Date: 14-05-2020

Morning Session: 9 am – 11 am

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Today Topics: Css Introduction

Css: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) tell the browser how to display the text and other content that you write in HTML.

There are three main ways to apply CSS styling.

Inline: You can apply inline styles directly to HTML elements with the Style attribute.

```
<p style="color: red;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eum, laudantium voluptatum sunt maxime quod doloremque saepe nisi quia? Iure aspernatur earum accusamus, velit sit eos.</p>
```

Internal: With internal style, each HTML file contains the CSS code needed for styling a page. You simply put the CSS code within the <head> </head> tags of each HTML file you want to style.

External : External style is widely used to apply general styles to the entire website. It refers to creating an external CSS file that includes all style information. A CSS file contains only CSS, and you just save it with the .css file extension. To link an external stylesheet to a web page you should use the **<link>** tag inside the **<head>** section of the HTML document. Each web page should be linked to the stylesheet. When using an external style sheet, all HTML files are linked to one CSS file resulting in a consistent look and feel. If you want to alter the style of the web pages, you only need to make corresponding changes in one .css file.

```html
<head>

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

</head>
```

```css
h2 {

    color: tomato;
}
```

Css Selector Syntax :

CSS syntax consists of 3 parts: a selector, a property and a value

Tag name/id name/class name {

Property : value ;

}

ID and CLASS selectors frequently used to style web page elements.

CSS id selector:

An **ID selector** is a unique identifier of the HTML element to which a particular style must be applied. It is used only when a single HTML element on the web page must have a specific style. Both in internal and external style sheet we use hash (#) for an id selector.

```html
<h2 id="fristhead">this is heading 2</h2>
```

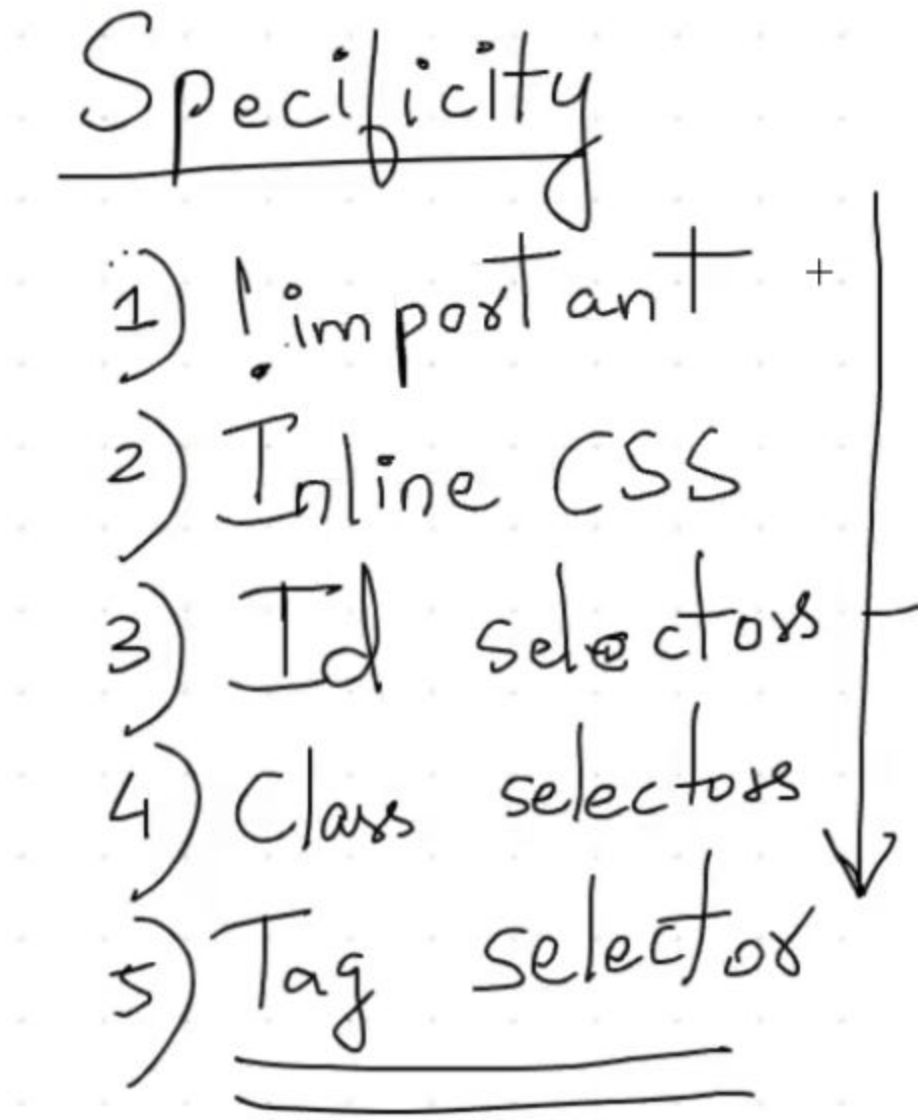
CSS class selector:

A **class selector** is used when the same style must be applied to multiple HTML elements on the same web page. Both in internal and External sheets we use a dot (.) for a class selector.

What is Specificity?

If there are two or more conflicting CSS rules that point to the same element, the browser follows some rules to determine which one is most specific and therefore wins out. Think of specificity as a score/rank that determines which style declarations are ultimately applied to an element.

Specificity level of a selector:



Other resource :

CSS specificity calculator **https://specificity.keegan.st/**

CSS Comments:

A CSS comment starts with `/*` and ends with */

More Selectors:

Child Selector : to select the child of a particular element

Syntax:

Parent child {

Property: value;

}

Ex:

```
<ul class="todo-list">
  <li class="todo-list-item 1">Todo list 1</li>
  <li class="todo-list-item 2">Todo list 2</li>
  <li class="todo-list-item 3">Todo list 3</li>
  <li class="todo-list-item 4">Todo list 4</li>
</ul>
```

```
/* Child selectors */
.todo-list .todo-list-item {
  color: coral;
}

.todo-list .item-2 {
  background-color: brown;
}
```

Multiple Selector: it is useful to style multiple html elements

```
<div class="container">
  <h1>Heading 1</h1>
  <h2>Heading 2</h2>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
  <h4>Heading 4</h4>
  <h5>Heading 5</h5>
  <h5>Heading 6</h6>
</div>
```

```css
/* Multiple selectors */
.container h1,
.container h2,
.container h3 {
  color: darkblue;
}
```

Imminidate child:

The child combinator (>) is placed between two CSS selectors. It matches only those elements matched by the second selector that are the direct children of elements matched by the first.Elements matched by the second selector must be the immediate children of the elements matched by the first selector.

```html
<div class="anotherContainer">
  <h2>My name is Donald</h2>
  <p>I live in Duckburg.</p>
</div>

<div class="anotherContainer">
  <span><p>I will not be styled.</p></span>
</div>
```

```css
/* Immediate child selector */
.anotherContainer > p {
  color: darkmagenta;
}
```

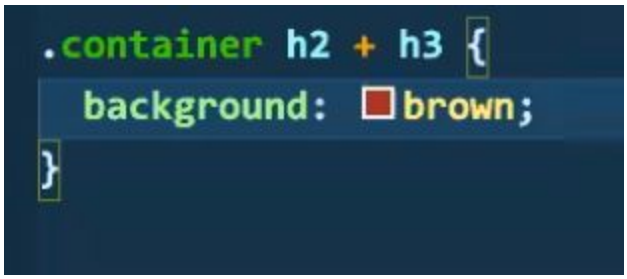
Sibling Selector: The general sibling combinator (~) separates two selectors and matches the second element only if it follows the first element (though not necessarily immediately), and both are children of the same parent element.

```
<section class="container">
  <h1>Heading 1</h1>
  <h2>Heading 2</h2>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
</section>
```

```
/* Sibling selector */
.container h2 ~ h3 {
  background: brown;
}
```

Immediate sibling selector: The immediate sibling combinator (+) separates two selectors and matches the second element only if it *immediately* follows the first element, and both are children of the same parent element.

```
<section class="container">
  <h1>Heading 1</h1>
  <h2>Heading 2</h2>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
  <h3>Heading 3</h3>
</section>
```



Wildcard selector: is used to select multiple elements simultaneously.

CSS Attribute Selectors: The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

HTML:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">w3schools.com</a>
<a href="http://www.disney.com" target="_blank">disney.com</a>
<a href="http://www.wikipedia.org" target="_top">wikipedia.org</a>
```

Css:

```
a[target] {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

Other resources:

https://flukeout.github.io/

Coding Challenge Week 2 Day 4

Solve the following problems by affecting their styles. The corresponding HTML document (practice.html) is attached to Week2 Folder.

EXTERNAL CSS SHOULD BE THE PREFERRED WAY. Including comments for each question would be super appreciable, but optional.

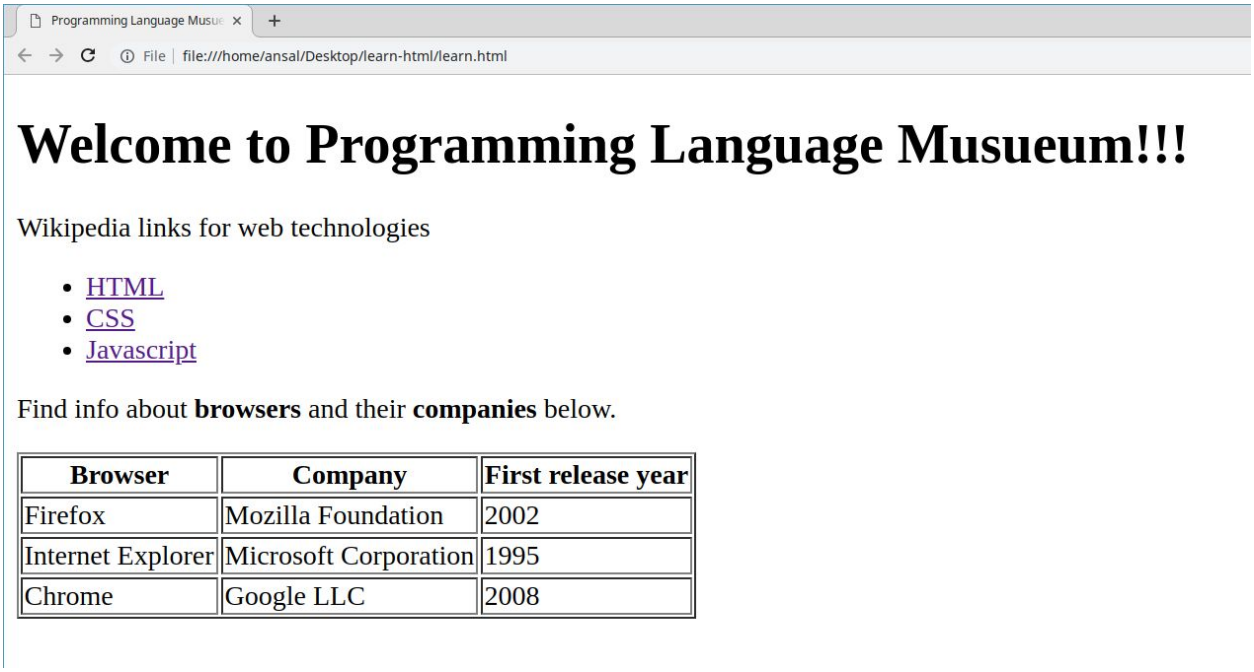
1) Select all the span tags and make the background aqua blue
2) Select the button which has the class “superman” and make it’s width to 100 pixels.
3) Select the immediate sibling of the paragraph element containing the ID “holamaigos”, and make its color green. (Hint: Find the immediate sibling and then tag that element)
4) Select all the span tags inside the div of class container and make their background red. (You will see some specificity change here)
5) Demonstrate CSS Specificity for the <a> element which has the class “super” and ID “semi super”. You can add the inline style as well for better demonstration. In other words, prove that the !important is ranking high.

   Please do not edit the HTML except for the 6th step. The goal is to edit the styles and not to edit the markup itself.

Assignment Week 2 Day 4

Create an HTML document that looks like the below image.

You can either do it on codepen and send us a link or commit to a github repo.



SESSION - END

THANK YOU