



BEGINNING HTML AND CSS

CLASS 2

WELCOME!

Girl Develop It is here to provide affordable and accessible programs to learn software through mentorship and hands-on instruction.

Some "rules"

- We are here for you!
- Every question is important
- Help each other
- Have fun

ANATOMY OF A WEBSITE

Your Content
+ HTML: Structure
+ CSS: Presentation
= Your Website

A website is a way to present your content to the world, using HTML and CSS to present that content & make it look good.

CSS: WHAT IS IT?

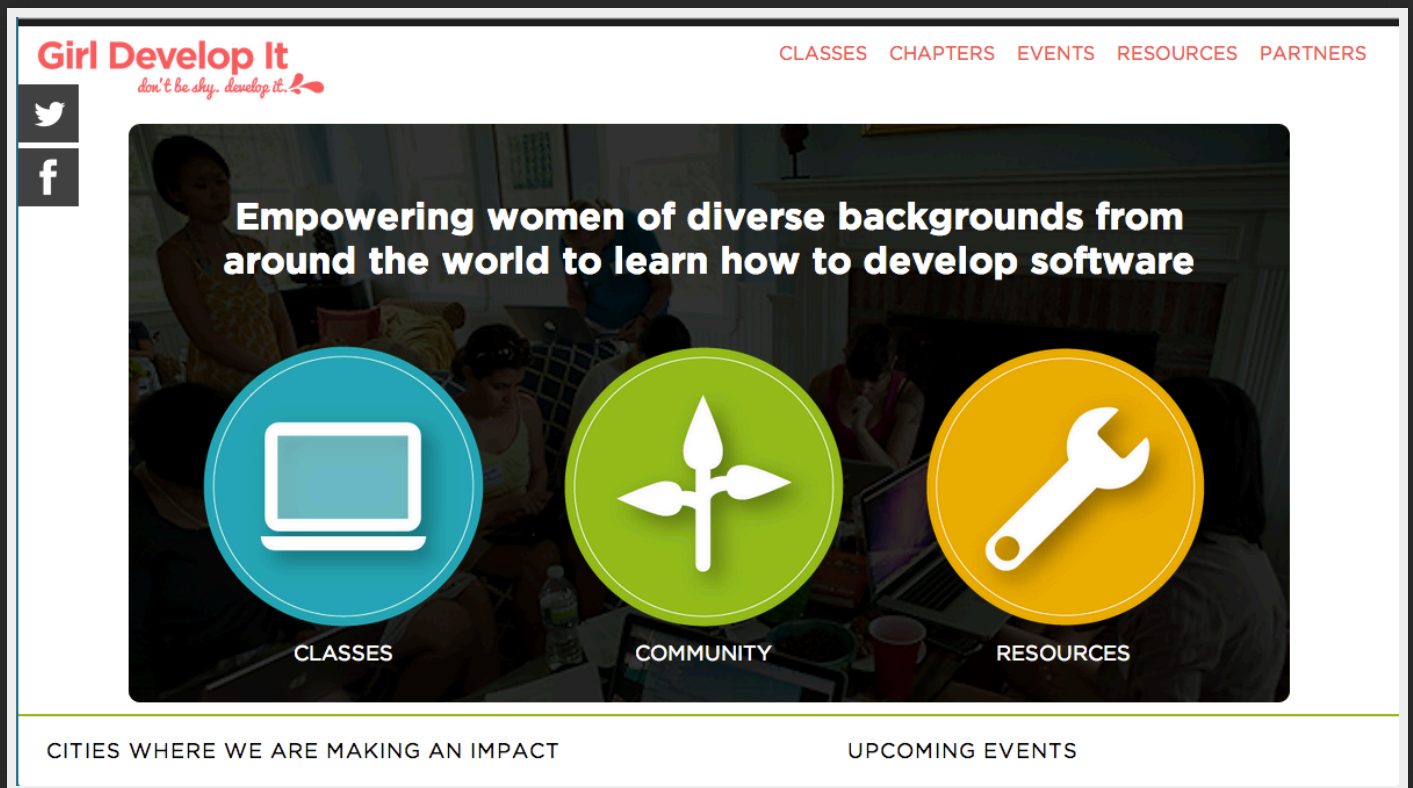
CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

CSS is a "style sheet language" that lets you style the elements on your page.

CSS works in conjunction with HTML, but is not HTML itself.

CSS: WHAT CAN IT DO?

All colored text, position, and size



CSS: WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

```
}-
body {-
  > font: 100% "Gotham", sans-serif;-
  > width: 100%;-
  > padding: 0;-
  > margin: 0;-
}-
header{-
  > clear:both;-
  > width: 100%;-
}-
h3{-
  > font-size: 110%;-
  > font-weight: normal;-
  > letter-spacing: 1px;-
  > margin-bottom: 12px;-
  > margin-top: 10px;-
  > text-transform: uppercase;-
}-
a{-
  > color: #01A9B4;-
  > text-decoration: none;-
  > background-color: transparent;-
}-
a:hover-
{-
  > color: #222;-
}-
#page, #site_bar_content, .header, .footer {-
  max-width: 1200px;-
  min-width: 480px;-
  margin: 0px auto;-
}-
.header{-
  > padding: 10px 15px;-
}-
```

THE CSS RULE



THE CSS RULE

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
}
```

A block of CSS code is a rule.

The rule starts with a selector.

It has sets of properties and values.

A property-value pair is a declaration.

CSS SYNTAX

Declarations: Property and value of style you plan use on HTML element.

Declarations end with a semicolon

Declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets.

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
}
```

SELECTOR: ELEMENT

```
p {  
  property: value;  
}
```

Selects all paragraph elements.

```
img {  
  property: value;  
}
```

Selects all image elements.

SELECTOR: ID

```
#footer {  
  property: value;  
}
```

Selects all elements with an id of "footer".

```
<p id="footer">Copyright 2011</p>
```

The associated HTML.

SELECTOR: CLASS

```
.warning {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Selects all elements with a class of "warning".

```
<p class="warning">Run away!</p>
```

The associated HTML.

IDS VS. CLASSES

ID -- Should only apply to one element on a webpage. I.E. A webpage only has one footer.

The "#" is how you tell CSS "this is an id."

Class -- Many elements can have the same class. I.E. There can be many warnings on one webpage.

The "." is how you tell CSS "this is a class name."

SELECTOR: POSITION

```
p em {  
  color: yellow;  
}
```

Selects all em elements that are within a paragraph

```
<p>This is <em>important.</em></p>
```

The associated HTML.

PROPERTY VALUES

Each property can have one or more comma separated values.

```
p{  
  color: white;  
  background-color: red;  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

PROPERTY: COLOR

The color property changes the color of the text.

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  color: #ff0000;  
  color: rgb(255, 0, 0);  
}
```

Color name

Hexadecimal value

RGB value

The 17 standard colors are: **aqua**, black, blue, **fuchsia**, gray, grey, green, **lime**, **maroon**, navy, **olive**, **purple**, **red**, **silver**, **teal**, **white**, and **yellow**.

PROPERTY: BACKGROUND-COLOR

The background-color property changes the color of the background.

```
p {  
  background-color: black;  
  background-color: #000000;  
  background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
}
```

PROPERTY: FONT-FAMILY

The font-family property defines which font is used.

```
p {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman";  
  font-family: serif;  
  font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;  
}
```

Specific font name

Generic name

Comma-separated list

PROPERTY: FONT-SIZE

The font-size property specifies the size of the font.

```
p {  
  font-size: 12px;  
  font-size: 1.5em;  
  font-size: 100%;  
}
```

Pixels

"em"

Percentage

PROPERTY: FONTS (SHORTHAND)

```
p {  
  font-style: italic;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-size: 10px;  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

OR

```
p {  
  font: italic bold 10px sans-serif;  
}
```

CONNECTING CSS TO HTML

3 ways

"Inline"

"Embedded"

"External"

CONNECTING CSS TO HTML: INLINE

```
<p style="color:red">Some text.</p>
```

Uses the HTML attribute style.
Difficult to use in large projects
Not preferred.

CONNECTING CSS TO HTML: EMBEDDED

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    p {
      color: blue;
      font-size: 12px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

Inside <head> element.

Uses <style> tag.

Can only be used in one html file

CONNECTING CSS TO HTML: LINKED

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

Shared resource for several pages.

Reduced file size & bandwidth

Easy to maintain in larger projects.

Preferred by nerds everywhere!

LET'S DEVELOP IT

- Create a new .css file
- Add a link to the file in the head of the portfolio made last time
- Add styles to change the colors, background colors or fonts of different parts of the content
- Try using ids and classes to change specific elements

CASCADING

Styles "cascade" down until changed

```
p{
  color:blue;
  font-family: 'Helvetica';
}
.red{
  color:red;
}
#special{
  font-family: Arial;
}
```

```
<p>Paragraph</p>
<p class = "green">Paragraph</p>
<p class = "red">Paragraph</p>
<p class = "red" id = "special">Paragraph</p>
```

CSS PROPERTIES

Many CSS properties have self-explanatory names:

- background-color
- font-family
- font-size
- color
- width
- height

Comprehensive list of all CSS properties

QUESTIONS?



