BEGINNING HTML AND CSS
CLASS 2

WELCOME!

Girl Develop It is here to provide affordable and accessible programs to learn software through mentorship and hands-on instruction.

Some "rules"

- We are here for you!
- 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

```html
<!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>lists</li>
    </ul>

    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>table</th>
        <th>headings</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>and</td>
        <td>data</td>
      </tr>
    <table>
```
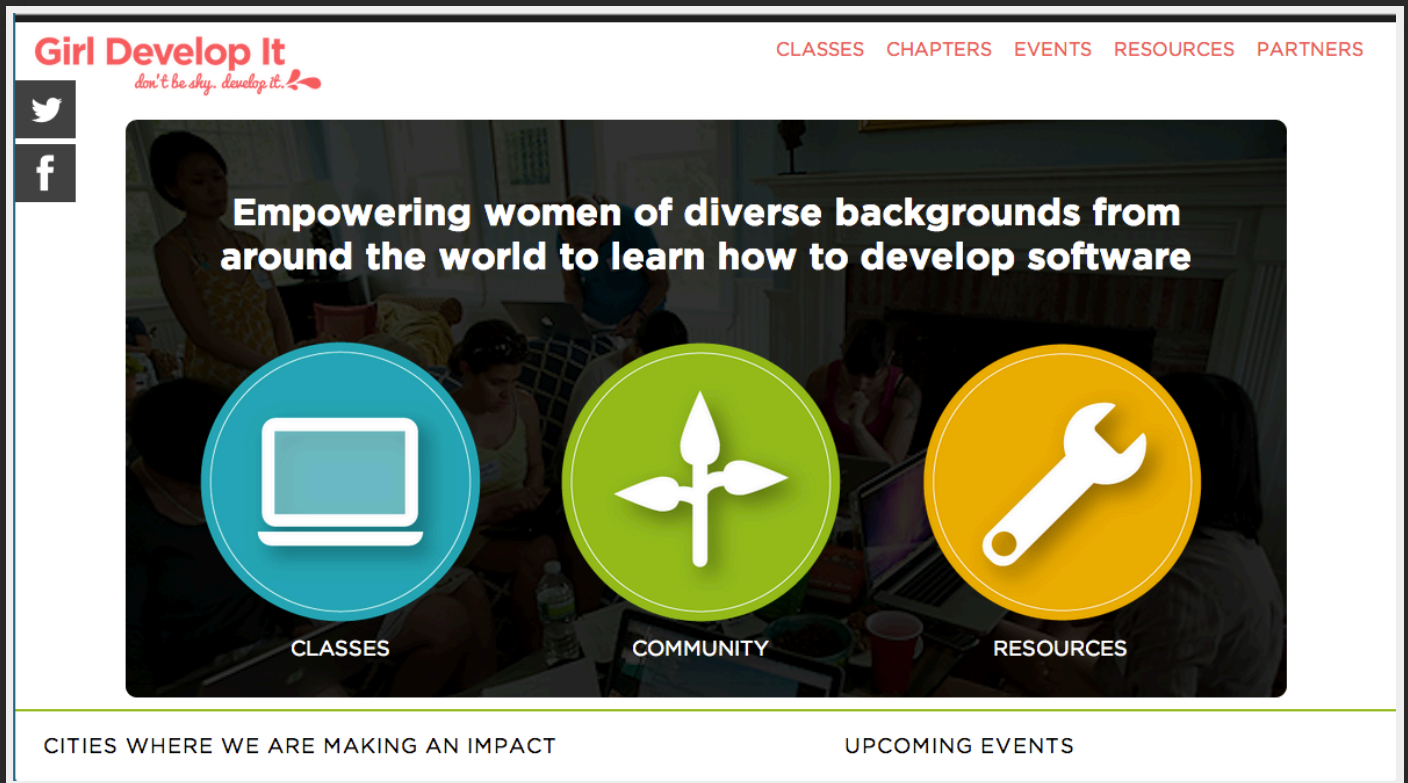
CSS: WHAT IS IT?

CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

CSS is a "style sheet language" that lets you style the elements on your page.

CSS is 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

```
<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

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?

```css
}
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

SELECTOR

body {

DECLARATION

color: #333333;

}

PROPERTY

VALUE

THE CSS RULE

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

A block of CSS code is a rule.

The rule starts with a selector.

It has sets of properties and values.

A property-value pair is a declaration.

CSS SYNTAX

Declarations: Property and value of style you plan use on HTML element.

Declarations end with a semicolon

Declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets.

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

SELECTOR: ELEMENT

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

Selects all paragraph elements.

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

Selects all image elements.

SELECTOR: ID

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

Selects all elements with an id of "footer".

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

The associated HTML.

SELECTOR: CLASS

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

Selects all elements with a class of "warning".

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

The associated HTML.

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 warning 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

SELECTOR: POSITION

```
p em {
  color: yellow;
}
```

Selects all em elements that are within a paragraph

```
<p>This is <em>important.</em></p>
```

The associated HTML.

PROPERTY VALUES

Some properties can have one or more comma separated values.

```
p{
  color: white;
  background-color: red;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

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

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: LINKED

```
<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

```css
p{
  color:blue;
  font-family: 'Helvetica';
}
.red{
  color:red;
}
#special{
  font-family: Arial;
}
```

```html
<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/