Hello CSS

Section 3: Intro to CSS

Web Development Bootcamp by Institute of Code

NO.
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What we'll cover

A quick overview of what you will learn in this lesson

Intro to CSS

- What is CSS
- Basic CSS Properties
  - Color
  - Font
  - Padding & Margin
  - Backgrounds
- Element Selector

CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

CSS Syntax

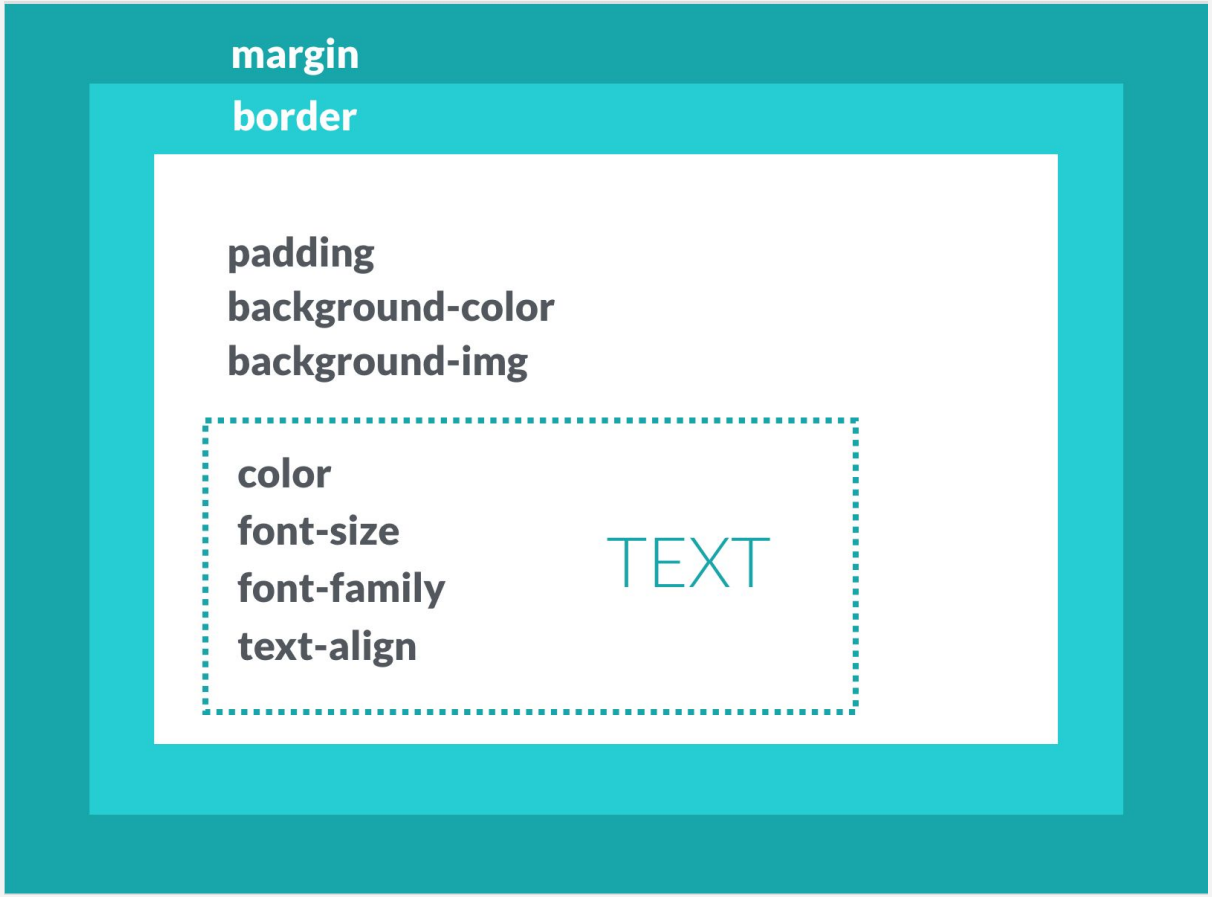
CSS controls the style of websites, and it works by having a selector that identifies which elements to target, and then a property and value to determine how to style them

Selector

property: value;

```
h1 {
  color: red;
}
```

Common CSS Properties



Color & Background Color

CSS controls the style of websites, and it works by having a selector that identifies which elements to target, and then a property and value to determine how to style them

```
h1 { color: red; }

header {  background-color: #FFF; }

p  {  color: rgb(60,70,80); }
```

Font Size

Font size can be set in pixels, rems, or VWs. Generally it's best practice to use Rems for most typography.

```
h1 { font-size: 6vw; }

h2 { font-size: 1.5rem; }

h3 { font-size: 30px; }
```

Font Family

Beyond browser default fonts, font's need to be added to the head of the HTML and to the CSS.

```
h1 { font-family: “Roboto”; }
```

Font Family

Beyond browser default fonts, font's need to be added to the head of the HTML and to the CSS. There are only a limited number of 'Web Safe' fonts including Arial, Helvetica, Times New Roman, Times, Courier New.

```
h1 { font-family: Arial; }
```

Only problem is all of these are ugly.

Google Fonts

Google provides a number of creative commons fonts that anyone can use for free.

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto"
rel="stylesheet">
```

```
h1 { font-family: “Roboto”; }
```

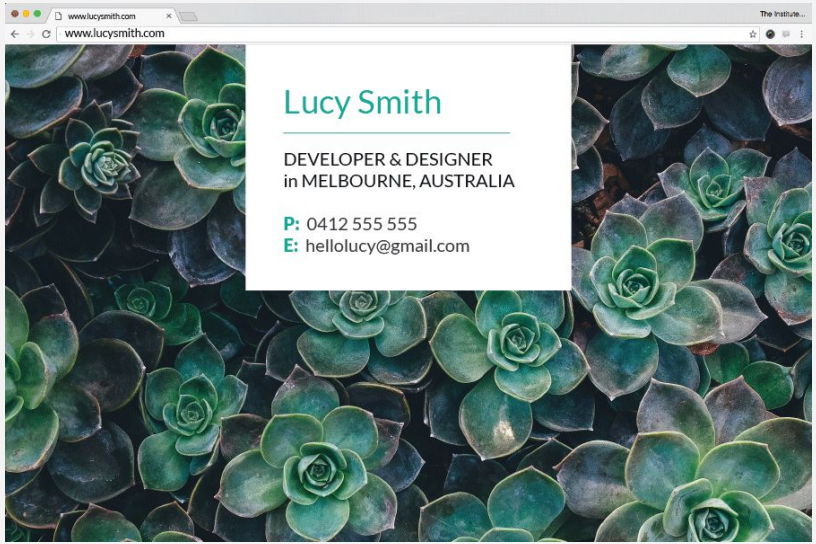
Background Images

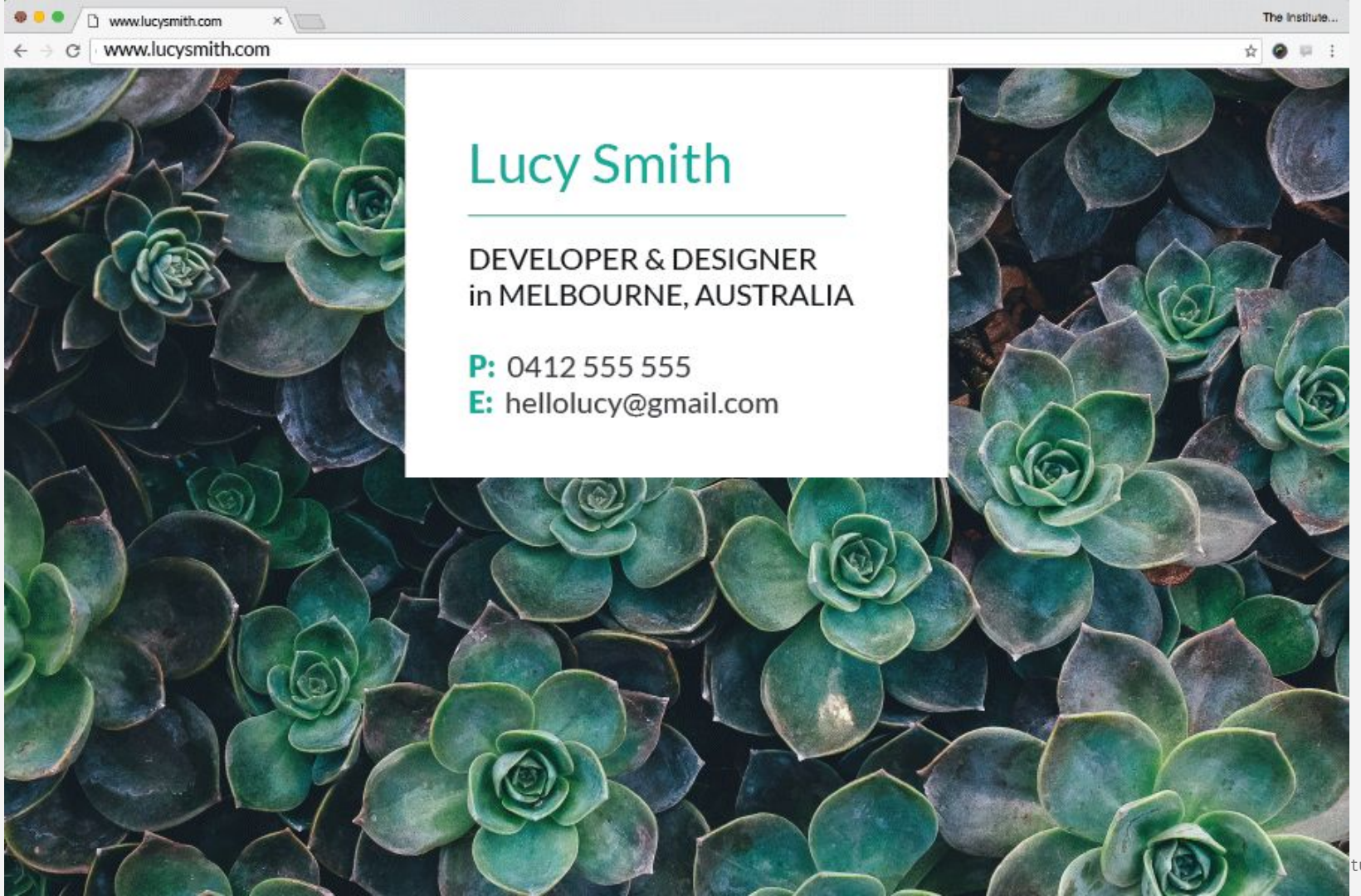
There are a few different properties we use to control backgrounds. Background size tells the image how big to be and whether to stretch to cover the whole space, and background position tells it where to focus when zoomed in.

```
section {
    background-image: url('images/palm.jpg');
    background-position: center;
    background-size: cover;
}
```

Live Demo.

Let's build this together.

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CSS Styling

Classes, Selectors & Specificity.

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p { ... } (this is what we know so far)

But what about when want to style just some of the paragraphs.

Child Selectors

Child selectors are one of the most commonly used selectors as they allow us to select only elements that are within (children of) other types of elements.

```
header a {...}

p span {...}

footer p {...}
```

Go to Codepen.io

```
<header>
    <h2> Logo </h2>
    <p> This is a subtitle </p>
</header>
<section>
    <h2> Intro </h2>
    <p> Lorem ipsum… </p>
</section>
```

As websites get more complex, our styles need to get more specific.

Luckily, we have classes for that.

Classes

Classes categorise elements so that we can target them in our css.

```
<section class="icon-grid"> … </section>

<p class="emphasis"> … </p>

<a href="#" class="alert"> … </a>
```

Go to Codepen.io

```
<header>
    <h2 class="logo"> Logo </h2>
    <p> This is a subtitle </p>
</header>
<section>
    <h2> Intro </h2>
    <p class="emphasis"> Lorem ipsum… </p>
</section>
```

Class Selector

Selecting classes in the CSS is pretty simple.

```
.icon-grid { … }

.emphasis { … }

.alert { … }
```

Go to Codepen.io

```
.logo {
    color: red;
}

.emphasis {
    font-size: 1.2rem;
    font-style: italic;
}

.light-bg {
    background-color: rgb(240,240,240);
}
```

See how only the specific elements that use that class are being selected?

Next, try adding that class to multiple elements and see what happens.

Using class selectors

There are two ways that we can use class selectors. We can use them on each individual element, or we can combine them with the child selector.

```
.emphasis {...}

.icon-grid h2 {...}

.blog-content p {...}

.social-nav a {...}
```

Multiple Selector

If we want to apply the same styles to multiple elements or classes, we can use the multiple selector. This helps to keep our code organised and simple

```
h1, h2, h3 {...}

header a,
footer a {...}

.bg-image, .banner {...}
```

Codepen.io

```
h1, h2, h3 {
    color: red;
}

header, footer {
    background-color: grey;
    padding: 5%;
}
```

Hover Selector

Only use this for links, or you will annoy your users.

```
a:hover {...}

.button:hover {...}
```

Now want to learn something really cool?

Codepen.io

```
.button {
    color: red;
    transition: color 1s;
}

.button:hover {
    color: yellow;
}
```

Codepen.io

```
.button {
    color: red;
    border: 2px solid red;
    padding: 0.5rem 1rem; /* vertical then horizontal */
    transition: all 0.5s;
}

.button:hover {
    color: yellow;
    border-color: yellow;
}
```

What happens if we create multiple conflicting styles?

CSS has specific rules for which styles to apply.

Cascading Style Sheets

Styles ‘cascade’ from top to bottom, and from most specific to least specific.

```
a {color: blue;}
a {color: red;}
```

CSS reads top to bottom, so the link is red.

```
.button {color: blue;}
a {color: red;}
```

Classes are more ‘specific’ than element names, so the link is red.

Specificity Examples

You can calculate in points the specificity, the more specific styles will override the less specific styles if they are applied to the same element.

`a`	1
`header a`	1+1 = 2
`header nav a`	1+1+1 = 3
`.button`	10
`header .button`	1 + 10 = 11

90% of the time that your styles ‘aren’t working’ you have a specificity problem.

Let’s look at inspect element and see when styles are being overridden by specificity issues...

Padding and margin

Padding is within the element (within it's background color or border), and margin is around it.

- when you add padding to a link, that increases the clickable space. Margin does not.
- when we are creating layouts, padding is part of the width of an element (and doesn't break layouts), margin is additional to the width.
- general best practice is to start from the outside and move in, or use a 'lego block' approach and apply the same padding to all inner elements.

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Let’s Recap

Reviewing what we’ve learnt

Summary...

- What is CSS
- Basic CSS Properties
  - Color
  - Font
  - Padding & Margin
  - Backgrounds
- Element Selector
- Class Selector
- Child Selector
- Pseudo Selector
- Transitions
- Specificity