

FALL 2021 / ONLINE

INTERACTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Friday, September 10

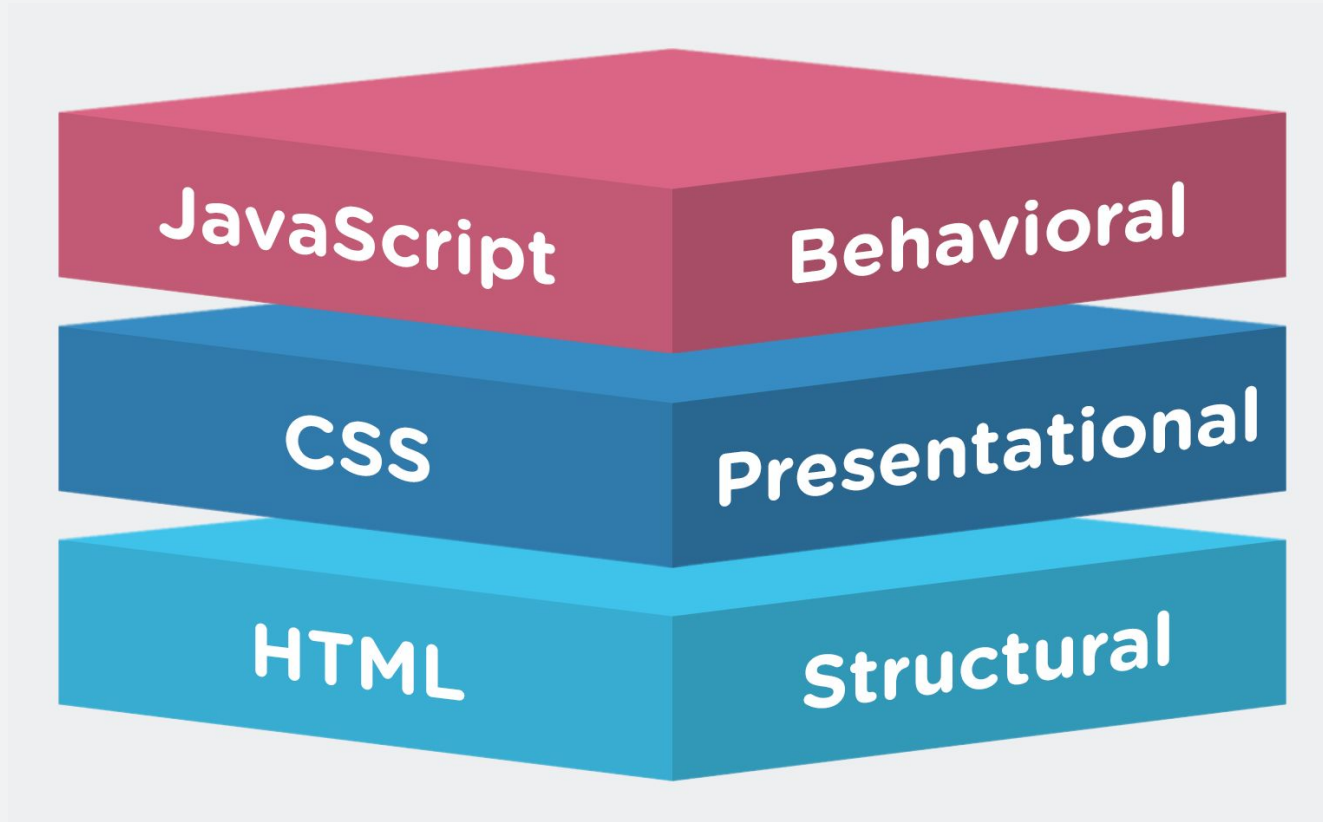
WARM-UP QUESTION:

**WHAT WAS THE
LAST TELEVISION/
SERIES SHOW
YOU WATCHED?**

A02 RECAP

DEMOS + DISCUSSION

WHAT IS CSS?



HOW DOES IT
FIT INTO THIS
CLASS?

A VERY QUICK HISTORY OF CSS

CSS was first proposed by Håkon Wium Lie on October 10, 1994.

“The style sheet scheme is designed so that style sheets can be cascaded¹; the user/browser specifies initial preferences and hands the remaining influence over to the style sheets referenced in the incoming document. This will provide publishers with stylistic influence without resorting to page description languages.”

¹ <https://www.w3.org/People/howcome/p/cascade.html>

GETTING STARTED

To have to *link* your stylesheet in your HTML file to get CSS to render. This method is referred to as an external stylesheet.

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

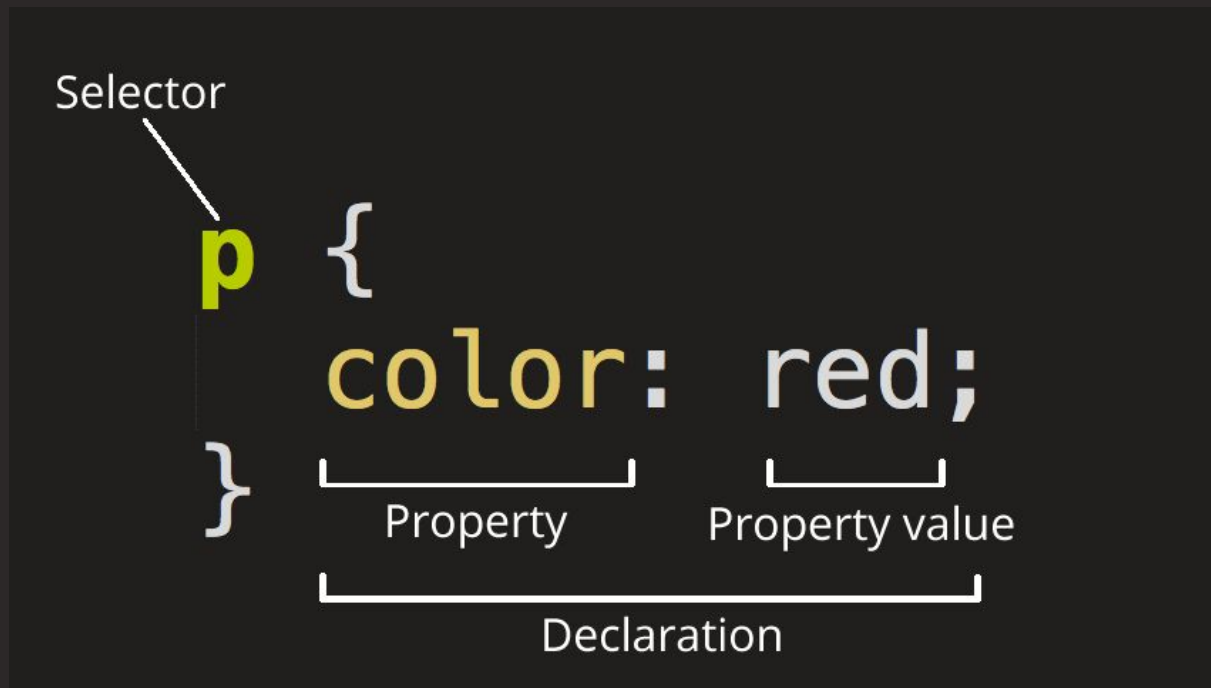
You can also add styles inline (but don't do this for the next assignment!)

```
<p style="color: red">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
```

You can also use a style tag/element (but also don't do this for the next assignment!)

```
<style>
  p { color: red; }
</style>
```


CSS ANATOMY



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SELECTORS! SELECTORS!

To modify multiple property values in one ruleset,

Type	Example
Element selector	<code>p { color: red }</code>
ID selector	<code>#logo { color: red }</code>
Class selector	<code>.logo { color: red }</code>
Attribute selector	<code>a[href="https://example.com"] { color: red }</code>
Pseudo-class selector	<code>a:hover { color: red }</code>

MULTIPLE DECLARATIONS

To modify multiple property values in one ruleset,
write them separated by semicolons ;

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  width: 500px;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

SELECT MORE THAN ONE

You can also select multiple elements and apply a single ruleset to all of them.
Separate multiple selectors by commas ,

```
p, .example {  
  color: red;  
  width: 500px;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

SELECTOR COMBINATIONS

You can combine other selectors in order to target elements.

This selects paragraphs that are direct children of `<article>` elements using the child combinator:

```
article > p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

This selects any list item that follows *another* list item.

```
li + li {  
  color: red;  
}
```

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CSS SELECTOR DEMO:

go to **<https://maxx.link/css-selectors>**

LET'S GET STYLING.

A QUICK NOTE ON CSS VALUES AND UNITS!

There are two types of lengths used in CSS – relative and absolute.

Absolute – Pixels, Inches, Picas and Points

These are not relative to anything else, and are generally considered to always be the same size.

```
button { width: 200px; }
```

```
p { line-height: 1.2pt; }
```

Relative: – Ems, Rems, and VH/VW

Relative length units are relative to something else, perhaps the size of the parent element's font, or the size of the viewport.

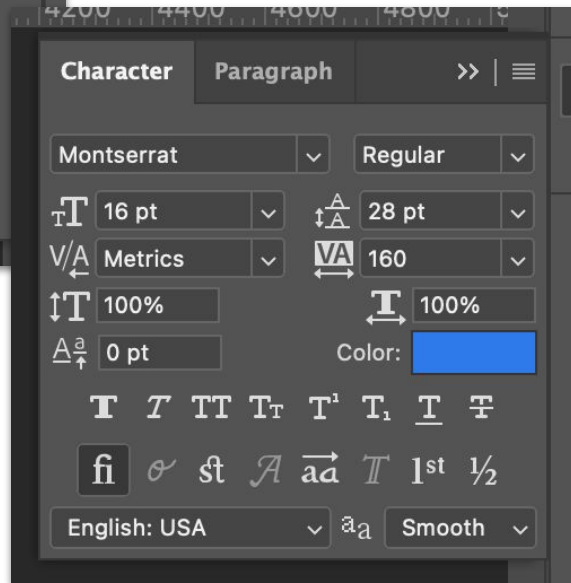
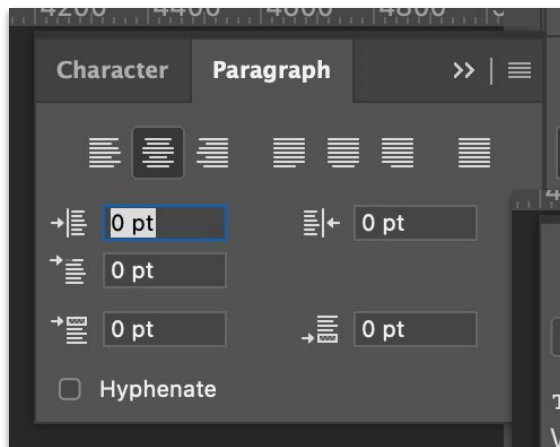
```
p { font-size: 1rem; }
```

```
main { min-height: 80vh; }
```

CSS TYPOGRAPHY

Let's cover fundamental text and font styling!

A good way to think about what can be done with CSS (for some caveats) is what can be done with these two palettes:



CSS FONT PROPERTIES: FONT STYLES

Type	Example
color	<code>{ color: red; }</code>
font-family	<code>{ font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif; }</code>
font-style	<code>{ font-style: italics; }</code>
font-weight	<code>{ font-weight: bold; }</code>
text-transform	<code>{ text-transform: uppercase; }</code>
text-decoration	<code>{ text-decoration: underline; }</code>
text-shadow	<code>{ text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px #000000; }</code>

CSS FONT PROPERTIES: TEXT LAYOUT STYLES

Type	Example
text-align	<code>{ text-align: center; }</code>
line-height	<code>{ line-height: 1.2rem; }</code>
letter-spacing	<code>{ letter-spacing: 0.5em; }</code>
word-spacing	<code>{ word-spacing: 4px; }</code>
white-space	<code>{ white-space: nowrap; }</code>

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FONT STYLES DEMO:

go to **<https://maxx.link/css-font-styles>**

BOXES!

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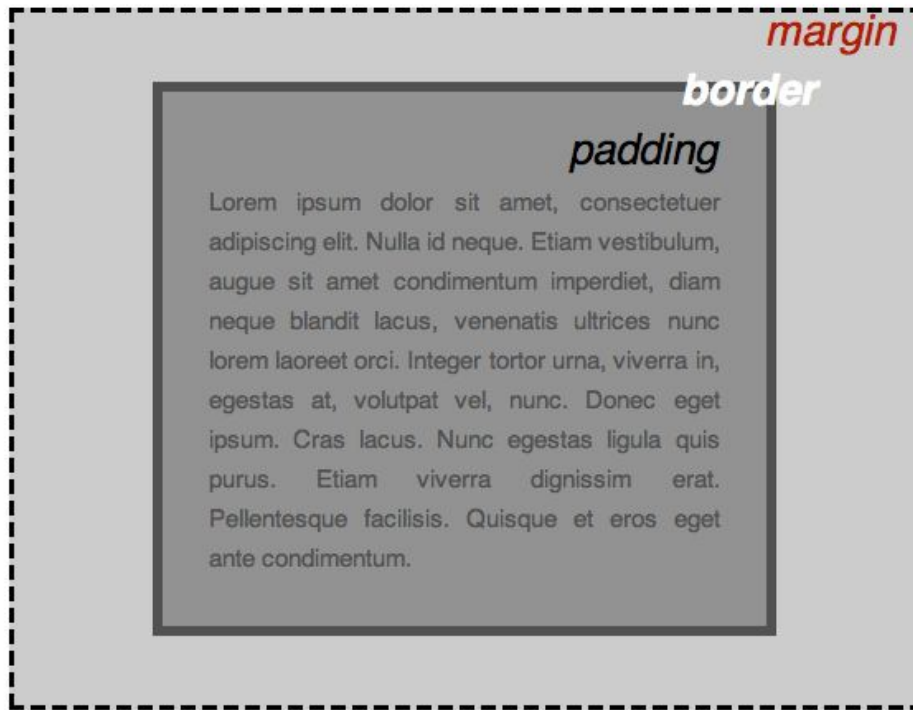
BOXES!

THE BOX MODEL

CSS layout is mostly based on the *box model*.

Each box taking up space on your page has properties like:

- padding
- margin
- border



OTHER CONTAINER STYLES

Type	Example
padding	<code>{ padding: 8px 12px 16px 4px; }</code>
margin	<code>{ margin: 16px auto; }</code>
border	<code>{ border: 1px solid red; }</code>
width	<code>{ width: 200px; }</code>
height	<code>{ height: 50vh; }</code>
background	<code>{ background: teal; }</code>
box-shadow	<code>{ box-shadow: 0 0 2px #333333; }</code>
display	<code>{ display: block; }</code>

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BOX MODEL DEMO:

go to <https://maxx.link/css-box-model>

ADOBE DREAMWEAVER

Part Code Editor / Part WYSIWYG Editor

- Live preview
- Git integration
- Code snippets/autocomplete
- Other language support (including SASS/SCSS)



ADOBE
DREAMWEAVER
DEMO

ASSIGNMENT 03: BAREBONES HTML SITE, STYLED

- Start with your poem site repo and FORK it out.
- Add a CSS style sheet file, link it to your HTML and add rules that change up both the layout and the typography.
 - Use element, class and pseudo-class selectors
- Use GitHub Pages to host your project
- Due Friday, Sept 17, Beginning of class

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