

intro 2 CSS

* which is super awesome

**bc CSS is all about:

DESIGN



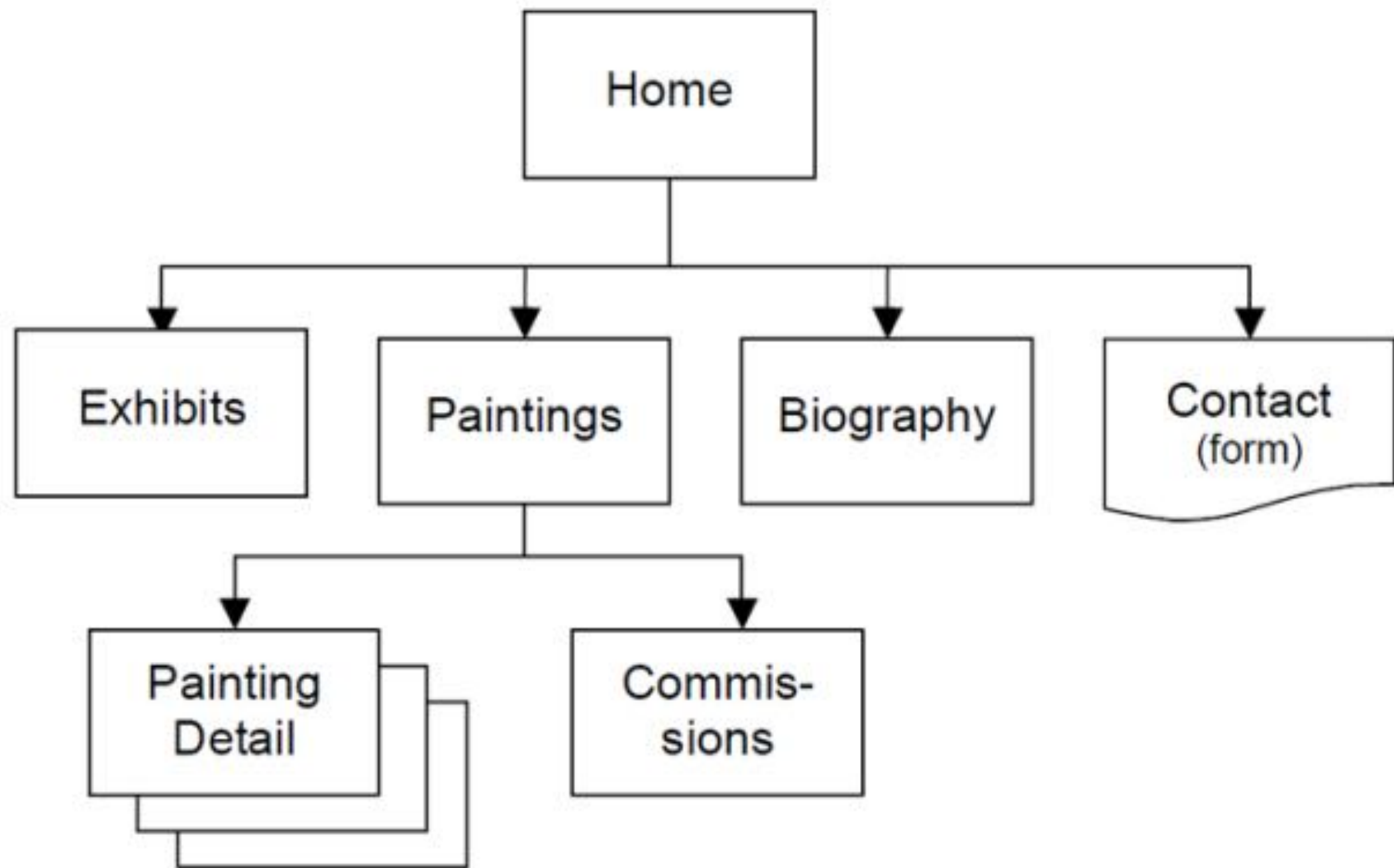
HTML - Hyper Text Mark Up

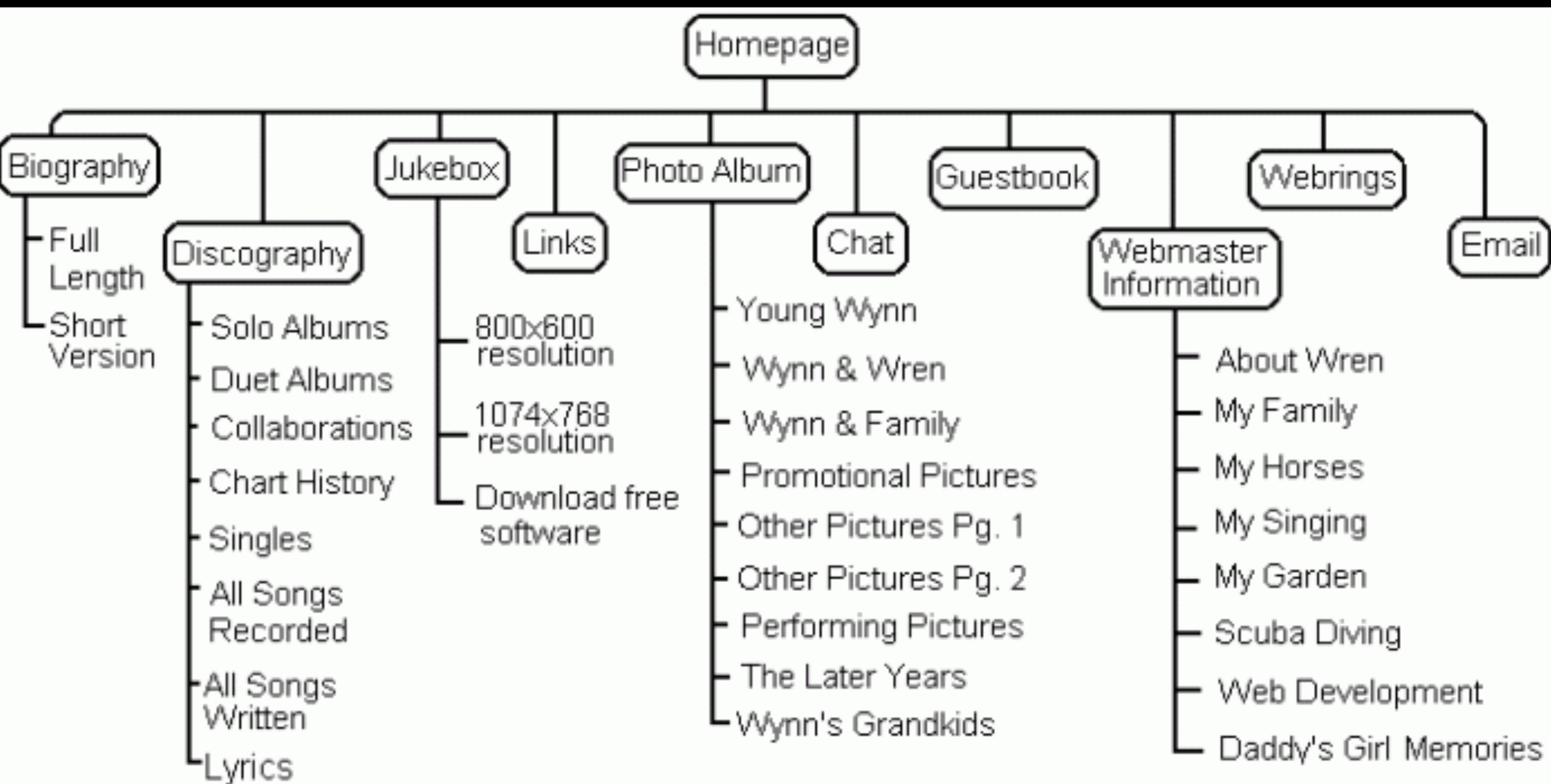
is a grammar for structuring web pages. It defines paragraphs, headings, data tables + media elements. HTML describes the content of the page - not how it looks.

CSS - Cascading Style Sheet

rules for styling a web page. Setting colors, typeface, and the layout. It can be used to consider the design of your page across different platforms and screen sizes.

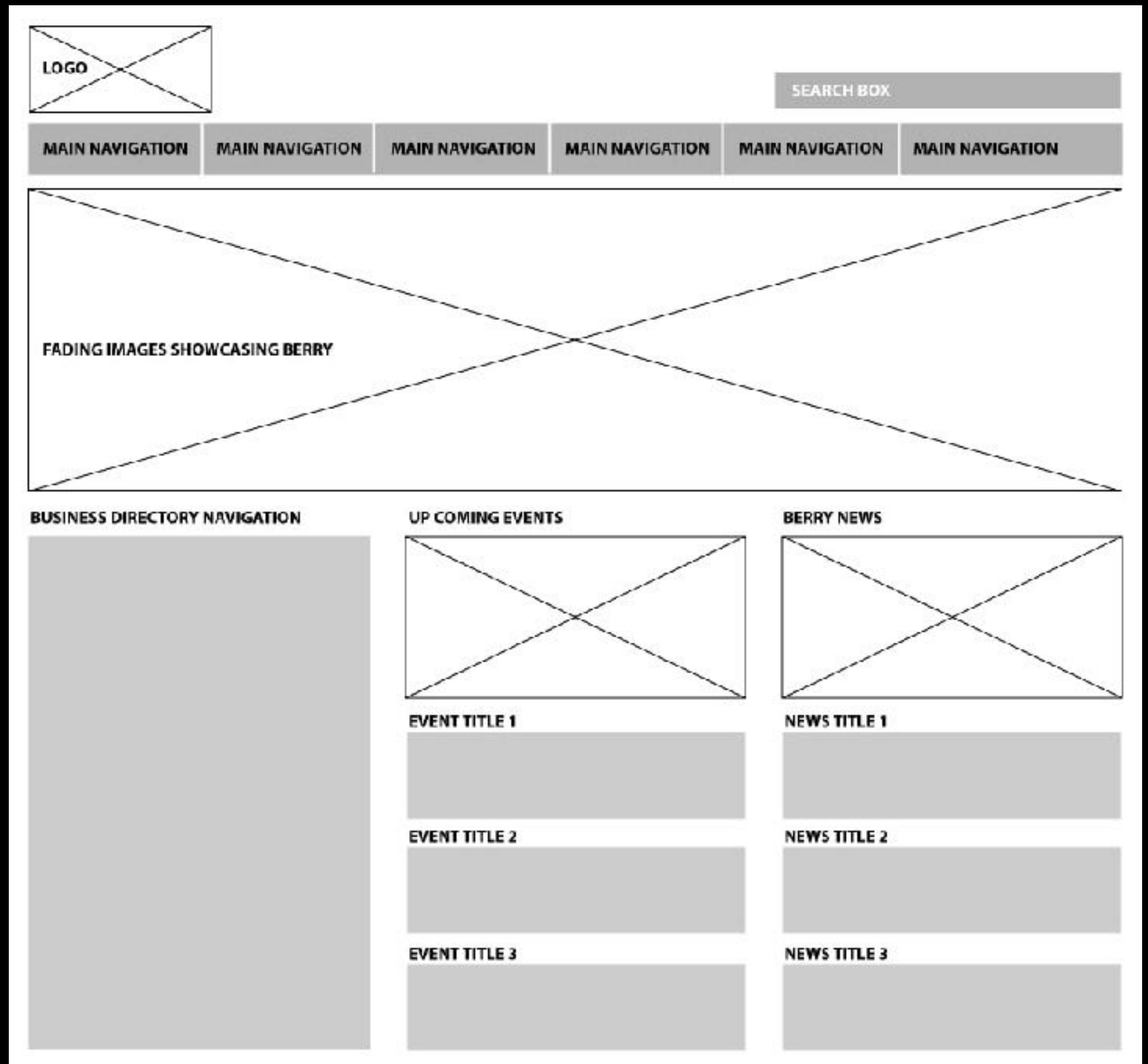
designing for the web: site maps

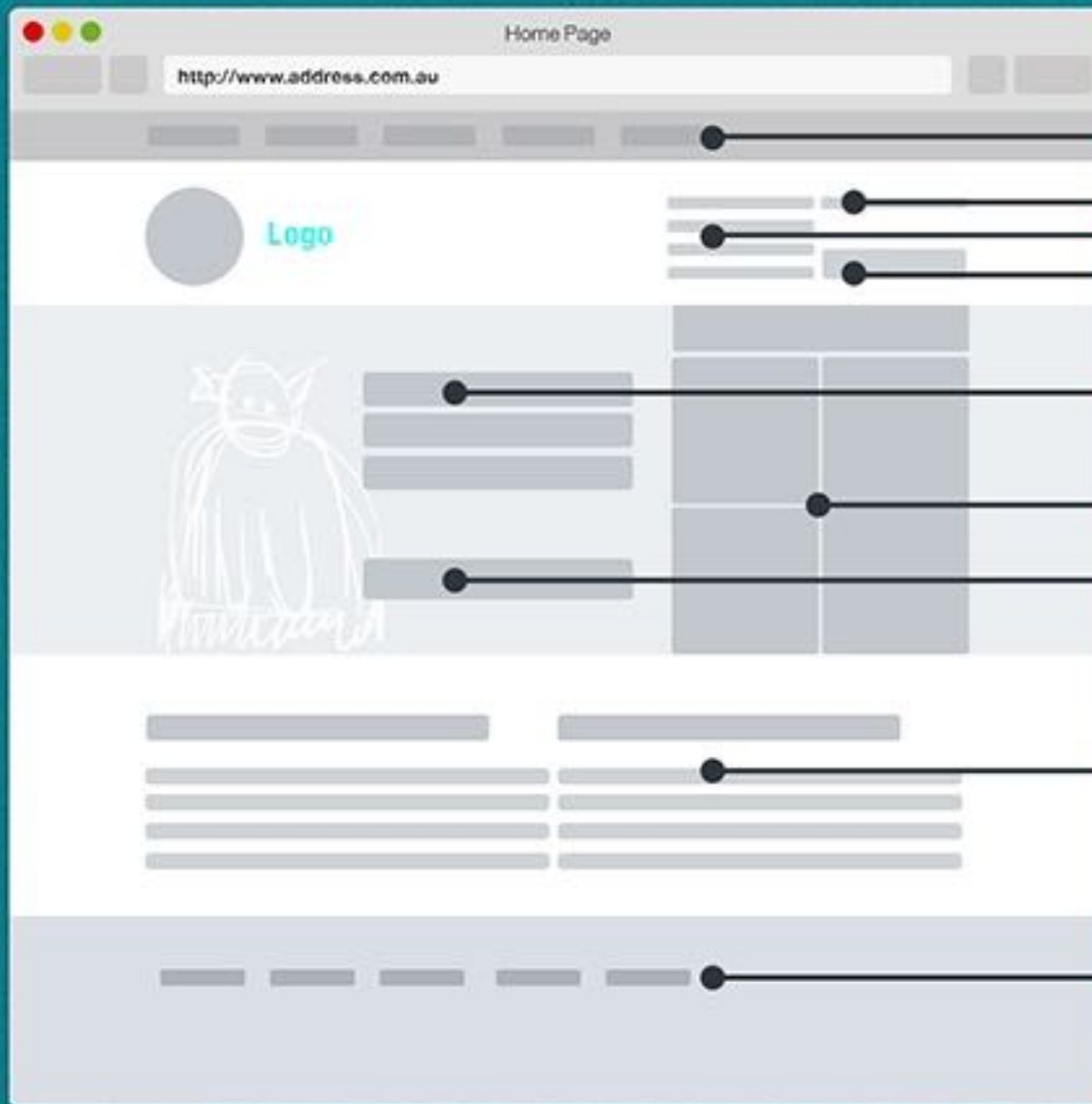




designing for the web: wire frames

Website Wire Frame





Navigation

Main navigation.

Quick Contact / Social Media

Phone/Address /Links to Social media accounts.

After Hours Highlight

Make people aware of your extended hours service.

Friendly Expertise Message

Reassuring people of your experience / care.

Links to Main Service

Graphical illustration / links to more content.

Quality / Take Action

Link, follow up on skills / expertise in the about us section

Two Highlight Boxes

Highlight pet care and expertise here, would be latest articles added to the news section

Footer Links

Contact / address / deeper linkage into website

Metadata: `viewport`

The user's visible area of a web page

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the `<meta>` tag.

<!

- - Tells the browser to match the device's width for the viewport
- Sets an initial zoom value -->

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`



without



with

CSS works by associating rules with HTML elements. These rules govern how the content of specified elements should be displayed.

A CSS rule contains two parts: a **selector** and a **declaration**.

It takes 5% to learn how to write CSS rule and 95% to learn different properties that you can use.

What does Cascading mean?

CSS Cascading has to do with how the styles apply when you have two or more rules that apply to the same element. Which one takes precedence?

CSS Rules will cascade towards specificity and then downwards on the page. For example, if you set text to be a certain size in your `<body>`, that rule will cascade all the way down to all of the elements within body

This all comes back to the tree, parent/child structure of HTML...

But: if you do something to a `<body>`, then do something to `<lists>` within the body, the latter will take precedence

If you do two things to those lists, the last one on your CSS page will take precedence

The key to understanding how **CSS** works is to imagine that there is an invisible box around every **HTML** element.

Block level elements are outlined w/ red + inline elements in green.

<body> creates 1st box, then **<h1>**, **<h2>**, **<p>**, **<i>** + **<a>** each create their own boxes within it.

The Cottage Garden

The *cottage garden* is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense plantings, and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens.

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

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Border

All boxes have borders even if invisible or 0px wide. It separates the edge of one box from another.

Padding

Padding is the space btw the border + any content contained within it. More padding increases the readability of its contents.

Margin

Margins sit outside the edge of the border. You can set the width to create a gap btw borders of adjacent boxes.

Box Model



Content

* Why Use External Style Sheet:

Same CSS for each HTML page

No need to copy or rewrite styling

Make changes to CSS automatically + can apply to the entire website

Faster download time for subsequent pages

style.css

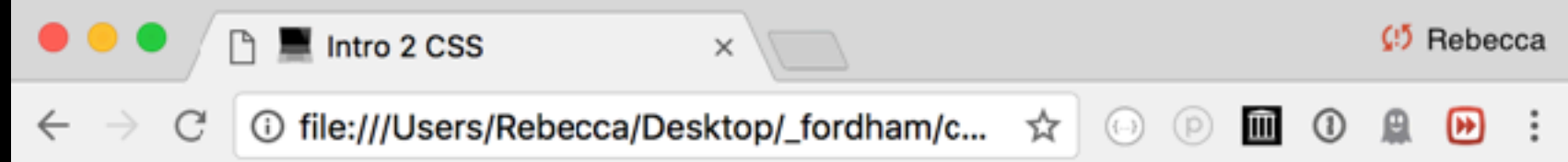
CSS SYNTAX:

selectors are used to find (select) HTML elements based on their element name, id, etc...

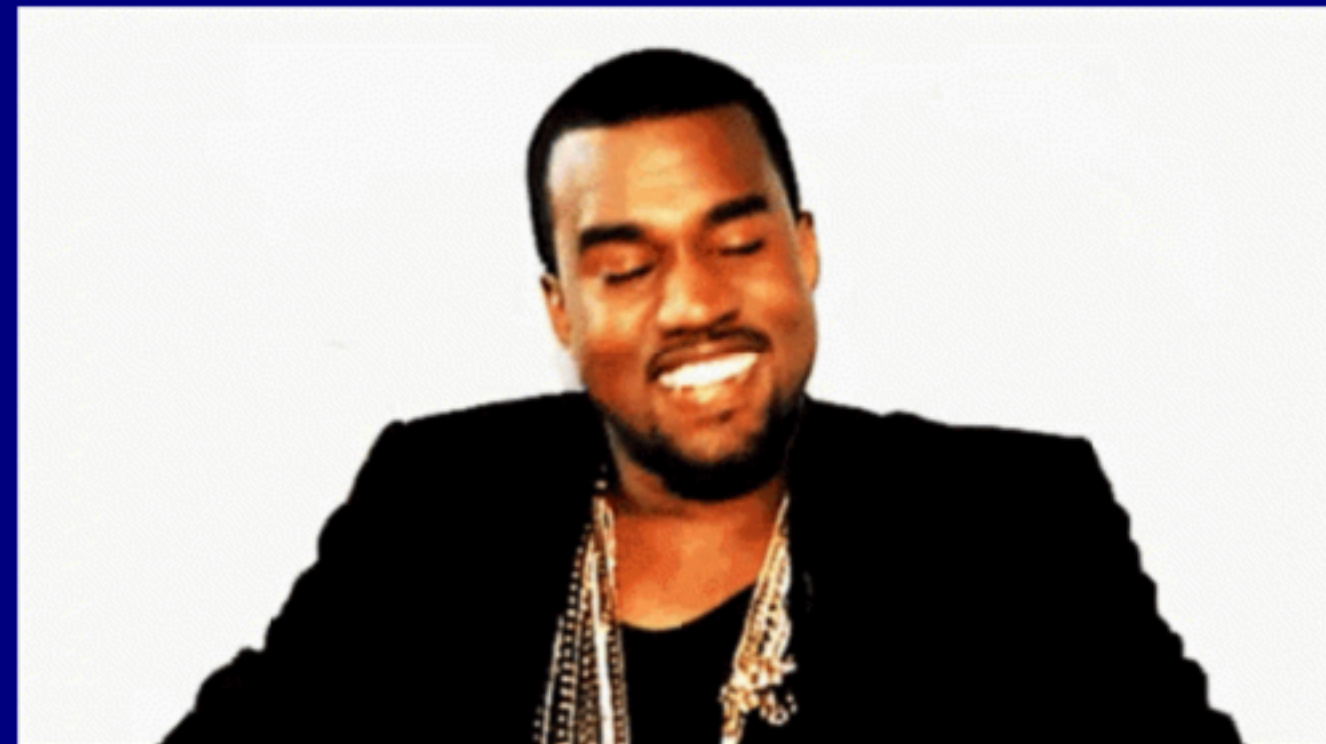
```
h1 {  
    color: #FF4500  
}
```

```
body {  
    background: #000080;  
}
```

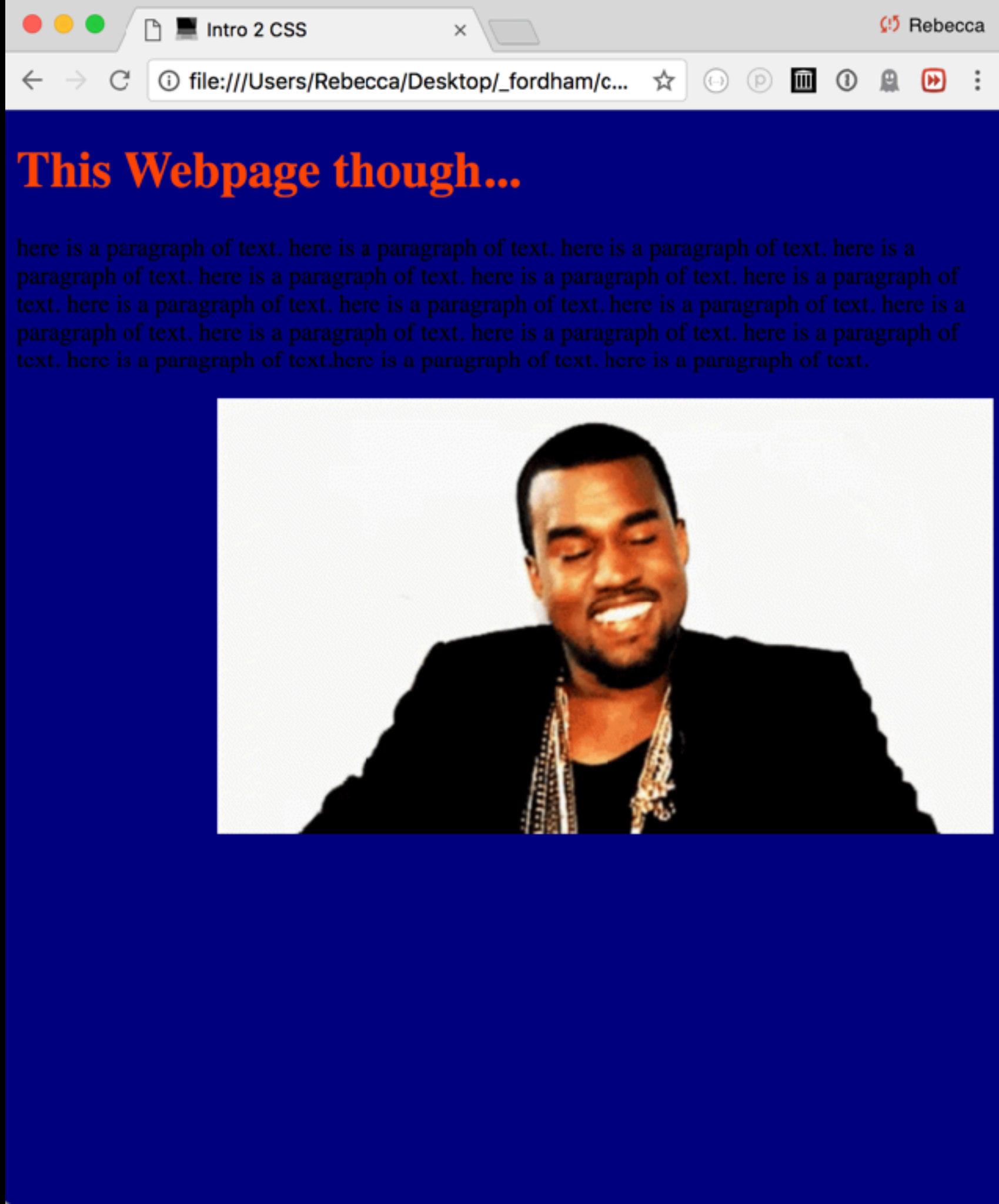
```
selector { declaration }
```



This Webpage though...




```
h1 {  
    color: #FF4500  
}  
  
body {  
    background: #000080;  
}  
  
selector {  
  
    property: value ;  
  
}
```



Selector is a term such as **p**, **h1**, **div** that identifies the HTML element you want to format or apply a rule to. You can add multiple selectors in a declaration.

Selector

Meaning

Example

Universal Selector

Applies to all elements in the document

***** { }

Type Selector

Matches element names

h1, h2, h3 { }

Class Selector

Matches an element whose class attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol

.note { }

targets any element whose class attribute has a value of "note"

p.note { }

targets only **<p>** elements whose class attribute has a value of "note"

ID Selector

Matches an element whose id attribute has a value that matches then specified after the # symbol

#introduction { }

targets the element whose id attribute has value of "introduction"

Selector

Meaning

Example

Child Selector

Matches an element that is a direct child of another

`li > a { }`

targets any `<a>` element that are children of an `` element (but not other `<a>` elements in the page).

Descendant Selector

Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)

`p a { }`

targets any `<a>` elements that sit inside a `<p>` element, even if there are other elements nested btw them

Selector

Meaning

Example

Adjacent Sibling Selector

Matches an element that is the next sibling of another

h1+p { }
targets the first **<p>** element after any **<h1>** element (but not other **<p>** elements)

General Sibling Selector

Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element

h1~p { }
tif you have two **<p>** elements that are siblings of an **<h1>** element, this rule would apply to both

selecting multiple elements:

```
h1, h2, h3 {
```

```
    color: red;
```

```
    background-color: blue;
```

```
    width: 500px;
```

```
}
```

```
p,
```

```
li {
```

```
    background-color: red;
```

```
    font-color: blue;
```

```
}
```

HTML comments are written like this

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

CSS comments are written like this

```
/* This is a comment */
```

```
{  
vertical-align:  
  
    baseline ;  
    sub ;  
    super ;  
    top ;  
    text-top ;  
    middle ;  
    bottom ;  
    text-bottom ;  
}
```

This property is NOT intended to allow you to vertically align text in the middle of a block level elements such as `<p>` + `<div>`, although it does have this effect when used with table cells `<td>` + `<th>` elements.

It is more commonly used w/ inline elements such as ``, `` or ``. When used with these elements, it performs a task very similar to the HTML align attribute used on the `` element.

a: link {

a: visited {

: hover { Applied when a user hovers over an element w/ a mouse. This changes the appearance of links and buttons when a user places their cursor over them. Does not work on mobile.

: active { Applied when an element is being activated by a user, like when a button is pressed or a link clicked. This added to UX. Applied when an element has focus. Any thing you can interact with.

: focus { Focus occurs when a browser discovers that you are ready to interact w/ an element. For example when yr cursor is in an input - that element is said to have focus.

}

Classes and IDs

Two common attributes used to single out certain HTML elements are **class** and **id**, both are used to identify particular elements when adding CSS styling rules. **You author class + id names!!** They have no particular meaning in themselves, besides a puzzle - or code - you are creating.

Use a **class** when you have more than one element you want to share the same styling - perhaps across multiple pages.

Use an **id** when there is only one element on the page with that id, for example `id="header"`. With a class you can have as many elements with that styling as you like.

An element can have more than one **class**, but not more than one **id**. When there is more than one class, the class names are separated by spaces.

```
<h1 id="myHeader">Hello World!</h1>
```

IDs

Every HTML element can carry the id attribute. It is used to uniquely identify that element from other elements on the page.

Its value should start with a letter or an underscore (not a number or any other character). It is important that no two elements on the same page have the same value for their id attributes (otherwise the value is no longer unique).

More to read on ID naming: <https://mathiasbynens.be/notes/css-escapes>

IDs

To select these IDs in CSS
you would do so with
#myHeader syntax

(IDs may become particularly
useful when it comes to
media elements - photos,
videos + sound files.)

```
#myHeader{  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Classes

Every HTML element can also carry a **class** attribute. Sometimes, rather than uniquely identifying one element within a document, you will want a way to identify several elements as being different from the other

```
<div class="cities">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
<p>Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
<h2>Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital and most populous city of France.</p>
<p>Situated on the Seine River, it is at the heart of the Île-de-France region, also known as the région parisienne.</p>
<p>Within its metropolitan area is one of the largest population centers in Europe, with over 12 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
<h2>Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan, the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>
<p>It is the seat of the Japanese government and the Imperial Palace, and the home of the Japanese Imperial Family.</p>
<p>The Tokyo prefecture is part of the world's most populous metropolitan area with 38 million people and the world's largest urban economy.</p>
</div>
```



Jennifer Ringley
[Jennicam](#), 1996 - 2003



Parmigianino
Self-Portrait in a Convex Mirror c. 1524

FESTIVAL D'ART
D'AVANT-GARDE
NOVEMBRE - DÉCEMBRE 1960

SEANCE DE 9 HEURE A 21 HEURES

Dimanche

27 NOVEMBRE

Le journal
d'un
seul jour

UN HOMME DANS L'ESPACE !

[illegible]

From SLEIN.

STORAGE: 553 60000

● SUITE EN PAGE 2

Sensibilité pure

Yves Klein
Leap into the Void, 1960



Ana Medieta
Imagen de Yagul, 1973



Pipiloti Rist, born 1962
[Ever is Overall](#), 1997

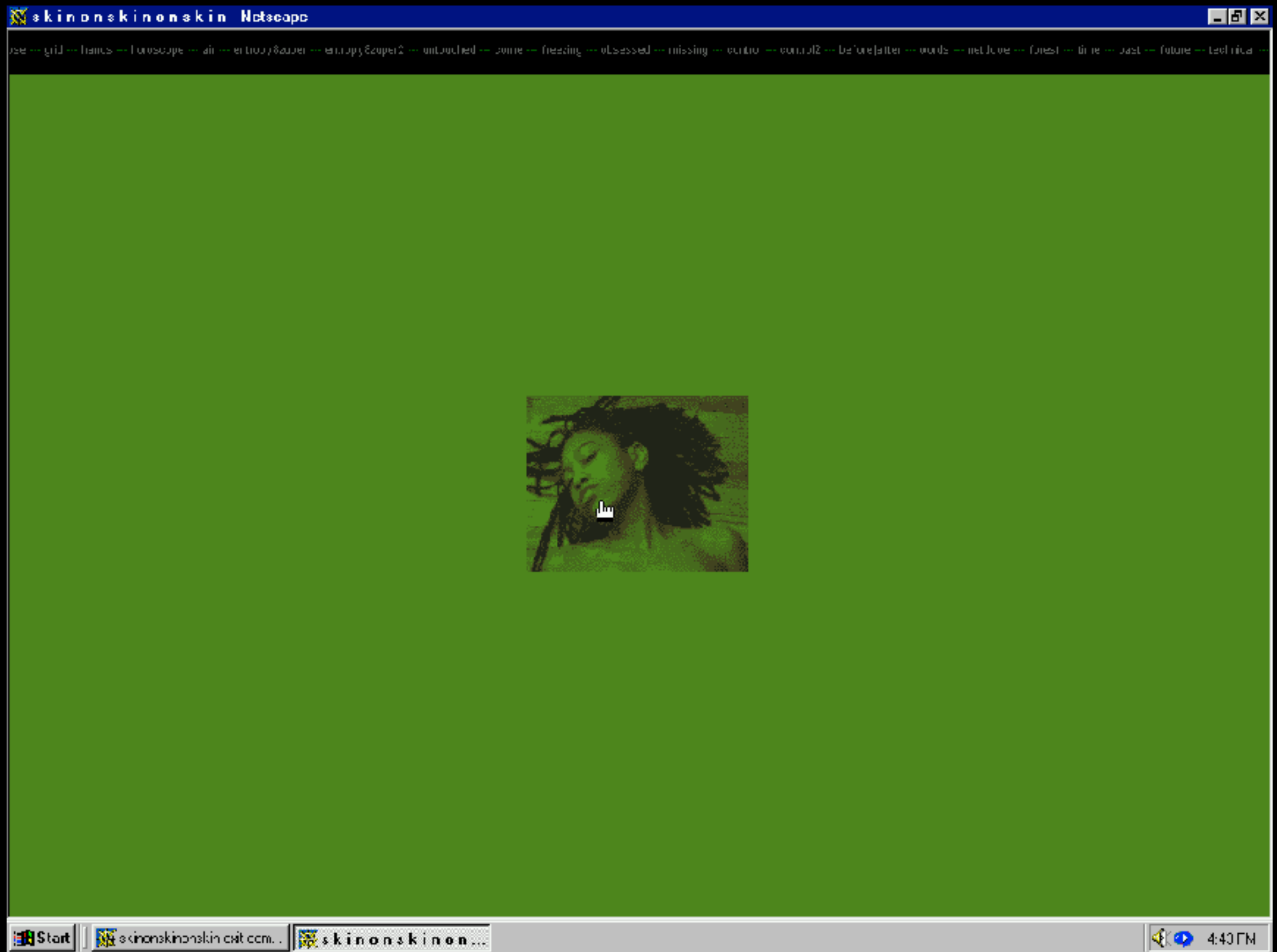


Pipiloti Rist
[Be Nice To Me](#), 2000



Lorna Simpson
Twenty Questions, 1993

Entropy8Zuper!



[skinonskin](#), 1999

Auriea Harvey (Entropy8) + Michaël Samyn (Zuper!)

Entropy8Zuper!