

WEEK 1: FRONT-END INTRO TO CSS



REVIEW

HTML

- Structure
- = Skeleton

CSS

- Design
- = Clothes

Javascript

- Function
- = Muscle



REVIEW

What 3 elements are essential in HTML?



REVIEW

What 3 elements are essential in HTML?

- HTML tags



REVIEW

What 3 elements are essential in HTML?

- HTML tags
- Head tags



REVIEW

What 3 elements are essential in HTML?

- HTML tags
- Head tags
- Body tags



REVIEW

Images

- **** tag
- Image tags rely a lot on HTML attribute (like href)
- src attribute
 - Defines the image source (relative or absolute path)
 - Example: ``
- Height and width attributes, e.g
 - ``



TODAY'S OUTLINE

1. Divs and Spans
2. IDs and Classes
3. Intro to CSS
4. CSS Properties



HTML without CSS



Goal Today

Style websites and make beautiful pages



Divs and Spans

- `<div>``</div>` tags are the primary tags we will use from now on
 - They are essentially tags with no special properties (like `` or `<h1>`)
 - You customize them with CSS
 - They are stacked **vertically**, meaning you cannot have two divs side by side unless you alter the CSS



Divs and Spans

- `` tags are used from time to time
 - Like a div tag, they have no special properties
 - You customize them with CSS
 - They are stacked **horizontally**, meaning you can have two spans side by side



IDs and Classes



IDs and Classes

- IDs and Classes are both **attributes** to HTML elements
- They look like this: `<div id="main-content">` or `<p class="intro">`



IDs and Classes

- **IDs**
 - *Unique* to a single HTML file (no other IDs on page can have the same ID)
- **Classes**
 - There can be one or more of the same class on a given page



IDs and Classes

IDs and Classes are very important concepts for CSS.

This is how CSS will select certain elements and style them



Intro to CSS



Intro to CSS

- CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- They go in another file with an extension of .css
 - Link to the CSS file from your HTML file (in the *<head></head>* tags)

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



Intro to CSS

- Basic structure of CSS:

SELECTOR

|

p { color: red; font-size: 16px; }

|

|

PROPERTY VALUE



Intro to CSS

- A selector can be the HTML element name, ID or Class name

SELECTOR

|

p { color: red; font-size: 16px; }

|

|

PROPERTY VALUE



Intro to CSS

Sample CSS document

```
7 @font-face {
8     font-family: 'akashiregular';
9     src: url('../fonts/akashi-webfont.eot');
10    src: url('../fonts/akashi-webfont.eot?#iefix')
11         url('../fonts/akashi-webfont.woff') format('woff'),
12         url('../fonts/akashi-webfont.ttf') format('truetype'),
13         url('../fonts/akashi-webfont.svg#akashi-webfont') format('svg');
14    font-weight: normal;
15    font-style: normal;
16 }
17
18 body {
19     background: #2e2e2e url(../images/bg-main.jpg) no-repeat center;
20     color: #d6f1ff;
21     font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;
22     font-size: 20px;
23     text-align: center;
24 }
25
26 p {
```



CSS Properties

- **color**
 - Changes the color of your text
 - Value is either a default color value (red, blue, etc.), RGB or HEX value
- **background-color**
 - Changes the background color of your HTML element



CSS Properties

- **text-align**
 - Values: left, center, right, justify
- **text-decoration**
 - Values: underline, overline, line-through



CSS Properties

- **font-size**
 - Value in px (ex: 16px or 24px)
 - Other ways to define font too (but we won't go over them)
- **font-weight**
 - Values: normal, bold, bolder, or lighter
 - Or use values from 100, 200, ..., to 900
 - 400 = normal, 700 = bold



Fonts

There are two types of fonts: **Serif** and **Sans-serif**



Common Web Fonts

- Some fonts are considered “web-safe” meaning you can use them for your website without any trouble
- Examples are

Times New Roman, Times New Roman:
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz / 1234567890

Georgia, Georgia; Georgia:
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz / 1234567890



CSS Properties – Font-Family

```
1. body { /*the outer layer of the site and global style attributes*/
2.     font-family: "Museo Sans", "Open Sans", "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
3.     margin: 0px;
4. }
5. a {
6.     color: inherit;
7.     text-decoration: none;
8.     outline: none;
9. }
10. .img_scaled {
11.     width: 100%;
12. }
13. #logo {
14.     height: 50px;
15.     float: left;
16. }
17. #header_container {
18.     position: absolute;
19.     height: 80px;
20.     width: 100%;
```



CSS Properties

- **border**
 - Takes in 3 values, space-separated
 - 1st value: border-width in px (pixels)
 - 2nd value: border-style
 - 3rd value: color
- Example: *border: 1px solid #999;*
Thin solid gray border around your element



Centering a Div

- **Text or Div Element**
 - Centering text is easy, use *text-align: center*
 - What if you want to center a `<div>` that has a certain width?



Centering a Div

Center me! I
want this box
to be in the
center! :)



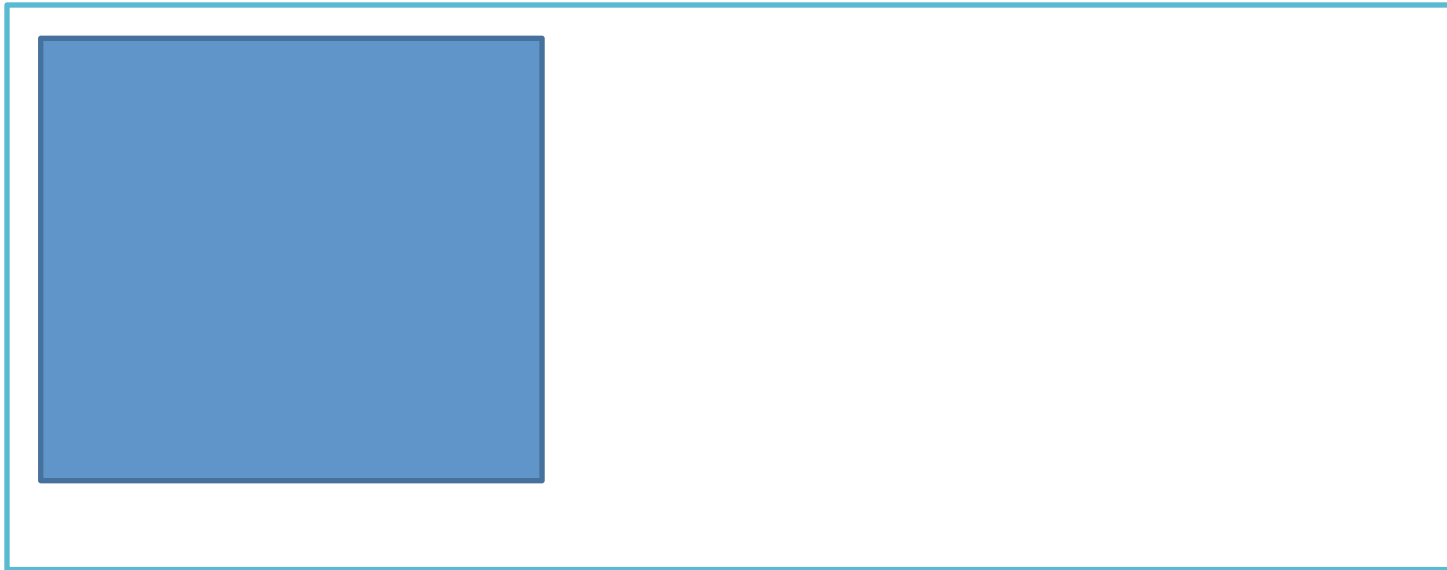
Centering a Div

To center a `<div>`, add 2 CSS properties to the element:

- *margin-left: auto;*
- *margin-right: auto;*



Centering an Image



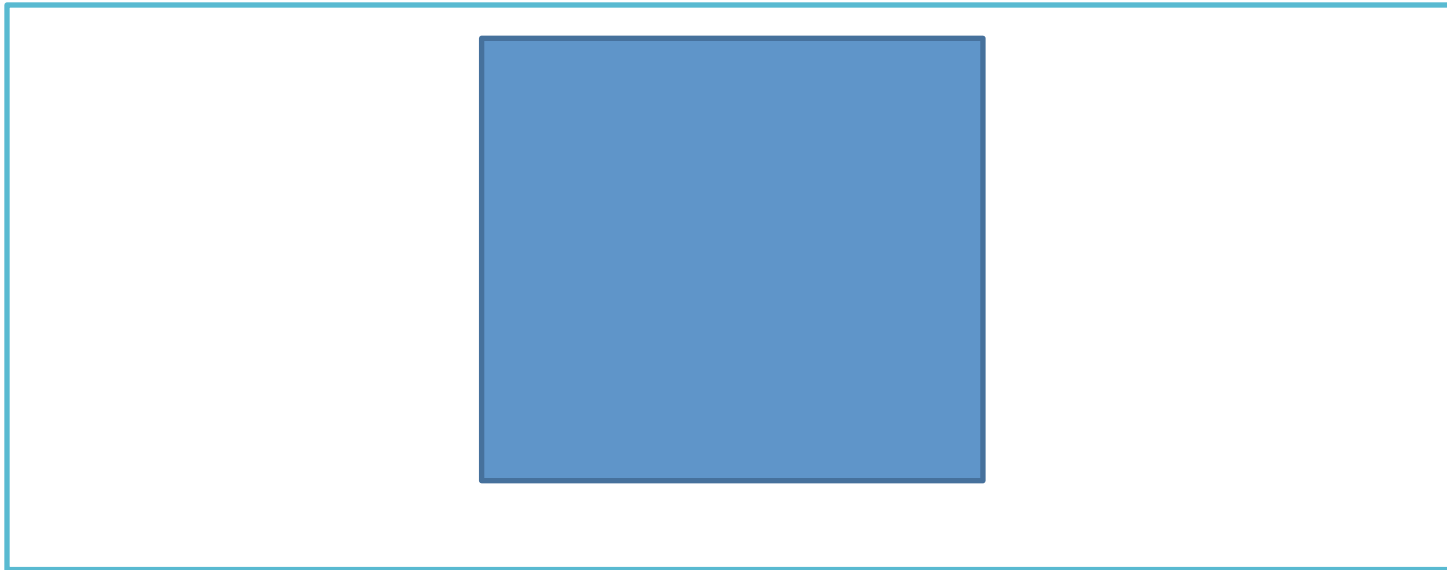
Centering a Image

To center an image, add:

- *margin-left: auto;*
- *margin-right: auto;*
- *display: block*



Centering an Image



COLOR

What is a white color?

What is a black color?



COLOR

What is a white color?

ALL colors

What is a black color?

Means no color



Color on the Web

Color on the Web Can be represented in three ways:

- A default color value
- Hex Value
- RGB Value



Color on the Web

- **Default Color**
 - 16 pre-defined CSS colors
 - Example: *red, blue, black, white, maroon, etc.*
 - Too limited may not be what you want!



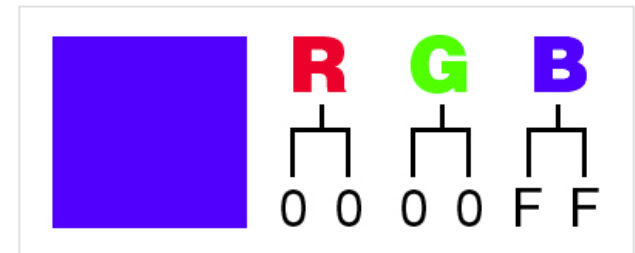
Color on the Web



- **Hex Color** (Hexadecimal)
 - *Millions* of ways to define a color!
 - Syntax: Pound sign # followed by 6 digits/characters from 0 to 9 and A to F
 - Example: *#FF0000* (red), *#339CCD* (light blue), *#888888* (gray)



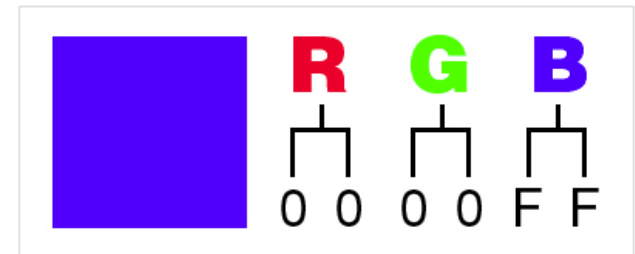
CSS Color - Hex



- Hex values are 6 digits, or 3 bytes. Each byte is 2 digits and represents a “color”
- **Red** corresponds to the 1st byte, **Green** to the 2nd, **Blue** to the 3rd
- A “0” indicates *no color*. Increasing the value to 1, 2, etc. increases the color. An “F” indicates *full color (lightest)*
 - Example: **#0000FF** – Equivalent to “no reds”, “no greens”, “full blues” = Pure Blue



CSS Color - RGB



- **RGB colors**
 - Syntax: *rgb(255, 0, 0)*
 - *rgb(...)* takes in 3 values: red, green, blue
 - Similar to Hex. 0 in rgb is 00 in hex, 255 in rgb is FF in hex
 - Examples:
 - *rgb(255, 0, 0)* vs. *#FF0000*
 - *rgb(51, 156, 205)* vs *#339CCD*



Summary

Divs and Spans
CSS Properties

Next workshop is a hands-on lab:

