# INTRODUCTION TO CSS FUNDAMENTALS, RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN, CSS ICONS

## Download file and follow along!

Lecture 3, Week 3

### LAST TIME

- Intro to HTML Fundamentals
- □ HTML Images/Forms/Tables
- Built a simple project with HTML

# **TODAY**

- ☐ How CSS describes the elements displayed by HTML
- ☐ How HTML and CSS can help make a website look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones)
- ☐ How to customize and use icons during web design

# <u>CSS</u>

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It describes how HTML elements are to be displayed.

#### **CSS Syntax**

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block

```
h1 {font-size:32px; color:red; text-align:center;}
```

- ☐ The selector points to the HTML element to style (h1)
- ☐ The declaration block (in curly braces) contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons (;). Each declaration includes a CSS property "name" or "property" and a "value", separated by a colon (:).

#### **Examples**

</style>

### **External Style Sheet**

A CSS style sheet can be stored in an external file e.g mystyle.css. The external style sheets are linked to HTML pages with link> tags.

#### External file (mystyle.css)

### Inline Style

The CSS style is added directly into the HTML elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html> <html>
```

### **Cascading Order**

If different styles are specified for HTML elements, the styles will cascade into new styles with the following priority:

- Priority 1: Inline styles
- Priority 2: External and internal style sheets

# Responsive Web Design

Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize a website. Responsive Web Design is about making a website look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones).

## Setting The Viewport

When making responsive web pages, add the following <meta> element to all your web pages:

```
<meta name="viewport"content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0">
```

#### **Media Queries**

Media Queries play an important role in responsive web pages. With media queries you can define different styles for different browser sizes.

```
<style>
.left, .right {
        float: left;
        width: 20%;
}
.main {
        float: left;
        width: 60%; }
@media screen and (max-width:800px) {
        .left , .main, .right {width:100%;}
}
</style>
```

## CSS Icons

Icons come in scalable vector libraries that can be customized with CSS

Common libraries are:

- Font Awesome Icons
- Bootstrap Icons
- Google Icons

#### How To?

To use icons, just add a link to the icon library the <head> section of your HTML page:

#### No downloads or installations required!

To insert an icon, add the name of the icon class to any inline HTML element like <i> or <span>.

### Font Awesome Example

## **Bootstrap Example**

# Google Example