Fasttrack Technology Academy
Future Engineers Program

CSS

Introduction to CSS

What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen.

Styling CSS can do on HTML element include: positioning, font color, background color, element sizes, paddings, margins.

CSS first finds a HTML element then applies CSS rule-sets to that element.

```
macuser@MacBookPro ~ % cd fst
macuser@MacBookPro fst % mkdir css
macuser@MacBookPro fst % cd css
macuser@MacBookPro css % touch index.html styles.css
macuser@MacBookPro css % ls
index.html      styles.css
```

First, we must create our CSS folder and files for organisation.

But why are we creating a HTML file if we are learning CSS?

CSS is useless without HTML.

Imagine trying to paint a wall but there is no wall. How are you going to paint it?

Key CSS Terminology

In every programming language, there are key words that we must learn. These are:

1. Selector
2. Property
3. Property value
4. Declaration

Selectors points to the HTML element you want to style.

Property is the item that you want to change.

Property value is what you assign the property.

Declaration is both the property and the property value (aka whatever is written inside the curly brackets).

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>CSS Selectors</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
    <p>We are learning CSS Selectors</p>
</body>
</html>
```

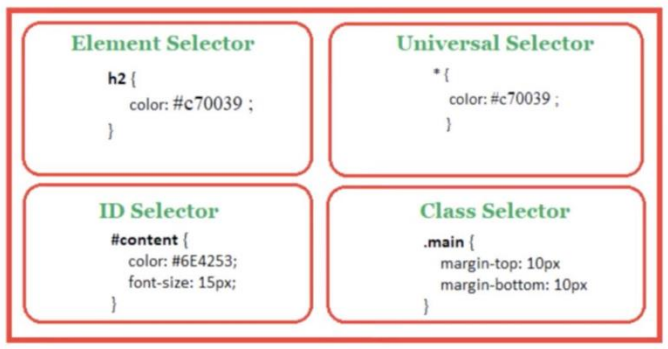
```css
p {
    color: red;
}
```

We are learning CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors #1

There are 4 selectors that we see in CSS, and they are:

1. Universal
2. Element
3. Class
4. ID



IDs are unique to one HTML element. The browser may allow it, but it is invalid HTML.

Universal selectors add styling on all elements, no matter what it is.

Element selectors add styling to the specified element.

Class selectors add styling to all elements that have been assigned that class name.

ID selectors add styling to only the element that has been given that specific id.

CSS Selectors #2

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>CSS Selectors</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2 class="class">
      In 1959, Jack Brabham became F1 World Champion by pushing his car over the
      finish line as his car ran out of fuel.
    </h2>
    <h3 class="class">
      Between 1991-1993 and 1996-1998, Michael Jordan played in 6 NBA finals and
      won all 6.
    </h3>
    <h4 id="id">
      In 2003, Sir Alex Ferguson allegedly kicked a football boot at David
      Beckham, hitting him just above the eye after an FA Cup loss to Arsenal.
    </h4>
  </body>
</html>
```

Assigning a class name to the <h2> & <h3>

Assigning an id to the <h4>

```css
* {
  margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;
}
h1 {
  display: flex;
}
.class {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
#id {
  color: red;
}
```

In 1959, Jack Brabham became F1 World Champion by pushing his car over the finish line as his car ran out of fuel.

Between 1991-1993 and 1996-1998, Michael Jordan played in 6 NBA finals and won all 6.

In 2003, Sir Alex Ferguson allegedly kicked a football boot at David Beckham, hitting him just above the eye after an FA Cup loss to Arsenal.

Unlike IDs, a class name can be assigned to multiple elements. It is similar (in context) to a .

Inline vs Internal vs External

There are 3 ways we can add CSS to a HTML document:

1. Inline
2. Internal
3. External

Inline

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Inline CSS</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p style="color: red;">This is inline CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Internal

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Internal CSS</title>
    <style>
        p {
            color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>This is internal CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>External CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
    <p>This is external CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The way we use CSS with internal and external are the exact same. The only difference is where we put it.

We add a <style> element and add our CSS as normal in there for internal but for external, we use <link> to connect a CSS file.

CSS Comments

Just like with HTML, we can write comments, but the syntax is slightly different.

```css
p {
    color:  red; /* This is a comment in CSS */
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Comments in HTML vs CSS</title>
</head>
<body>
    <!-- <p>This is a comment in HTML</p> -->
</body>
</html>
```

As we know:

- CSS comments are used to help developer explain code.
- Browsers ignore CSS comments.
- CSS comments start with /* and end with */.