

```
!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD
head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" co
<title>CSS3</title>
<link href="style.css" rel="styles
</head>
<body>
<div id="container"> <!-- Main Cont
<div class="menu"> <!-- Menu here
class="article"><h2>CSS3 Samp
CSS3 & HTML5 are so goo
```

# ***Your Own Web Site with HTML, CSS & JavaScript***

*Part 2 - Cascading Style Sheets  
Professor Stephen Gilbert*

# *Where We're Going*

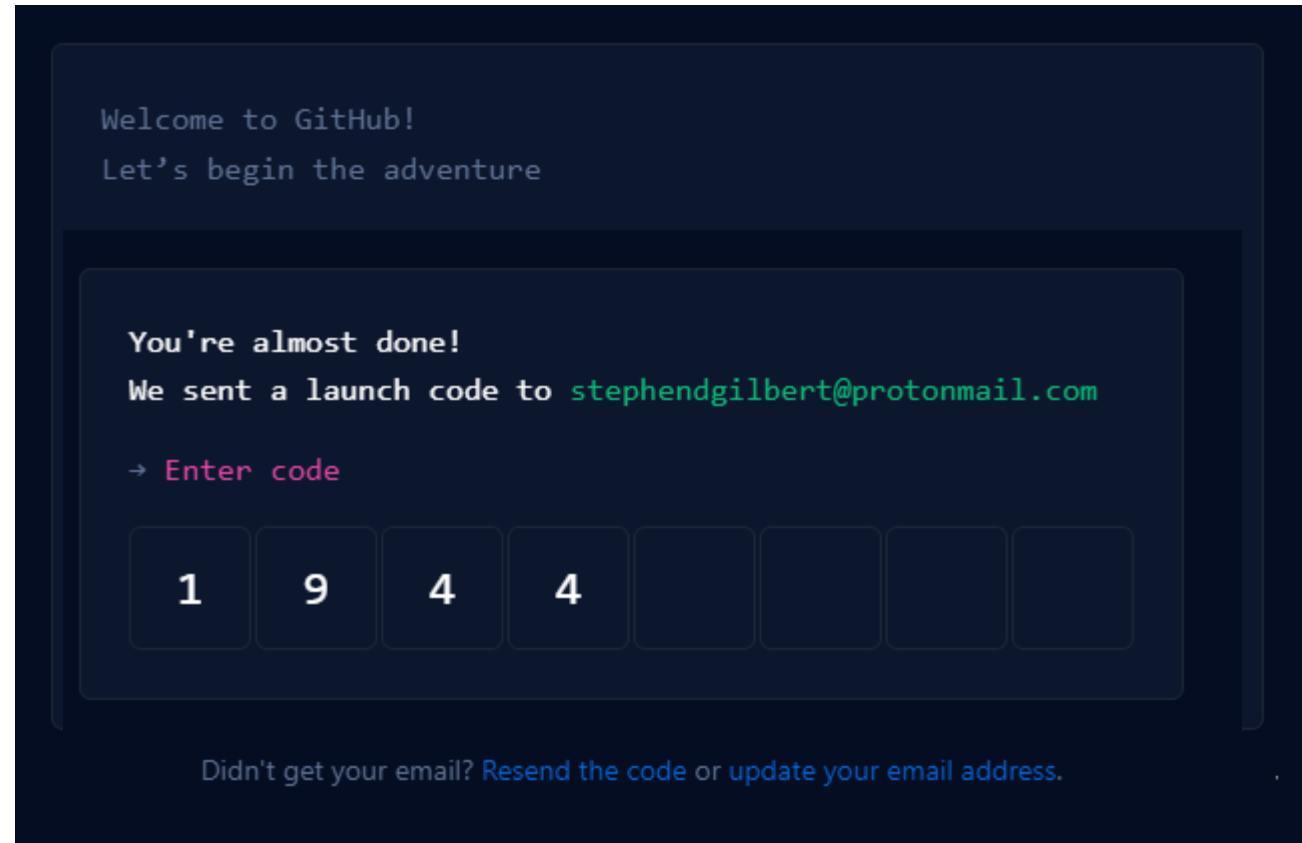
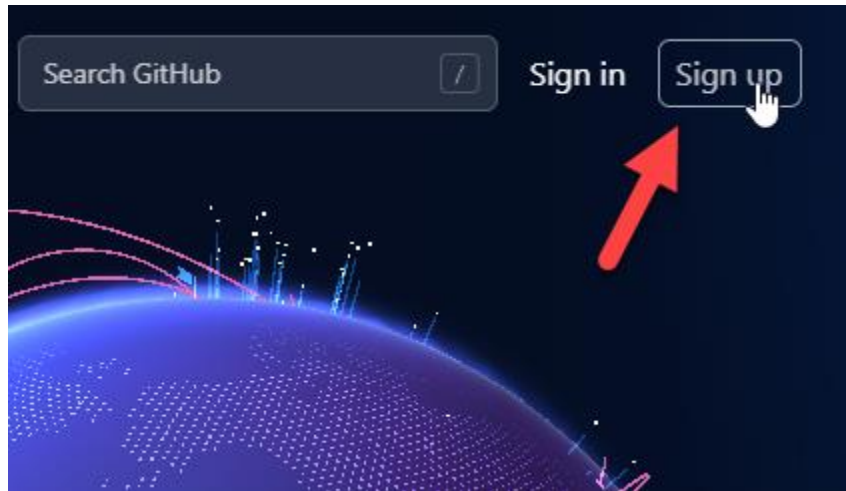
---

- ▶ This is going to be a 3-part, hands-on series of presentations
  - ▶ You don't need to be a CS Major or have any programming experience
  - ▶ Goal is to give you practical tips you can use whatever your major
  - ▶ Every tool and Web site we'll use today is completely free
- ▶ In Part 2 (today) we'll cover CSS
  - ▶ We'll convert an existing Web site by adding CSS
- ▶ In Part 3 you'll add JavaScript to your Web site
- ▶ First, though, we'll spend 5-10 minutes to make sure everyone had their Github account, the starter code, and CodeSpace configured

# Step 1 – Create a GitHub Account

---

- ▶ Where you'll store your code as you work on it
  - ▶ Will also be where your Web Site will live. [github.com](https://github.com)




# Step 2 - Create Your Starter Repository


- ▶ The starter code is at: [classroom.github.com/a/fBfvck63](https://classroom.github.com/a/fBfvck63)

MESA-Web-Developer-Series

Accept the assignment —  
CSS Basics

Once you accept this assignment, you will be granted access to the `css-basics-sgilbert-student` repository in the `occ-cs132` organization on GitHub.


 [Accept this assignment](#)



You're ready to go!

You accepted the assignment, **CSS Basics**.

Your assignment repository has been created:

 <https://github.com/occ-cs132/css-basics-sgilbert-student>

We've configured the repository associated with this assignment ([update](#)).



Join the classroom:

**MESA-Web-Developer-Series**

To join the GitHub Classroom for this course, please select yourself from the list below to associate your GitHub account with your school's identifier (i.e., your name, ID, or email).

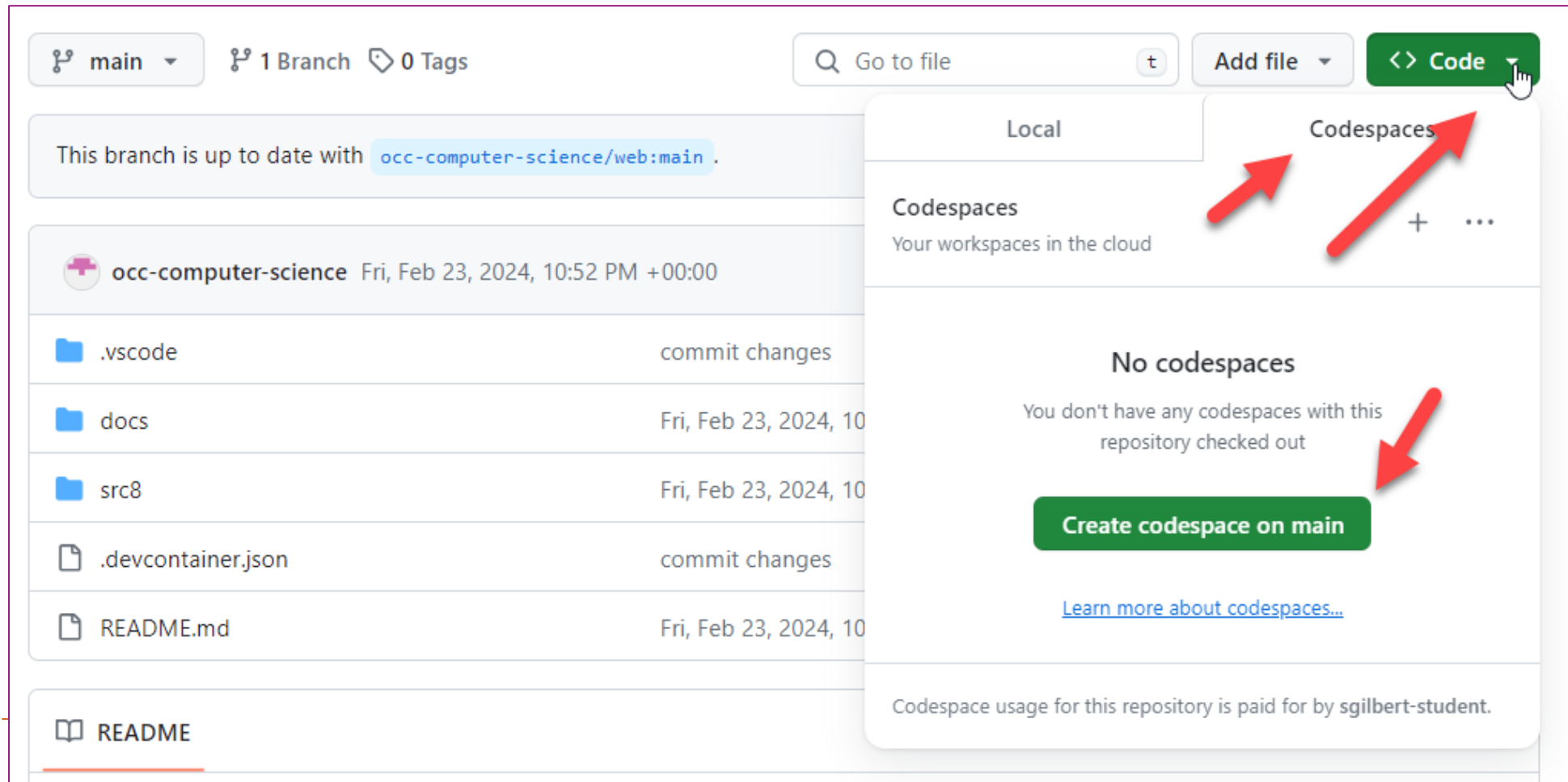
Can't find your name? [Skip to the next step](#) →

Identifiers	
gersberger@occ.cccd.edu	>
jjang@occ.cccd.edu	>
kgilbert@student.cccd.edu	>
kpowell35student.cccd.edu	>
pbarvarz@occ.cccd.edu	>
sgilbert@student.cccd.edu	>

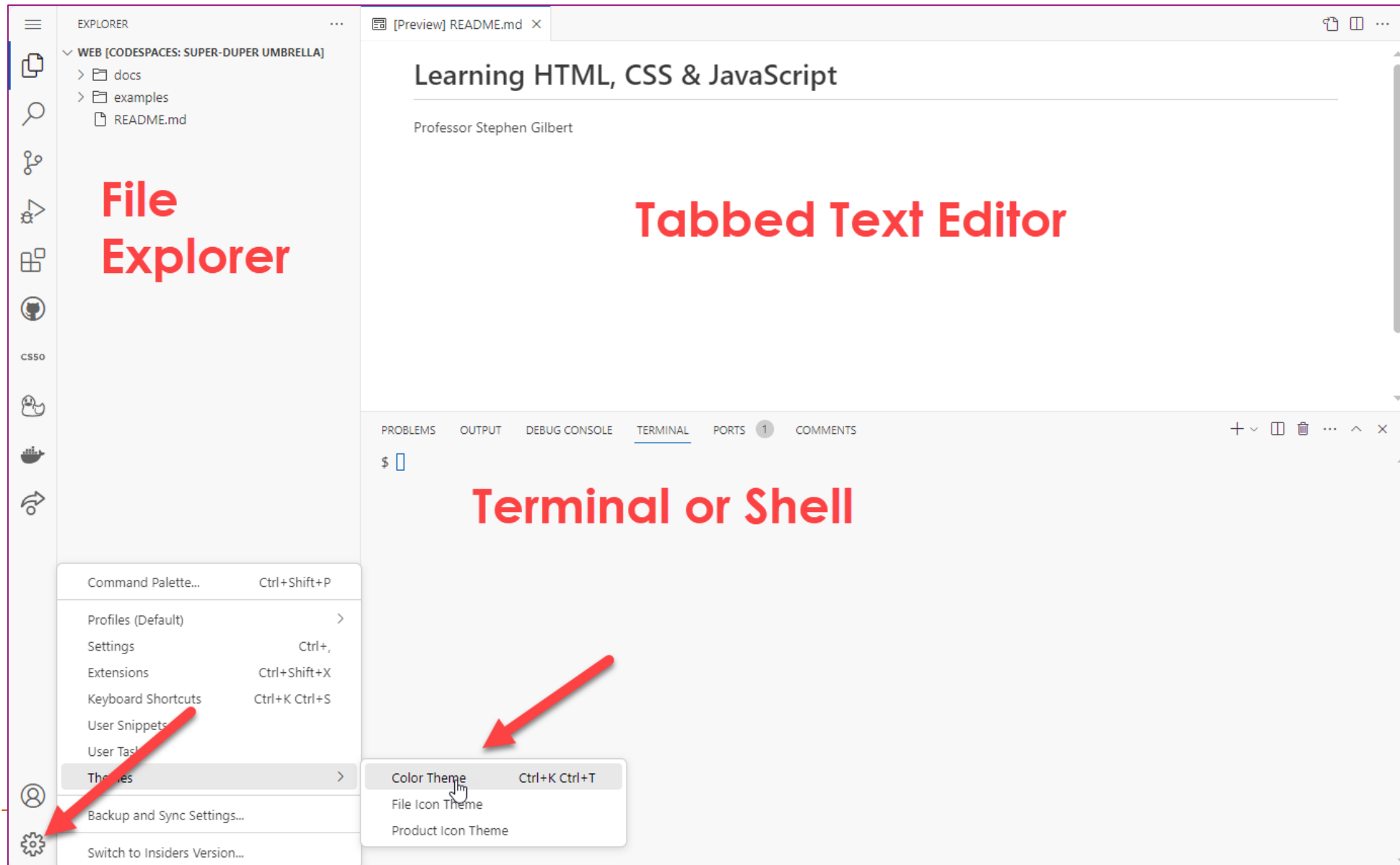
 

## Step 4 - Open the VS Code IDE (CodeSpaces)

- ▶ Click the drop-down arrow on the green Code button
  - ▶ Choose the CodeSpaces tab and click the green Create button



# Step 5 - Your VSCode CodeSpace



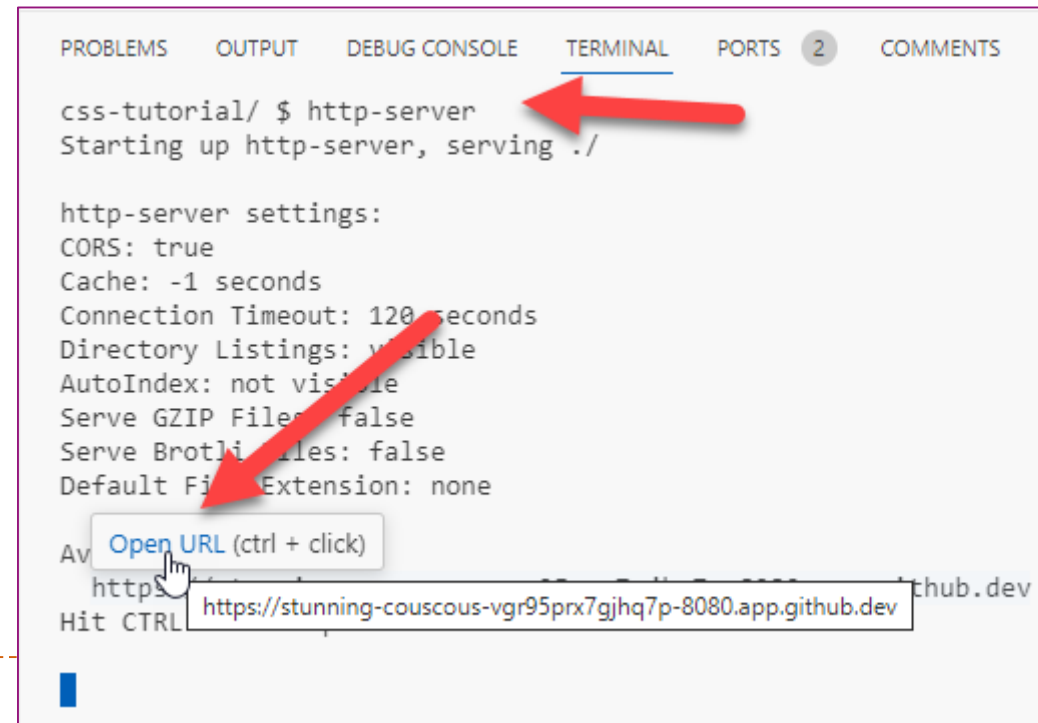
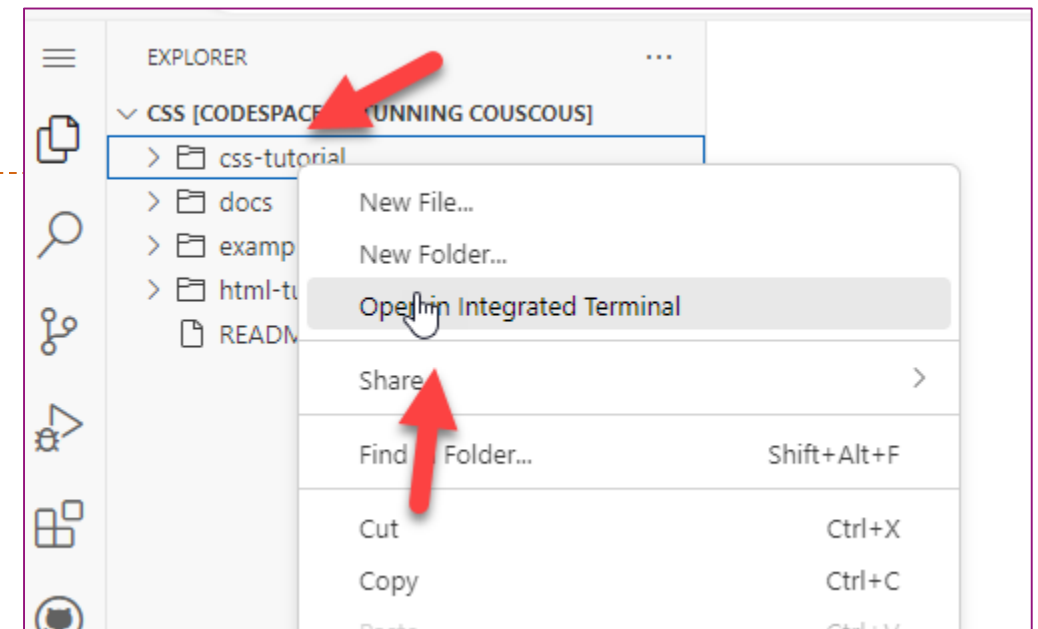
# Working with CSS

- ▶ Our first project adds styling to a set of existing Web pages
  - ▶ Right click the `css-tutorial` folder
  - ▶ Select **Open in integrated terminal**
  - ▶ Type `http-server` and press Enter
  - ▶ When the server starts, click **Open URL**
  - ▶ Index listing. Click `index.html`

## Index of /

	(drwxrwxrwx) 04-Mar-2024 20:07		<a href="#">images/</a>
	(drwxrwxrwx) 04-Mar-2024 20:07		<a href="#">styles/</a>
	(-rw-rw-rw-) 04-Mar-2024 20:07	4.3k	<a href="#">bike.html</a>
	(-rw-rw-rw-) 04-Mar-2024 20:07	5.4k	<a href="#">index.html</a>
	(-rw-rw-rw-) 04-Mar-2024 20:07	4.3k	<a href="#">run.html</a>
	(-rw-rw-rw-) 04-Mar-2024 20:07	3.3k	<a href="#">swim.html</a>

`http-server` server running @ localhost:8080





# The T&SS Project

- ▶ The starter site contains 4 pages
  - ▶ All of them are un-styled
- ▶ We will style them with **CSS** or **Cascading Style Sheets**
  - ▶ Our two style sheets are already linked in the head of each page
  - ▶ In `layout.css` we'll add rules to arrange each section on the page
  - ▶ In `styles.css` we'll control colors, typography, and other elements.

- [triathlon.org](#)
- [usatriathlon.org](#)
- [Texas Triathlons](#)
- [CapTex Triathlon](#)
- [Triathlon Calendar](#)
- [Triathlete.com](#)
- [Trifuel.com](#)

## About TSS



Since 2002, **Tri and Succeed Sports** has provided Austin with a first class training center for athletes of all abilities and goals.

Want to swim? Great! Interested in improving your cycling? Fantastic! Want to tackle a triathlon? We're there for you: be the best you can be, whatever what you start.

Classes

```
6 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7 <title>Tri and Succeed Sports</title>
8 <link href="styles/layout.css" rel="stylesheet">
9 <link href="styles/styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
10 </head>
```



# What are CSS Rules?

---

- ▶ CSS rules have two concepts: **selectors** and **properties**
  - ▶ `h1 {` *// this is a selector*
    - `color: red;` *// the color property*
    - `text-align: center;` *// the text-align property*
    - `}`
- ▶ **Selectors** specify which elements should be styled
  - ▶ You can specify several selectors: `h1, h2 { color: blue; }`
- ▶ **Properties** are "key-value" pairs, separated with a colon
  - ▶ The "key" names the property: `color`
  - ▶ The value says what to set it to: `blue`
  - ▶ **Must** end with a semicolon

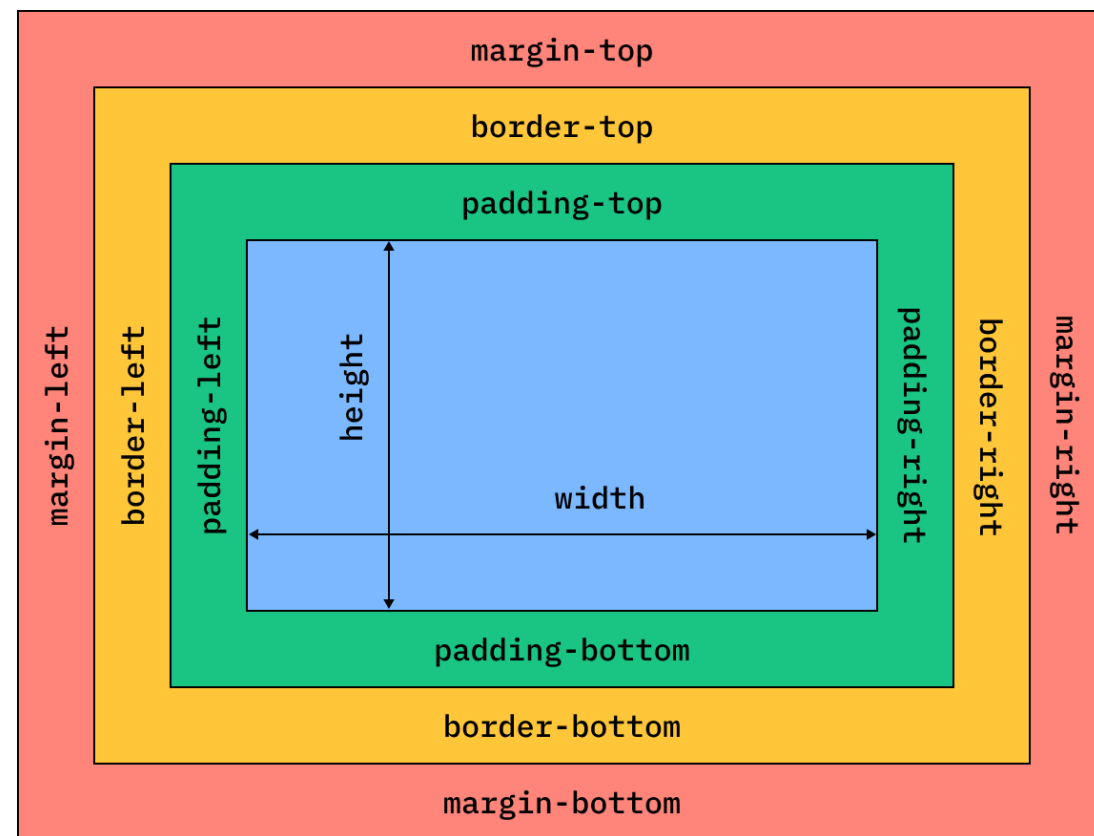
# Where Do We Put the Rules?

---

- ▶ In an **external**, linked style sheet that usually has the extension **.css**
- ▶ In an **internal** style sheet, placed in the head of the document
  - ▶ `<link href="styles/styles.css" rel="stylesheet">`  
`<style>`  
    `h1 { color: green; text-align: left; }`  
`</style>`
  - ▶ The internal style sheet **overrides** styles in the external style sheet
  - ▶ That's what the "cascading" part of CSS is about
- ▶ As an **inline style** attached to a particular html tag
  - ▶ `<h1 style="color: pink; text-align: right;">Hot!</h1>`
  - ▶ This overrides any previously defined style for this `<h1>` tag

# Layout and the CSS Box Model

- ▶ The properties you'll use to control the layout of your page are called the CSS box model
- ▶ For the layout, we're concerned with **margin** and **width**
- ▶ Go ahead and open `layout.css` and add rules for the **body**, **header**, **nav**, **aside**, **footer**, **#about** and **.syllabus**
  - ▶ **#about** is called an **id selector**
  - ▶ **.syllabus** is called a **class selector**



# The width Property

- ▶ The **width** of an element can be specified in percentages, pixels, or other units, like ems
  - ▶ **body** {  
    width: 100%;  
    max-width: 1020px;  
    min-width: 640px;  
}
  - ▶ May also specify **max-width** and **min-width**
  - ▶ Useful for responsive design
- ▶ Go ahead and add width's to your selectors

```
layout.css × styles.css index
4 body {
5     width: 100%;
6     max-width: 1020px;
7     min-width: 640px;
8 }
9
10 header {
11     width: 100%
12 }
13
14 nav {
15     width: 20%
16 }
17
18 aside {
19     width: 20%
20 }
21
22 footer {
23     width: 100%;
24 }
25
26 #about {
27     width: 51%
28 }
29
30 .syllabus {
31     width: 74.5%
32 }
```

# The margin Property

---

- ▶ You can write the margin property in several different ways
  - ▶ `margin: 0;` All 4 margins are 0
  - ▶ `margin: 0 auto;` Top-bottom 0, rest auto
  - ▶ `margin: 0 3% 0 3%;` Top-bottom 0, left-right 3%
- ▶ Go ahead and add margins

```
4 body {
5     margin: 0 auto;
6     width: 100%;
7     max-width: 1020px;
8     min-width: 640px;
9 }
10
11 header {
12     margin: 0;
13     width: 100%
14 }
15
16 nav {
17     width: 20%;
18     margin: 0 0 0 1.5%;
19 }
20
21 aside {
22     width: 20%;
23     margin: 0 1.5% 0 0;
24 }
25
26 footer {
27     width: 100%;
28 }
29
30 #about {
31     width: 51%;
32     margin: 0 3% 0 3%;
33 }
34
35 .syllabus {
36     width: 74.5%;
37 }
38
```

# The float Property

- ▶ Now that we've provided width's for each element, that element is in a "box"
  - ▶ Unless we do something, those boxes are stacked on top of each other like building blocks
- ▶ The **float** property allows the browser to arrange the boxes next to each other
  - ▶ You can **float** an item to the **left** or **right**
  - ▶ Add **float: left;** to the **nav**, **aside**, **#about** and **.syllabus** rules
- ▶ Now, only the picture looks out of place

```
[Preview] README.md layout.cs
11 header {
12     margin: 0;
13     width: 100%
14 }
15
16 nav {
17     width: 20%;
18     margin: 0 0 0 1.5%;
19     float: left;
20 }
21
22 aside {
23     width: 20%;
24     margin: 0 1.5% 0 0;
25     float: left;
26 }
27
28 #about {
29     width: 51%;
30     margin: 0 3% 0 3%;
31     float: left;
32 }
33
34 .syllabus {
35     width: 74.5%;
36     float: left;
37 }
38
```

# Floating the Image

- ▶ We want the image to float to the right, but not all images
- ▶ Specify **exactly which element** is selected with these patterns
  - ▶ `header h1 { ... }` any `h1` inside a `header` section (descendant)
  - ▶ `article > p { ... }` any `p` immediately inside an `article` section
  - ▶ `h1 + h2 { ... }` any `h2` immediately preceded by an `h1`
- ▶ Our image is inside the `article`, which has `id="about"`
  - ▶ 

```
#about img {  
    float: right;  
    width: 40%;  
    margin: 0 4% 0 0%;  
}
```



## Links

- [Home](#)
- [Running](#)
- [Cycling](#)
- [Swimming](#)
- [Active.com](#)
- [Runner's World](#)
- [endomondo.com](#)
- [Strava](#)
- [Bicycling Magazine](#)
- [VeloNews](#)
- [Bicycle Tutor](#)
- [Swim Smooth](#)

## About TSS

Since 2002, **Tri and Succeed Sports** has provided Austin with a first class training center for athletes of all abilities and goals. We specialize in helping you reach your full potential. You tell us what you want to do; we work to fulfill your needs.

Want to swim? Great! Interested in improving your cycling? Fantastic! Want to tackle a triathlon? We're there for you: before, during, and after the race. Or do you just want to get more fit? We are on it. We



## Comments

Thank you for all that you have done. I am amazed at my progress. I realize that I have 1 lofty goals but you have me well on my way.

Alison kept me focused working toward my dreams.



# Styling the Content

---

- ▶ You're going to add styles to `styles/styles.css`
- ▶ We'll start by **specifying colors** in the page: here are different ways
  - ▶ **Named** colors: 147 predefined solid colors ([Wikipedia link](#))
  - ▶ **RGB** colors: `rgb(255, 20, 147)`, `rgb(100%, 10%, 55%)`, `#FF1499`
  - ▶ **HSL** (hue, saturation, luminance) colors ([Color Picker](#))
    - ▶ `hsl(320, 100%, 50%)` - hue: 320 degrees, 100% saturation, 50% luminance
  - ▶ Both RGB and HSL have an A variant to specify transparency

# Properties: color & background-color

---

- ▶ Let's start by specifying colors
  - ▶ You can specify both foreground and background for any element
  - ▶ For `html`, use a color of `hsl(27, 72%, 72%)` or pick another at: [hslpicker.com](https://hslpicker.com)
  - ▶ For `body`, use a color of `rgb(91, 91, 91)` and a background of `ivory`
- ▶ Use white and two different shades of orange for the `<h1>` and `<h2>` headings

```
4  /* HTML and Body Styles */
5
6  html {
7      background-color: hsl(27, 72%, 72%);
8  }
9
10 body {
11     color: rgb(91, 91, 91);
12     background-color: ivory;
13 }
14
15
16
17 /* Heading Styles */
18 h1 {
19     color: white;
20     background-color: rgb(222, 128, 60);
21 }
22
23 h2 {
24     color: white;
25     background-color: rgb(235, 177, 131);
26 }
27
28
```

# ID Selectors

- ▶ In your HTML page, you can add an **id attribute** to any element
  - ▶ Each **id** needs to be **unique** on a particular page
- ▶ In CSS, you use **#id-name** as the selector for the rule
- ▶ Let's modify our **h1** and **h2** rules so they only affect those in the "about" section
  - ▶ Refresh to see the result

```
44 <article id="about">
45   <h1>About TSS </h1>
46   
47   <p>Since 2002, <strong>Tri and Succeed Sp
48   with a first class training center| for at
49   goals. We specialize in helping you reach
50   us what you want to do; we work to fulfil
51   <p>Want to swim? Great! Interested in imp
52   Want to tackle a triathlon? We're there f
53   race. Or do you just want to get more fit
54   instruction to match your goals. And you
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```

# Class Selectors

- ▶ Like `id`, `class` attributes can be added to any HTML element
  - ▶ `class` attributes do not need to be unique, however, like `ids` do
  - ▶ The `swim`, `run` and `bike` pages all use the `syllabus` class
- ▶ In CSS, a `class selector` starts with a dot: `.syllabus {...`
- ▶ Add this rule for the `syllabus` headings


```
25
26 <article class="syllabus"> ←
27   <h1>Swim for Fitness</h1>
28   <p>TSS coaches take a scientific approach
29   providing knowledge, motivation, confidence
30   athlete who want to improve his or her
31   of swimming lies in proper technique
32   the water with speed and efficiency.
33   our coaches can maximize the time spent
34   <p>We offer three instruction times
35
```

```
27
28 .syllabus h1, .syllabus h2 { ←
29   color: rgb(101, 101, 101);
30   background-color: rgb(255, 185, 255);
31 }
```

# The font-family Property

- ▶ To specify the font to use for an element, use **font-family**
  - ▶ Follow with a comma-separated list of fonts to use (**font-stack**)
  - ▶ End with a **generic** font name
  - ▶ **serif**, **sans-serif**, **monospace**, **cursive**, **fantasy**
- ▶ "Web-safe" fonts are those that are available on most computers
  - ▶ This is the list from Google
  - ▶ Your computer probably has more

```
10 body {  
11     color: rgb(91, 91, 91);  
12     background-color: ivory;  
13     font-family: Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;  
14 }  
15  
16
```



Arial

Verdana

Tahoma

Trebuchet MS

Times New Roman

Georgia

Courier New

*Brush Script MT*

**Impact**

# Google's Web Fonts

- ▶ If you want more fonts, then you can download fonts and place them in your site
  - ▶ Or, you can link directly to the font
- ▶ Visit [fonts.google.com](https://fonts.google.com)
  - ▶ Type **Quicksand** and click sample that is displayed
  - ▶ Click the **Get Font** button
  - ▶ Click **Get Embed Code**
  - ▶ Click **@import** button and copy code into your CSS
- ▶ Now add to **h1** and **h2**

Google Fonts

Quicksand

× Filters

1 of 1603 families

Quicksand Variable (1 axis) | Andrew Paglinawan

Sort by: Trending

Get font

Get embed code

Download all (1)

Web Android iOS

☐ <link> ☒ @import

Embed code in the <head> of your html

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Quicksand:wght@300..700&display=swap')
</style>
```

```
18
19 h1, h2 {
20     font-family: "Quicksand", Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
21 }
22
```

# The font-size Property

- ▶ You can specify the size of a font using different measures
  - ▶ `font-size: 12pt;` (points)
  - ▶ `font-size: 14px;` (pixels)
  - ▶ `font-size: 200%;` (percentage)
  - ▶ `font-size: 1.2em;` (em units)
- ▶ Generally you want to use *em* units to specify font sizes
  - ▶ Makes it relative to the size of the containing element
- ▶ Add sizes to the fonts

```
17 /* Heading Styles */
18
19 h1 {
20     font-size: 2.2 em;
21 }
22
23 h2 {
24     font-size: 1.1 em;
25 }
26
```

```
46 /* Aside and Blockquote Styles */
47
48 aside {
49     font-size: 0.8em;
50 }
51
```


```
58 /* Navigation Styles */
59 nav {
60     font-size: 0.8em;
61 }
62
```




# Kerning, Tracking and Leading

- ▶ Controls space between letters, words, and lines of text
  - ▶ `letter-spacing: value;`
  - ▶ `word-spacing: value;`
  - ▶ `line-height: value;`
- ▶ Set kerning to `0.1em` for `h1` and `h2` headings
- ▶ Set leading to `2em` (double-spaced) for `nav > ul` elements
  - ▶ Refresh and see changes

```
27 h1, h2 {  
28     font-family: "Quicksand", Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;  
29     letter-spacing: 0.1em;  
30 }  
31
```



```
59 /* Navigation Styles */  
60 nav {  
61     font-size: 0.8em;  
62 }  
63  
64 nav > ul {  
65     line-height: 2em; /* double spaced */  
66 }  
67  
68
```



## Other Font Properties

- ▶ Some other font/text properties
  - ▶ **font-style**: normal or italic
  - ▶ **font-weight**: normal or bold
  - ▶ **font-variant**: normal or small-caps
  - ▶ **text-decoration**: none, underline, overline or strikethrough
  - ▶ **text-transform**: capitalize, uppercase or lowercase
- ▶ Can combine these in one **font** property
  - ▶ **font**: *style variant weight size/line-height family*;
  - ▶ Only **size** and **family** are required

```
67
68 /* Footer Styles */
69 footer address {
70     background-color: rgb(222, 128, 60);
71
72     /* Text is 75% transparent */
73     color: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.7);
74
75     font: normal           /* style          */
76           small-caps      /* variant    */
77           bold            /* weight     */
78           0.9em/3em       /* size/height */
79           Quicksand, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
80
81     text-align: center;
82 }
83
84
```

# Formatting Lists

---

- ▶ Use `list-style-type` to specify
  - ▶ `Unordered`: `none`, `disc`, `circle`, `square`
  - ▶ `Ordered`: `none`, `decimal`, `lower-roman`, `upper-roman`, `lower-alpha`, `upper-alpha`, `lower-greek`, `upper-greek`
- ▶ Use `descendant selectors` to create an outline style

```
56 nav > ul {
57     line-height: 2em;
58     list-style-type: none;
59 }
60
61
62 /* List Styles */
63 .syllabus ol {
64     list-style-type: upper-roman;
65 }
66
67 .syllabus ol ol {
68     list-style-type: upper-alpha;
69 }
70
71 .syllabus ol ol ol {
72     list-style-type: decimal;
73 }
74
75
```

# Using Images as List Markers

---

- ▶ For unordered lists, you can use **your own image** for the "bullet"
  - ▶ `list-style-image: url(../images/runicon.png)`
- ▶ Use **pseudo-classes** to give each bullet a different image
  - ▶ `li:first-of-type`
  - ▶ `li:nth-of-type(2)`
  - ▶ `li:last-of-type`

```
63 /* List Styles */
64
65 #about ul li:first-of-type {
66     list-style-image: url(../images/runicon.png);
67 }
68
69 #about ul li:nth-of-type(2) {
70     list-style-image: url(../images/bikeicon.png);
71 }
72
73 #about ul li:last-of-type {
74     list-style-image: url(../images/swimicon.png);
75 }
76
```

# Padding and Margins Again



- ▶ **Padding** is the area around the content

- ▶ `padding: 0 1em;`
- ▶ `padding: 0 5px 0 10px;`
- ▶ `padding-left: 5px;`
- ▶ Set the padding for the `nav` list

- ▶ **Margins** are area around whole

- ▶ Set margins for `li.newgroup`
- ▶ Set **color and margins** for the `aside blockquote` elements

```
56 nav > ul {
57     line-height: 2em;
58     list-style-type: none;
59     padding-left: 5px;
60 }
61
62 nav > ul > li.newgroup {
63     margin-top: 20px;
64 }
65
48 aside blockquote {
49     color: rgb(232, 165, 116);
50     margin: 20px 3px;
51 }
52
```

# Hyperlink Pseudo-classes

- ▶ You can style a hyperlink based on:
  - ▶ `a:link` An unvisited link
  - ▶ `a:visited` Previously visited
  - ▶ `a:hover` Mouse hovering
  - ▶ `a:active` Being clicked
- ▶ May change any elements, such as color, text-decoration, font style, etc.
  - ▶ Change color and text decoration of navigation links as shown here

```
70 nav > ul > li > a:link,  
71 nav > ul > li > a:visited {  
72     color: rgb(151, 151, 151);  
73     text-decoration: none;  
74 }  
75  
76 nav > ul > li > a:hover,  
77 nav > ul > li > a:active {  
78     color: rgb(255, 64, 255);  
79     text-decoration: underline;  
80 }  
81  
82
```

## Links

Home  
Running  
Cycling  
Swimming



## About TSS

Since 2002, **Tri and Succeed Sports** has provided Austin with first class training center for athletes of all abilities and goals. We specialize in helping you rea

# Some Decorative Quotes

---

- ▶ CSS can **generate** information
  - ▶ `element::before { content: value; }`  
`element::after { content: value; }`
  - ▶ The value can include counters, text, opening-and-closing quotes, and attributes, such as `href`
- ▶ Let's add quotes to the aside
  - ▶ `quotes: "\201C" "\201D";`
  - ▶ `aside blockquote::before`
  - ▶ `aside blockquote::after`

```
47
48 aside blockquote {
49     color: rgb(232, 165, 116);
50     margin: 20px 3px;
51     quotes: "\201C" "\201D";
52 }
53
54 aside blockquote::before {
55     content: open-quote;
56     font-family: serif;
57     font-size: 1.6em;
58     font-weight: bold;
59 }
60
61 aside blockquote::after {
62     content: close-quote;
63     font-family: serif;
64     font-size: 1.6em;
65     font-weight: bold;
66 }
67
```



# Learning More

---

- ▶ Online classes at OCC
  - ▶ CIS 123 and 129 (Web Design 1 and 2 - HTML and CSS)
  - ▶ CIS 171 and 223 (JavaScript 1 and 2)
- ▶ Free Code Camp: [freecodecamp.org](https://freecodecamp.org)
- ▶ W3Schools - OK tutorials: [w3schools.com](https://w3schools.com)
- ▶ Harvard's CS50: [cs50.harvard.edu/x](https://cs50.harvard.edu/x)
  - ▶ Video lectures, IDE, etc. 8 weeks from Scratch through C, Python, SQL
  - ▶ [Lecture 8 only](#) (Internet, HTML, CSS & JavaScript)
- ▶ Harvard's CS50W (Web): [cs50.harvard.edu/web/2020/](https://cs50.harvard.edu/web/2020/)
  - ▶ More detailed, requires Python. Take (or skim) CS50 first
  - ▶ [CS50W Lecture 0 only](#) (HTML & CSS)