# ICE - CSS Basics

## Typography

1. font-family, font-size, line-height
2. Static (vs Responsive)  vs Fluid measurements

## The DOM

1. Parents/siblings/classes/ids

## Display vs Visibility

1. Display Basics: inline, block, inline-block, none (Advanced are next week)
2. Visibility: visible, hidden, collapse, inherit

Break for ICE1:

Instructions: <https://github.com/cvanlent/WebDesign2018/blob/master/ICE/ICE-CSS1/Readme>

Code: <https://github.com/cvanlent/WebDesign2018/tree/master/ICE/ICE-CSS1> (ICE-CSS.html).

## Advanced Selectors

1. **Child selectors  a > b**
2. **Sibling Selectors p + h2, or p ~ h2** (doesn’t have to immediately follow)
3. **Attribute selectors**
   * **[att=value]** The attribute has to have the exact value specified. ***img[class=”umich”]***
4. * **[att~=value]** The attribute’s value needs to be a whitespace separated list of words (for example, class=“title featured home”), and one of the words is exactly the specified value. ***img[class=”umich osu penn rutgers”]***
5. * **[att|=value]** The attribute’s value is exactly “value” or starts with the word “value” and is immediately followed by “-”, so it would be “value-”.
6. * **[att^=value]** The attribute’s value starts with the specified value.
7. * **[att$=value]** The attribute’s value ends with the specified value.
9. a[href$=".pdf"] {
10. background: url(pdf.gif) no-repeat left 50%;
11. padding: 2px 0 2px 20px;
12. }

* + **[att\*=value]** The attribute’s value contains the specified value.

2. **Pseudo classes**
3. :active, checked, focus, disabled, first-child, nth-child(), etc..
5. **Pseudo elements**
6. ::after, ::before, ::first-letter, :: first-line ::selection

## Example - tables.html

## Browser/vendor prefixes

* Firefox: -moz-
* Android: -webkit-
* Chrome: -webkit-
* Safari: -webkit-
* iOS: -webkit-
* Opera: -o-
* Internet Explorer: -ms-

## Cascading

1. 1 2 3 4
2. The first digit is always zero, unless there is a style attribute applied to that element
3. The second digit is the sum of the number of IDs in that selector
4. The third digit is the sum of other **classes, *attribute selectors*** and ***pseudo-classes***
5. The fourth digit is the sum of the elements and pseudo-elements

* The universal selector (\*) has a specificity of zero
* If two selectors have the same specificity, the one that comes last on the stylesheet will be applied

## Transitions

**CSS transitions** provide a way to control animation speed when changing CSS properties. Instead of having property changes take effect immediately, you can cause the changes in a property to take place over a period of time.

div {

    transition: <property> <duration> <timing-function> <delay>;

}

div {

    width: 100px;

    height: 100px;

    background: red;

    -webkit-transition: width 2s; /\* Safari \*/

    transition: width 2s;

}

div:hover {

    width: 300px;

}

<https://github.com/cvanlent/WebDesign2018/blob/master/ICE/ICE-CSS1/ICE-CSS-Images.html>