

# CF: G INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

Week 2: Cascading style sheets (CSS)

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# 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

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# 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

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# 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

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## LINKING CSS AND HTML CODE

#### Inline in HTML

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

# 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

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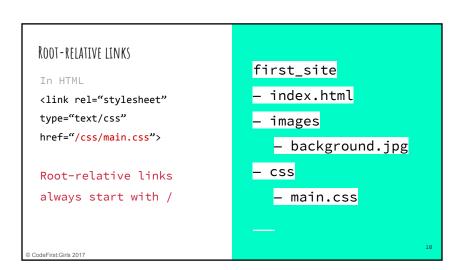
TYPES OF LINKS

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

first\_site

- index.html
- images
  - background.jpg
- css
  - main.css

```
ABSOLUTE LINKS
                                         first_site
 In HTML
 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"</pre>
                                         index.html
 href="http://www.first_site.com/css/mai
 n.css">
                                         images
                                             background.jpg
 In CSS
 body {
                                         – css
     background-image:
                                             main.css
 url("http://www.first_site.com/images/b
 ackground.jpg");
 }
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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");
}

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```

```
WRITING CSS & SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS.
                                                                     index.html
<!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 {
                                                                      styles.css
     color: red;
}
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```

```
THE ANATOMY OF A CSS RULE SET

The element you want to style

selector {

property: value;
}

Declaration block

What you are styling

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The effect value of the style
```

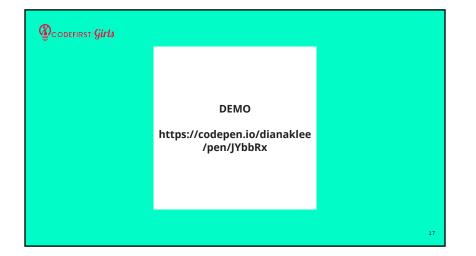
```
CSS SELECTORS

h1 { ... }
img { ... }
div { ... }
div h1 { ... }
u1 { ... }
u1 i { ... }
s 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: .. }
```

```
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; }
```

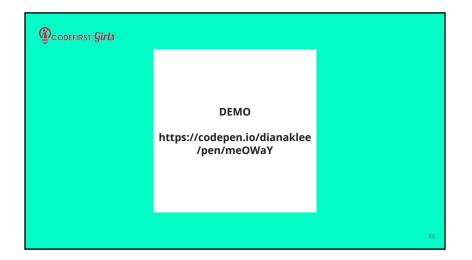




# CH. 9: SELECTORS AND ATTRIBUTES What if you want to style both <h2> elements differently? <div> <h1>Praesent dapibus</h1> <h2>The first h2 heading</h2> Ponce nec justo eget felis facilisis fermentum. Aliquam portitor mauris sit amet orci. <h2>The second h2 heading</h2> Morbi in sem quis dui placerat ornare. Pellentesque odio nisi, euismod in, pharetra a. PPraesent dapibus, neque id cursus faucibus. </div>

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CH. 10: USING ID AND CLASS SELECTORS		
ID	Class	
Unique: an ID can only be used on an HTML page	It's not unique: the same class can be used on multiple items on an HTML page	
<pre><h2 id="title">Puddings</h2> © CodeFirst:Girls 2017</pre>	<ul> <li><ul> <li><li>class="item"&gt;Gateau</li> <li>class="item"&gt;Cake</li> <li>class="item"&gt;Pie</li> </li></ul> </li> </ul>	22

```
USING ID SELECTORS IN CSS

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

#title { .. }

Both of these are valid

h2#title { .. }
```

### SPECIFICITY OF SELECTORS

```
Sed egestas, ante et vulputate volutpat, eros pede semper est, vitae
luctus metus libero eu augue.
Morbi purus libero, faucibus adipiscing, commodo quis, gravida id,
est.
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.
Phasellus pede arcu, dapibus eu, fermentum et, dapibus sed, urna.
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

# 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

<divafter the element

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



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

- Read this guide and this guide on how to use GitHub and version control - This is vital.
- 2. Watch this more <u>in-depth video</u> about how the internet works, for Front-End Devs
- 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:

- Complete the whole of **Project 3** on the <u>General Assembly Dash</u> site.
- 2. Find out what these development concepts are:
- A framework
- o An API
- A LibraryA Toolkit
- 3. **(Optional)** Read <u>this article</u> about absolute vs. relative links.

