

Learning to Code

Session 2

CSS || Classes & IDs || Forms

Links

- **Absolute links**
 - these are complete URLs
 - generally used for external links
 - start with **http://** or **https://**
 - **e.g.** https://www.my_site.com/stylesheet/main.css
 - these are quite fragile (if someone changes a link)

- **Root-relative links**

- begin with a /
- begin in the **site's root** (this will be index.html for this course, but could change depending on what stack you are using)
- **e.g.** “/stylesheets/main.css”
- more flexible (should still work if you change your domain name)
- don't work when developing locally

- **Document-relative links** (we like this)
 - **don't** begin with a / (or http:// or https://)
 - these are relative to the **file** (e.g. index.html or main.css)
 - **NOTE:**
 - . means in the **same** folder
 - .. means one **above**
 - most **flexible**
 - **work locally**
 - **BE CAREFUL MOVING FILES AROUND**

CSS

- **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS) - cascading means it is read from top to bottom (more on this later)
- **W3C** - formatting and styling websites
- HTML just do it's job - content
- **CSS Zen Garden**
 - Open CSS Zen Garden - click "View Designs"

CSS Rule Sets

```
selector {  
    property1: values1;  
    property2: values2;  
}
```

Inside the `{ }` is called a **declaration**. If there is more than one declaration, it is called the **declaration block**..

You can check the CSS on the RHS in Inspect Element.

Examples (using HTML tags):

h2 {

color: red;

font-family: Arial;

}

p {

font-size: 20px;

}

h3 {

background-color: blue;

}

Universal Selector

```
* {
```

```
font-family: 'Helvetica', san-serif;
```

```
background-color: red;
```

```
}
```

For the entire document - use with care.

Cascading

- **Specificity :**
 - Inline `<h1 color="purple"></h1>`
 - IDs
 - Classes
 - Elements (and pseudo)
 - Top to bottom

Add some CSS to your website

- Create a CSS file and link to it.
- Add some colour and change the fonts.
- Make the images the sizes you want.
- Update the background (can you add an image?)

IDs and Classes

- HTML tags can have **attributes** (additional info) e.g. href="main.css" and src="img/myimg.jpg"
- There are special ones **IDs** and **classes** which can be applied to any other HTML tags (e.g. div, h1, p, img)
- These are used to distinguish between HTML tags (you might want 5 <h1>s, but for all of them to be different colours)
- Each **ID** is **unique** (per page), you can have *multiples of the same class, e.g.*
 - <h1 class="mainHeading"> My main heading </h1>
 - <p id="onlyBlueParagrah"> This text needs to be blue </p>

Divs and Spans

- `<div> .. </div>` - division
 - used to break pages up (think like newspaper columns).
 - block-level - starts a new line before and after
- ` .. `
 - used to apply classes and IDs to specific bits of text i.e. Hello, **my** name is *Laura* (the my and Laura could be changed colour or size using ``)
 - inline - does not take a new line before and after

Exercise

- Add some sections to your website. Make the paragraphs in these sections different colours.
- Make certain words bold or italic.
- Change the colours of headings.
- Add a border to your website.

Buttons, Inputs & Forms

- `<button> .. </button>` - clickable (we can add interesting stuff to this when we learn Javascript)
- `<input> .. </input>` - where a user can enter data (used within a form). These can have loads of different attributes (check out W3C Schools)
- `<form> .. </form>` - this is the whole form (all the inputs and buttons)