

# CF:G INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

**Week 2: Cascading style sheets (CSS)**

## WHAT WE'LL COVER THIS WEEK

- What is CSS
- How you can link your HTML to your CSS
- How to write CSS
- More about the HTML `<link>` Tag
- Selectors and Attributes
- The Universal Selector

## RECAP

- A website is a collection of files in a folder
- The folder can contain HTML, CSS and JavaScript files
- We can create and edit the files locally
- We can view the files locally in a browser

### website-folder

```
-- index.html
-- page.html
-- images
    -- picture.jpg
-- css
    -- style.css
-- js
    -- script.js
```

## WHAT IS CSS?

### Cascading Style Sheets

- Adds styles to the HTML document
- One HTML file can be styled in an infinite number of ways with CSS

## LINKING CSS AND HTML CODE

### Inline in HTML

```
<p style="color: red">
```

Can be useful, should be avoided

### Inside <head> element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      p {
        color: red;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  ...
```

Better, but only use when there is a good reason for it.

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## LINKING CSS TO HTML

### In a separate CSS file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
  </head>
  ...
```

- Separates content from design, avoiding cluttered HTML
- Reduce repetition of code
- One CSS file for a whole website

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## THE ANATOMY OF THE LINK ELEMENT

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
```

### relation

What the relation  
is of the linked file  
to this document

### type

The file  
type

### file

Where the  
CSS file is  
located

## TYPES OF LINKS

- Absolute links
- Root-relative links
- Document-relative links

first\_site

– index.html

– images

– background.jpg

– css

– main.css

## ABSOLUTE LINKS

In HTML

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="http://www.first_site.com/css/main.css">
```

In CSS

```
body {
  background-image:
url("http://www.first_site.com/images/background.jpg");
}
```

first\_site

– index.html

– images

– background.jpg

– css

– main.css

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## ROOT-RELATIVE LINKS

In HTML

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css"
href="/css/main.css">
```

Root-relative links  
always start with /

first\_site

– index.html

– images

– background.jpg

– css

– main.css

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## DOCUMENT-RELATIVE LINKS

In HTML

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="css/main.css">
```

In CSS

```
body {
  background-image:
    url("../images/background.jpg");
}
```

first\_site

– index.html

– images

– background.jpg

– css

– main.css

## WRITING CSS & SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>First site</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello world</h1>
  </body>
</html>

h1 {
  color: red;
}
```

index.html

styles.css

## THE ANATOMY OF A CSS RULE SET

The element you  
want to style

selector {

property: value;

}

What you are  
styling

Declaration block

The effect value of  
the style

## CSS SELECTORS

```
h1 { .. }  
img { .. }  
div { .. }  
div h1 { .. }  
ul { .. }  
ul li { .. }  
li { .. }  
a { .. }  
p a { .. }
```

## CSS PROPERTIES

```
h1 { font-family: .. }  
img { width: .. }  
div { height: .. }  
div h1 { color: .. }  
ul { list-style-type: .. }  
ul li { padding-left: .. }  
li { margin-bottom: .. }  
a { text-decoration: .. }  
p a { border: .. }
```

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## CSS VALUES

```
h1 { font-family: 'Helvetica', sans-serif; }  
img { width: 300px; }  
div { height: 595px; }  
div h1 { color: blue; }  
ul { list-style-type: none; }  
ul li { padding-left: 30px; }  
li { margin-bottom: 50px; }  
a { text-decoration: underline; }  
p a { border: 1px solid #000; }
```

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### DEMO

<https://codepen.io/dianaklee/pen/JYbbRx>

### TASK DOWNLOAD

<https://github.com/CodeFirstGirls/html2>

## CH. 9: SELECTORS AND ATTRIBUTES

What if you want to style both `<h2>` elements differently?

```
<div>
  <h1>Praesent dapibus</h1>
  <h2>The first h2 heading</h2>
  <p>Donec nec justo eget felis facilisis fermentum.</p>
  <p>Aliquam porttitor mauris sit amet orci.</p>
  <h2>The second h2 heading</h2>
  <p>Morbi in sem quis dui placerat ornare.</p>
  <p>Pellentesque odio nisi, euismod in, pharetra a.</p>
  <p>Praesent dapibus, neque id cursus faucibus.</p>
</div>
```

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## RECAP ON ATTRIBUTES

`<tag attribute="value" >`

No spaces on  
either side of  
the = sign

Quote marks  
surrounding the  
value of the  
attribute

```
<div class="info-section">

<a href="http://google.com">
```

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### DEMO

<https://codepen.io/dianaklee/pen/meOWaY>

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## CH. 10: USING ID AND CLASS SELECTORS

### ID

Unique: an ID can only be used on an HTML page

```
<h2 id="title">Puddings</h2>
```

### Class

It's not unique: the same class can be used on multiple items on an HTML page

```
<ul>
  <li class="item">Gateau</li>
  <li class="item">Cake</li>
  <li class="item">Pie</li>
</ul>
```

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## USING ID SELECTORS IN CSS

```
<h2 id="title">Puddings</h2>
```

```
#title { .. }  
h2#title { .. }
```

Both of these are valid

## USING CLASS SELECTORS IN CSS

```
.item { .. }  
li.item { .. }  
ul .item { .. }  
ul li.item { .. }
```

```
<ul>  
  <li class="item">Gateau</li>  
  <li class="item">Cake</li>  
  <li class="item">Pie</li>  
</ul>
```

All of these are valid

## SPECIFICITY OF SELECTORS

<p>Sed egestas, ante et vulputate volutpat, eros pede semper est, vitae luctus metus libero eu augue.</p>

<p>Morbi purus libero, faucibus adipiscing, commodo quis, gravida id, est.</p>

<p class="highlight">Sed lectus. Praesent elementum hendrerit tortor. Sed semper lorem at felis. Vestibulum volutpat, lacus a ultrices sagittis, mi neque euismod dui, eu pulvinar nunc sapien ornare nisl.</p>

<p>Phasellus pede arcu, dapibus eu, fermentum et, dapibus sed, urna.</p>

```
p { color: #333; }
```

```
.highlight { color: pink; }
```

## CH.11: THE UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

This matches any element within the context in which it is placed.

```
* {  
    font-family: Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

This will change all the text on the web page to Helvetica

## BE MORE SELECTIVE WITH THE UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

```
<ul id="products_list">
  <li class="product_item">Black forrest gateau</li>
  <li class="product_item">Raspberry lemon swirl cheesecake</li>
  <li class="product_item">Sticky toffee pudding</li>
  <li class="product_item">Death-by-chocolate cake</li>
</ul>
```

```
.product_item { .. }
#products_list * { .. }
```

Both of these are valid

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## CH. 12: HTML <DIV> AND <SPAN>

### <div>

- Stands for division
- Used to group together HTML elements that belong together
- It's a block level element = it will start a new line before and

### <span>

- It's an inline element = it will not start on a new line
- It's generally used inside other tags

<div>after the element

<p>This is a paragraph in the info section. We can use a span to target <span class="important">certain bits of important text</span>.</p>

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**Style exercise2.html to  
look like  
exercise2\_solution.png**

**It's inside the html2 folder  
you downloaded earlier**

## HOMEWORK FOR WEEK 2

### Finishing off

**Task:**

1. Read [this guide](#) and [this guide](#) on how to use GitHub and version control - **This is vital.**
2. Watch this more [in-depth video](#) about how the internet works, for Front-End Devs
3. Finish off both CSS exercises from class. Check your solutions online:
  - Find the HTML2 repository on CodeFirstGirls' github page.
  - In the branch drop-down (just above the list of files) select the solution branch.
  - Click on the files in the branch to see the solution

### More HTML/CSS & Preparation

**Task:**

1. Complete the whole of **Project 3** on the [General Assembly Dash](#) site.
2. **Find out** what these development concepts are:
  - A framework
  - An API
  - A Library
  - A Toolkit
3. **(Optional)** Read [this article](#) about absolute vs. relative links.



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