



BEGINNING HTML AND CSS

CLASS 2

WELCOME!

Some "rules"

- 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.

REVIEW

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>headings</h1>

    <p>
      Paragraphs with <em>emphasis</em> and<br />
      <strong>importance</strong> and &copy; character codes
    </p>

    <ul>
      <li>list items</li>
    </ul>

     image with relative src
    <a href="http://google.com">a link with absolute href</a>

  </body>
</html>
```

CSS: WHAT IS IT?

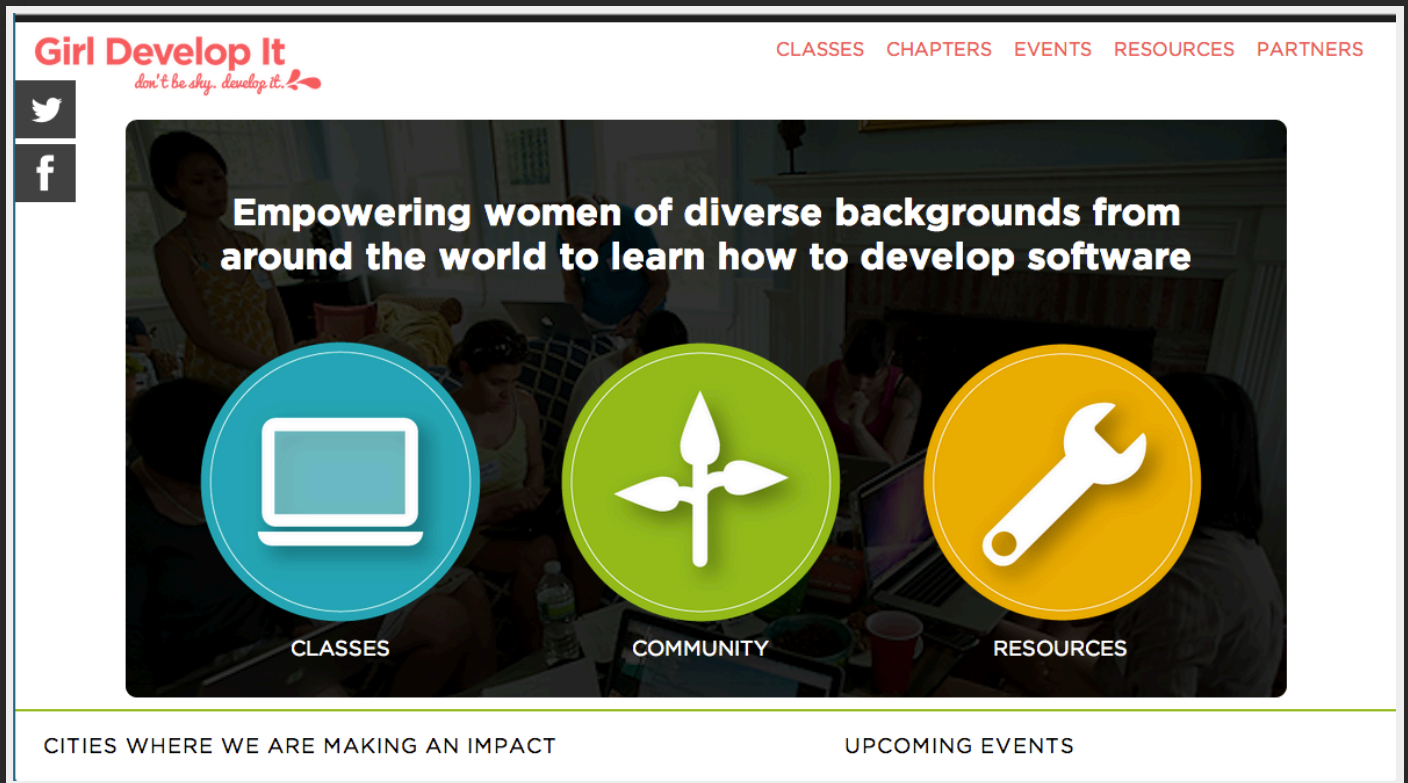
CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

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



CONNECTING CSS TO HTML

3 ways

"Inline"

"Embedded"

"External"

CONNECTING CSS TO HTML: INLINE

We use the style attribute in the opening html tag.

style=" "

```
<p style="color:red">Some text.</p>  
<p style="font-size: 22px;">Some text.</p>  
<p style="background-color: green;">Some text.</p>
```

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

LET'S DEVELOP IT

- Add some styles to your html from last week
- Color, font-size, background-colors

CONNECTING CSS TO HTML: INLINE

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.

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 (the thing you want to style).

It has sets of properties and values.

A property-value pair is a declaration.

CSS SYNTAX

Declarations:

- declare the style you want to use on an HTML element.
- end with a semicolon
- are surrounded by curly brackets.

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

You can have multiple declarations per CSS rule.

SELECTOR: ELEMENT

You can use an HTML tag as a selector

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

Selects all paragraph elements.

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

Selects all image elements.

SELECTOR: ID

To style specific elements on your page, you need a way to target those elements. We use IDs or classes.

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

Selects all elements with an id of "footer".

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

The associated HTML, uses the ID attribute.
id=" "

You would need to add this to your HTML so the browser knows what element to style.

SELECTOR: CLASS

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

Selects all elements with a class of "warning".

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

The associated HTML, uses the class attribute.

class=" "

You would need to add this to your HTML so the browser knows what element to style.

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 -- Lots of 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."

LET'S DEVELOP IT

- Add a `<style>` tag inside your `<head>` tag
- Add styles to change the colors, background colors or font size (for paragraphs, headings, links, em, strong tags)
- Try using ids and classes to change specific elements

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 = font stack

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: EXTERNAL

```
<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
- 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?



RESOURCES

- CSS Reference:
<http://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp>
- Color palettes:
<http://www.colourlovers.com/>
- RGB to Hex:
<http://www.javascripter.net/faq/rgbtohex.htm>
- Patterns of markup & style
<http://pea.rs/>
- HTML and CSS guide
<http://learn.shayhowe.com/>

