

Nico Limacher

July 9, 2019

## 1 Objectives

1. Define the "General Rule" of CSS
2. Correctly including a CSS File in HTML Files
3. Select elements by tagnames, classes, ids
4. Style elements with basic properties like color and background
5. Using Developer tools

## 2 CSS Basics

For a demo of what is possible see [www.csszengarden.com](http://www.csszengarden.com)

**CSS and its role in WebDev** Cascading Style Sheets  
How things should look. Written separately from HTML

**The General Rule** Select something > Pick property > Apply style

```
/* Make all h1's purple and 56px font */  
h1 {  
    color: purple;  
    font-size: 56px;  
}
```

## 3 Our First Stylesheet

### 3.1 The Old (and Wrong) Way to Style

Inline

```
<li style="color: purple">Tennis</li>
```

Style Tag (in the <head> section)

```
<style type="text/css">
h1 {
  color: purple;
}
</style>
```

### 3.2 The Correct Way to Style

1. create your CSS file
2. link to it in the <head> section of your HTML file

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

## 4 CSS Colors

### 4.1 Built in Colors

There are 147 different built in colors, but not generally very useful

### 4.2 Color Systems

1. Hexadecimal  
"#" + 6 Characters  
Can just use color picker to find them  
Ex:  
  
`color: #00FF00;`
2. RGB  
One channel for Red, Green, Blue from 0-255  
Ex:  
  
`color: rgb(0,255,0);`
3. RGBA  
Same as RGB but a 4th value from 0-1 for transparency  
  
Ex:  
  
`color: rgba(100,0,100,0.7);`

## 5 Background and Border

Instead of "color", use "background" as the property:

```
h4 {
  background: rgb(255, 100, 100);
}
```

## Picture as a Background

use the "url" function

```
body {  
  background: url(some website..);  
}
```

To stretch out over the full screen, use:

```
body {  
  background: url(some website..);  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-size: cover;  
}
```

## Border

Parts:

- border-color
- border-width
- border-style

Looks like:

```
h1 {  
  color: rgba(0, 200, 100, 0.8);  
  border-color: purple;  
  border-width: 5px;  
  border-style: solid;  
}
```

Or simply:

```
h1 {  
  color: rgba(0, 200, 100, 0.8);  
  border: 8px dashed purple;  
}
```

## 6 Selectors Basics Todo List

### CSS Selectors

1. Element
2. ID  
Start CSS call with "#"
3. Class  
Start CSS call with "."

## 7 Intro to Browser Inspector

Inspect Element

## 8 More Advanced Selectors

1. Star  
Start with "\*" Selects everything on page
2. Descendant Selector  
Start with parent element and then " " and then child element  
takes two or more tags and chain together  
Ex: take only anchor tags within li
3. Adjacent Selector  
use "+" to select elements only on the same level as other elements
4. Attribute Selector  
based on any attribute  
element[attribute=whatever you want] {
5.  $n^{th}$  of Type  
element:nth-of-type(number) {  
can also do nth-of-type(even)

## 9 Specificity and the Cascade

**Inheritance** Styling of parent element being passed down to child elements

**Specificity** If there is conflicting style, like an <li> tag inheriting color from <body> and <ul>, the style with greater specificity will be applied. Styles that are more closely related are applied

Can reference specificity calculators online to check