



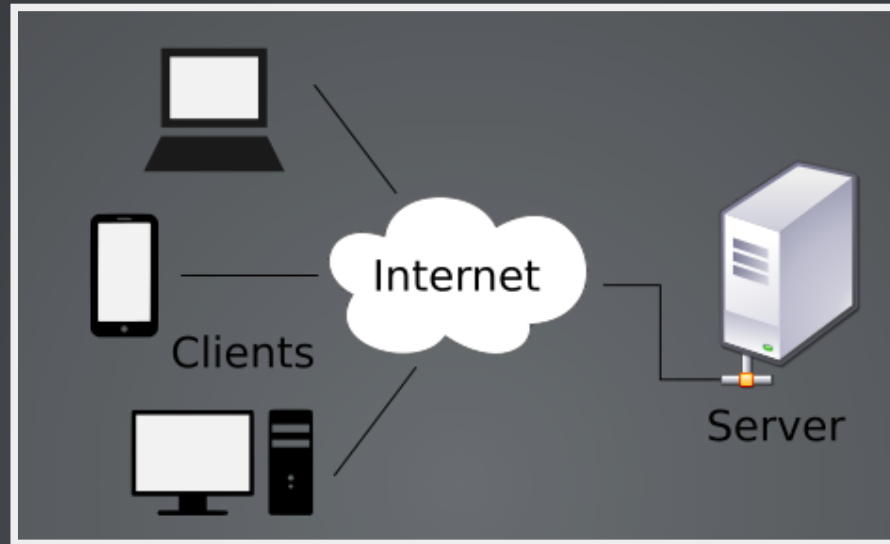
CSS 101

LEON NOEL

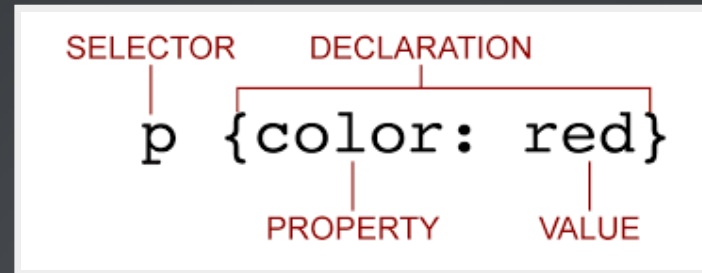
AGENDA

- Review - Client Server Model
- CSS Fundamentals
- Specificity
- Lab

REVIEW



CSS



CSS

Where does CSS go?

- Inline
- In the head
- In a separate file

CSS

Using a separate CSS file

Its best practice to put CSS in its own file and link to it from the `<head>`.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

CSS BREAK DOWN

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

CSS BREAK DOWN

This whole thing is called a **rule**.

The **p** is called a **selector**, and its followed by a set of **declarations** in a **declaration block**.

CSS BREAK DOWN

The **selector**, p in this case, specifies what parts of the HTML document should be styled by the declaration. This selector will style all p elements on the page.

CSS BREAK DOWN

The declaration block here is:

```
{  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Declarations go inside curly braces.

CSS BREAK DOWN

DECLARATIONS

This example has two declarations. Heres the first:

```
color: red;
```

CSS BREAK DOWN

Lets look at the second declaration:

```
font-weight: bold;
```

CSS BREAK DOWN

Why might we want to link to a separate CSS file?

COLOR

- Word
- Hex
- RGBa
- HSL

SELECTING BY CHILD / SIBLING RELATIONSHIPS

- To select an element that is the direct descendent of another element use parent>child
 - Example: section>p
- To select an element that is inside of another element without being directly descended use parent element
 - Example: section em
- To select an element that is the next sibling use previous Sibling+nextSibling
 - Example: p+p

DEFINING STARTING POINTS (IDS AND CLASSES)

- IDs are used for selecting distinct elements
 - Only one id with the same value per page - Select by ID
syntax: #id-value
- Classes are for selecting multiple elements
 - In our case, to give them the same style - Select by class
syntax: .class-value

SPECIFICITY

LAB