



FEWD - CSS BASICS

AGENDA

- git and GitHub review and pulling
- HTML & External Style Sheet
- Q&A
- The tag and path
- Code along on About Me page
- CSS Breakdown
- Lab Time

HTML BASICS Q&A

IMAGES

IMAGES

Are placed using the `` tag.

```

```

IMAGES - SOURCE

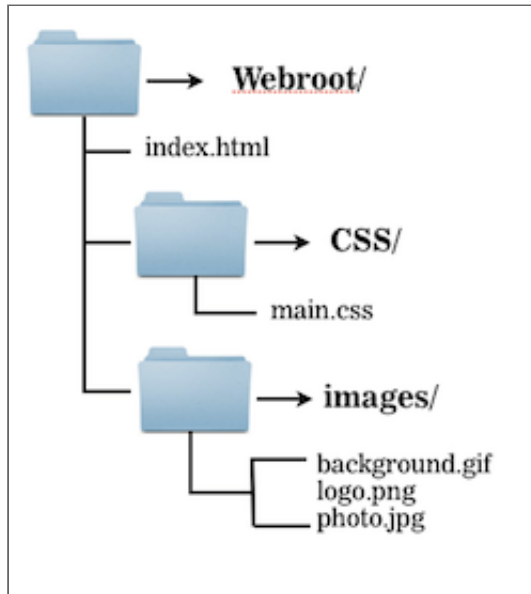
The `img` tag requires a `src` attribute, which tells the browser where to find the image.

```

```

IMAGES

How would you write the src?

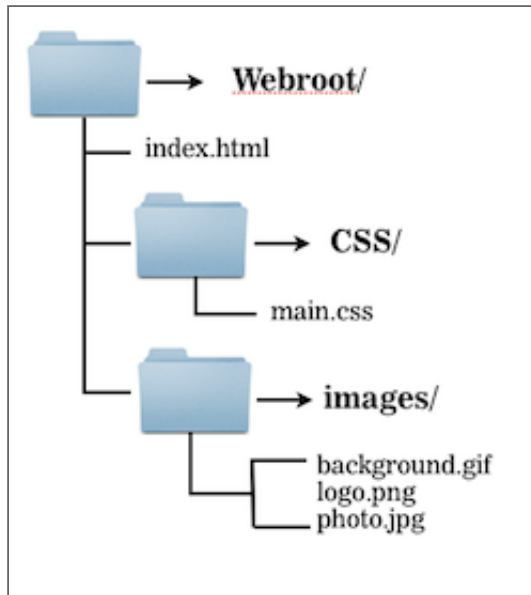


- There are different approaches to specifying an image location
- Specifying source will mess you up ALWAYS

LINKING IMAGES

- Remember a website is just a collection of files, organized with file structure
- When you're linking files together (images, other pages, etc.) you need to use the correct **path**
- The path tells the file you are working in where to find the thing you're trying to link
- You can use either **relative path** or **absolute path** to define the location of files you want to link

IMAGES - RELATIVE PATH

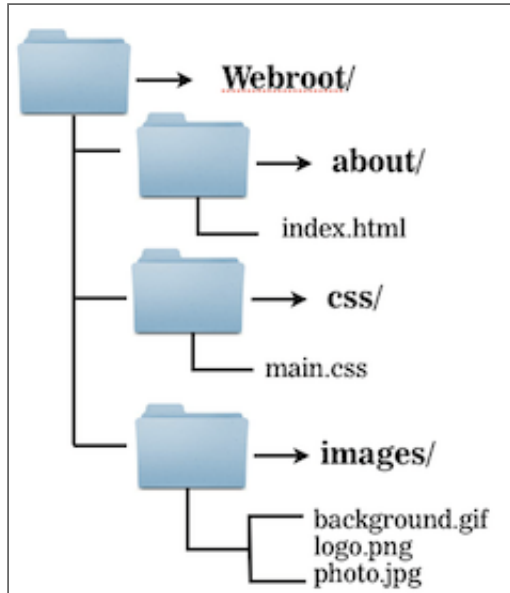


- From index.html

- How would you link to the same image inside main.css?

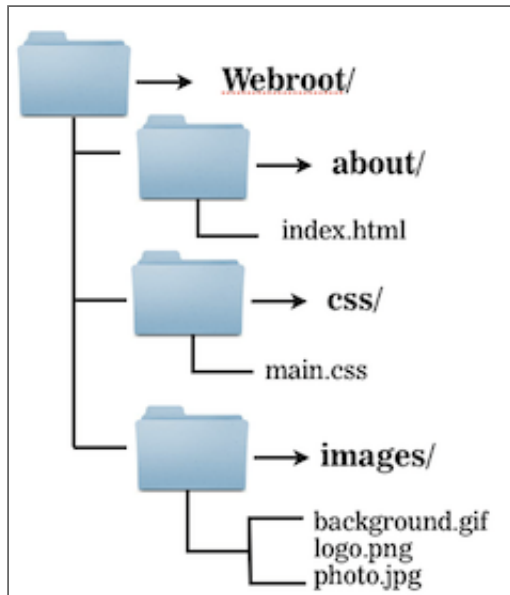
IMAGES - RELATIVE PATH

Based on where you are working in the file structure, start the path from that file.



- From about/index.html

IMAGES - ABSOLUTE PATH



- From about/index.html

IMAGES - ABSOLUTE URL

More commonly seen and easier to conceptualize than absolute path
(but same concept)

```

```

IMAGES - ALT

The `img` tag should have a `alt` attribute, which provides some text if the image is missing.

```

```

- Good for SEO!

IMAGES

There are three main image file formats:

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

.PNG

- Supports transparent backgrounds. Good for logos and icons.

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

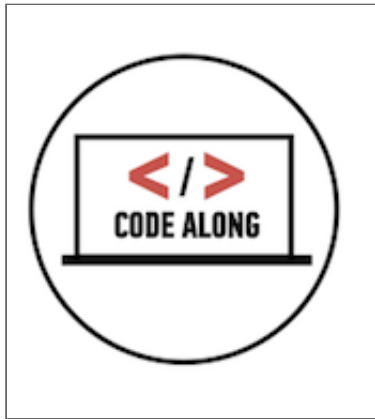
.GIF

- Can have basic transparency, typically a png is used instead.
- When you want an animated image

IMAGE FILE FORMATS

.JPEG

- Good for pictures, images with a background.



ABOUT ME

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

WHAT IS A CASCADING STYLE SHEET (CSS)?

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.


WHAT IS THE CASCADING PART ALL ABOUT?

The styles that are applied on a given element are defined in order of specificity and top-to-bottom order.

(We'll see this in action later)

CSS

selector property value



p { color : black; } declaration

CSS

Where does CSS go?

- Inline
- In the head (called "internal" or "embedded")
- In a separate file (called "external")

What are some pros and cons of each method?

CSS

EXTERNAL CSS FILE

It's best practice to put CSS in its own file and link to it from the `<head>`.

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


CSS BREAK DOWN

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

This whole thing is called a **rule**.

CSS BREAK DOWN

```
p {  
  
}
```

The p is called a **selector**, and it's followed by a set of **declarations** in a **declaration block**.

CSS BREAK DOWN

The **selector**, `p` in this case, specifies what parts of the HTML document should be styled by the declaration. This selector will style all `p` elements on the page.

CSS BREAK DOWN

The **declaration block** here is:

```
{  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Declarations go inside curly braces.

CSS BREAK DOWN

DECLARATIONS

This example has two declarations. Here's the first:

```
color: red;
```

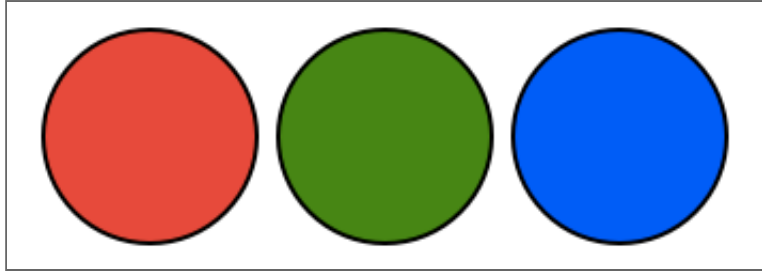
CSS BREAK DOWN

Let's look at the second declaration:

```
font-weight: bold;
```

CSS - COLORS

Colors can be specified in CSS in a variety of ways:



COLOR KEYWORDS

- Actual english words!
- Examples: "blue", "white", etc.

```
div {  
  background: red;  
  color: white;  
  border: blue;  
}
```


COLOR HEX CODES

- Uses hexadecimal codes for colors. Can use full 6 character codes, or 3 character abbreviations.
- Very common to use this method to define colors in CSS.

```
div {  
  background: #FF0000;  
  color: #FFFFFF;  
  border: #0000FF;  
}
```

COLOR RGB VALUES

```
div {  
  background: rgb(255,0,0);  
  color: rgb(255,255,255);  
  border: rgb(0,0,255);  
}
```

- The first value is red, the second green, the third blue.
- Each value can range from 0 to 255.
- Also very common

COLOR RGBA VALUES

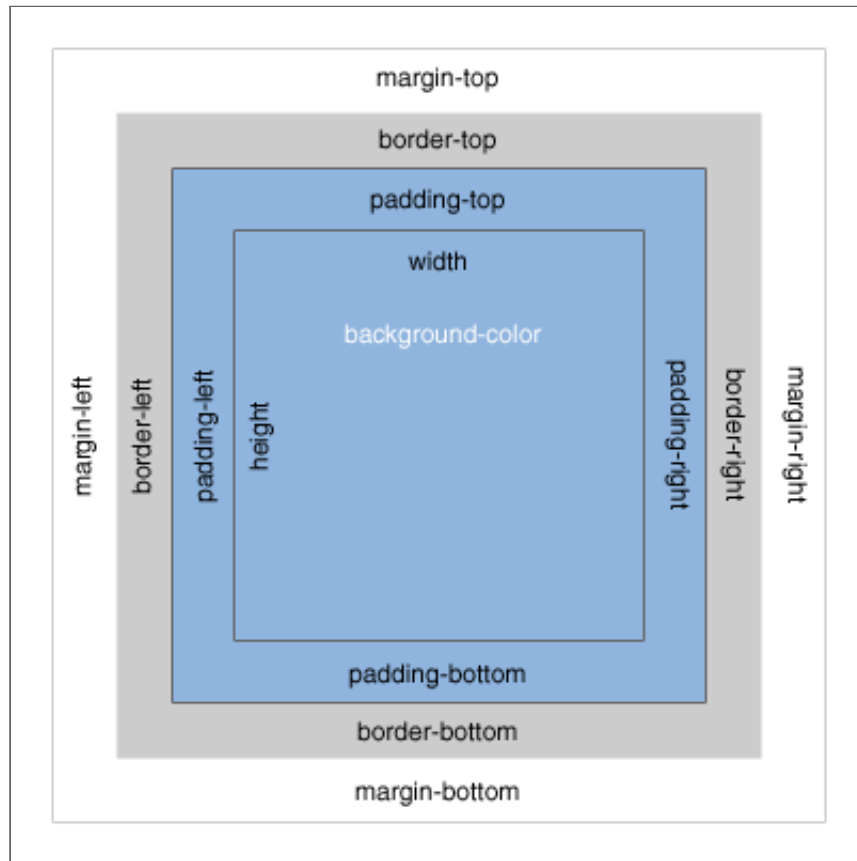
- RGBA works identically to RGB, expect that it takes a 4th value called the "alpha".
- This is a value between 0 and 1 which will be used to determine a color's opacity on the page,



BOX MODEL

Every element in web design is a box.

BOX MODEL



BOX MODEL

$$\begin{aligned} \text{WIDTH} = & \text{content width} \\ & + \text{padding-left} \\ & + \text{padding-right} \\ & + \text{border-left} \\ & + \text{border-right} \end{aligned}$$

BOX MODEL

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HEIGHT} = & \text{content height} \\ & + \text{padding-top} \\ & + \text{padding-bottom} \\ & + \text{border-top} \\ & + \text{border-bottom} \end{aligned}$$

BOX MODEL

CODE INSPECT

- How to see the box model in Google Chrome dev tools

CSS REVIEW

- CSS can be added to a page using inline, embedded, or external CSS
- Apply styles to an element by using a selector
- Selectors are followed by declaration blocks, with specific style declarations inside
- All elements on a web page are boxes made up of content, padding, borders, and margins
- Don't even try memorizing all the possible properties or values that an element can have. USE GOOGLE!



LAB TIME

- Your Portfolio!