hover</u> | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over |
| <u>:in-range</u> | input:in-range | Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
| <u>:invalid</u> | input:invalid | Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
| <u>:lang(<i>language</i>)</u> | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
| <u>:last-child</u> | p:last-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
| <u>:last-of-type</u> | p:last-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent |
| <u>:link</u> | a:link | Selects all unvisited links |
| <u>:not(selector)</u> | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
| <u>:nth-child(<i>n</i>)</u> | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
| <u>:nth-last-child(<i>n</i>)</u> | p:nth-last-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child |
| <u>:nth-last-of-type(<i>n</i>)</u> | p:nth-last-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child |
| <u>:nth-of-type(<i>n</i>)</u> | p:nth-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent |
| <u>:only-of-type</u> | p:only-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent |
| <u>:only-child</u> | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
| <u>:optional</u> | input:optional | Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
| <u>:out-of-range</u> | input:out-of-range | Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
| <u>:read-only</u> | input:read-only | Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
| <u>:read-write</u> | input:read-write | Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
| <u>:required</u> | input:required | Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
| <u>:root</u> | root | Selects the document's root element |

Using HTML Attributes

HTML Element Attribute for
#ids and .classes

```
32     <h1 id="main-id">Headline</h2>  
33     <p class="article-text">A paragraph</p>  
34
```

Compound Selectors

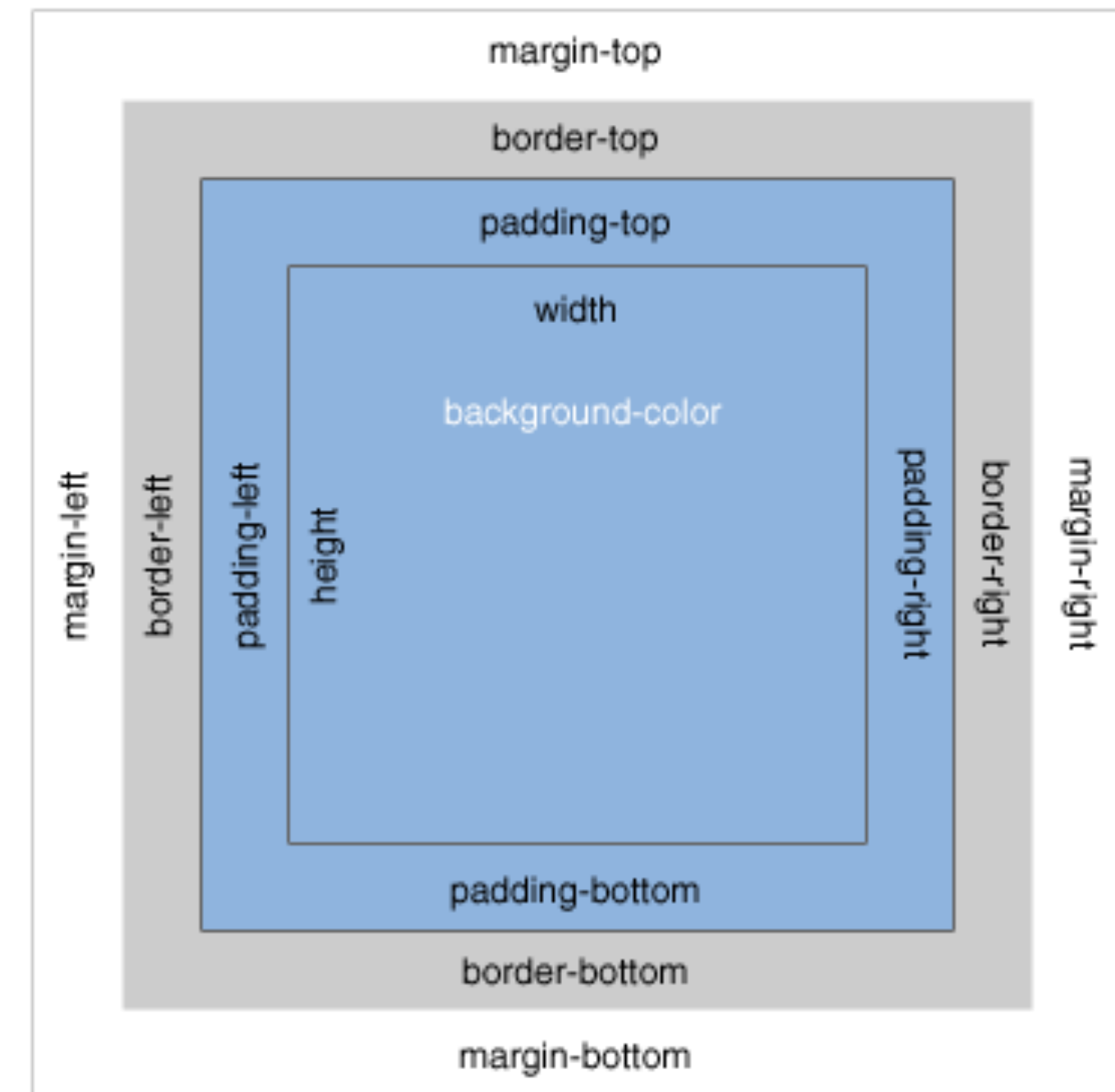
Very specific target

```
28  
29 <h1 id="one" class="two">This Should Be Red</h1>
```

```
48  
49 #one.two { color: red; }
```


The Box Model

Understanding how things relate

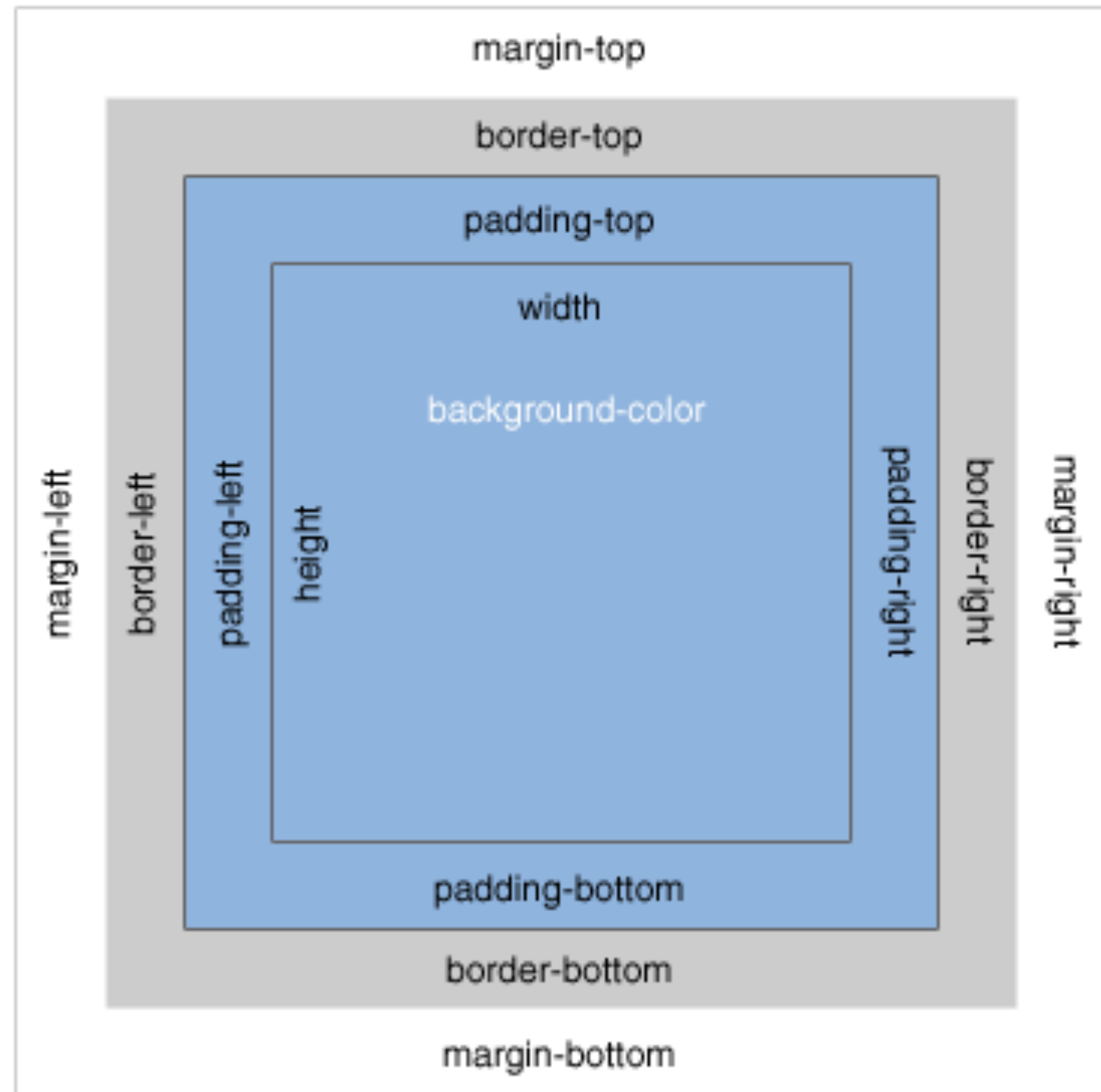


Box Model

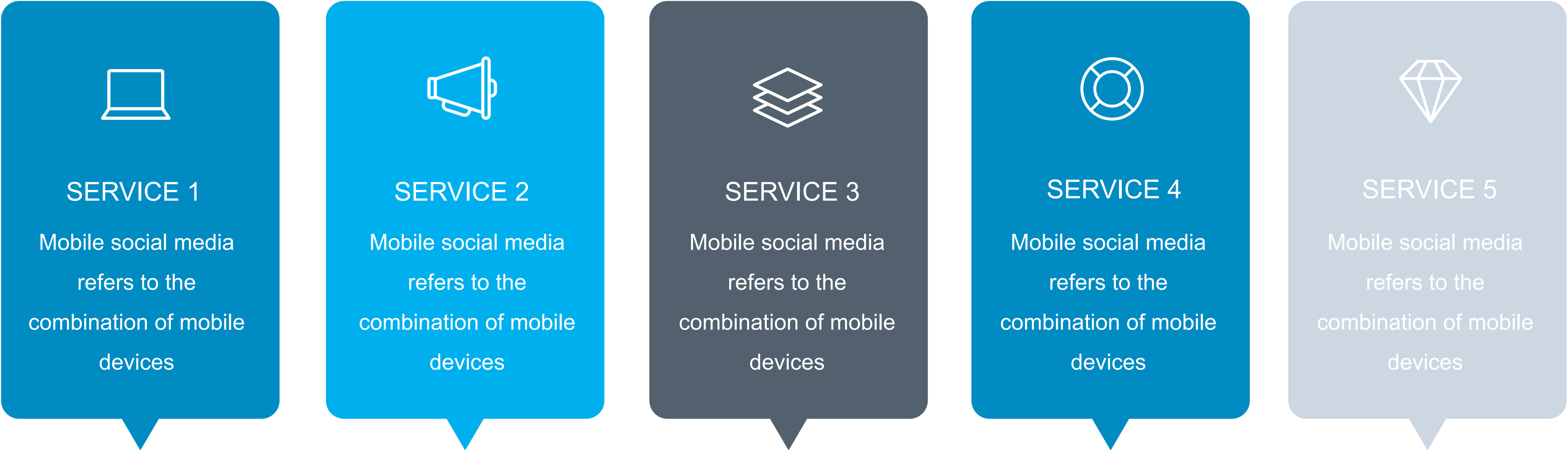
Margin = Outside

Padding = Inside

Top, Right, Bottom, Left



Box Model



ANALYSIS

Mobile social media refers to the combination of mobile devices and social media. This is a group of mobile marketing applications that allow the creation and exchange of user-generated content. Due to the fact that mobile social media run on mobile devices, they differ from traditional social media by incorporating new factors such as the current location of the user or the time delay between sending and receiving messages

Assignment

Putting into practice

Untitled Document

file:///Volumes/Faculty/stking/ClassPrep/css_bootcamp/index.html

Google

UNC Chapel HillJournalism SchoolAP Wire ServiceStafflinkBlackboard Acad...McClatchy-Trib...DiigoletWirify by Volk...Bookmarks

DisableCookiesCSSFormsImagesInformationMiscellaneousOutlineResizeToolsView SourceOptions

CSS Bootcamp

H1 Headline

H2 Headline

H3 Headline

H4 Headline

H5 Headline

This is a paragraph. [This is a link](#). The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog. My friend Sally ran to see Fred.The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.

This is a paragraph. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog. My friend Sally ran to see Fred.The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.

- Un numbered List item 1
- [This is a link in a list item](#)
- Un numbered List item 3

1. Ordered List item 1
2. Ordered List item 2
3. Ordered List item 3

The diagram illustrates the CSS Box Model with four concentric rectangles. The innermost rectangle is labeled 'width' and 'height' and has a 'background-color'. The next layer is 'padding', followed by 'border', and the outermost layer is 'margin'. Labels for each side (top, bottom, left, right) are placed around the corresponding layer.

Footer