

5 LYGIS CSS

CSS STANDARTAS

<http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS22/>

CROSS-X

Cross-browser - Chrome, Internet Explorer, Safari, Firefox

Cross-platform - Windows, Mac, iPhone, Android

Cross-device - Desktop, Tablet, Mobile

BROWSER'IAI

Universalioji platforma, tačiau turi daug skirtumų

<http://caniuse.com>

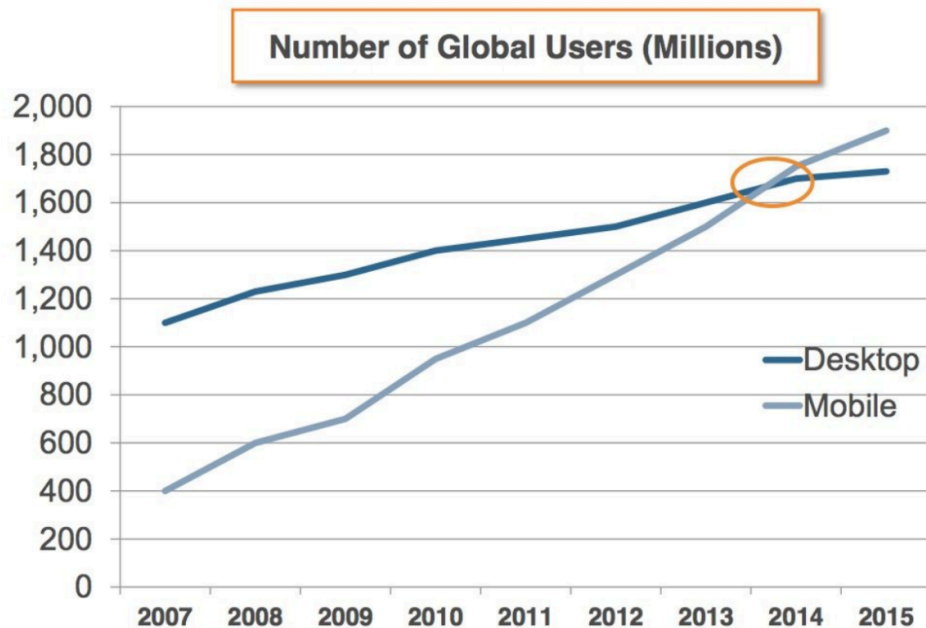
<http://kangax.github.io/compat-table/es6/>

REZOLIUCIJOS

[https://www.w3counter.com/globalstats.php?
year=2016&month=9](https://www.w3counter.com/globalstats.php?year=2016&month=9)

[https://analytics.wikimedia.org/dashboards/browsers/
#all-sites-by-browser](https://analytics.wikimedia.org/dashboards/browsers/#all-sites-by-browser)

KODĖL REIKIA TAI ŽINOTI?



CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

Leidžia keisti visą puslapio išvaizdą
Dažniausiai aprašoma atskiruose failuose, kad
lengva būtų keisti ir pritaikyti kitiems elementams
Nekeičia HTML struktūros, gali tik paslėpti
elementus
Gali reaguoti į lango rezoliuciją

Selector

Property

Value

p

{

color

:

blue

;

}



Declaration

Zero or More
Declarations
are allowed

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size: 20px;  
  width: 200px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size: 20px;  
  width: 200px;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: green;  
  font-size: 36px;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
...
```



Stylesheet

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HTML + CSS SELECTORS

Defined with .

```
.blue {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Used without

Blue text

```
...  
...  
<p class="blue">...</p>  
<p>...</p>  
<div class="blue">...</div>  
...
```

Unaffected

Blue text

Defined with #

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

Unaffected

```
...  
<p>...</p>  
<div id="name">...</div>  
...
```

Used without

Blue text

Separate selectors
with commas

```
div, .blue {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Blue text

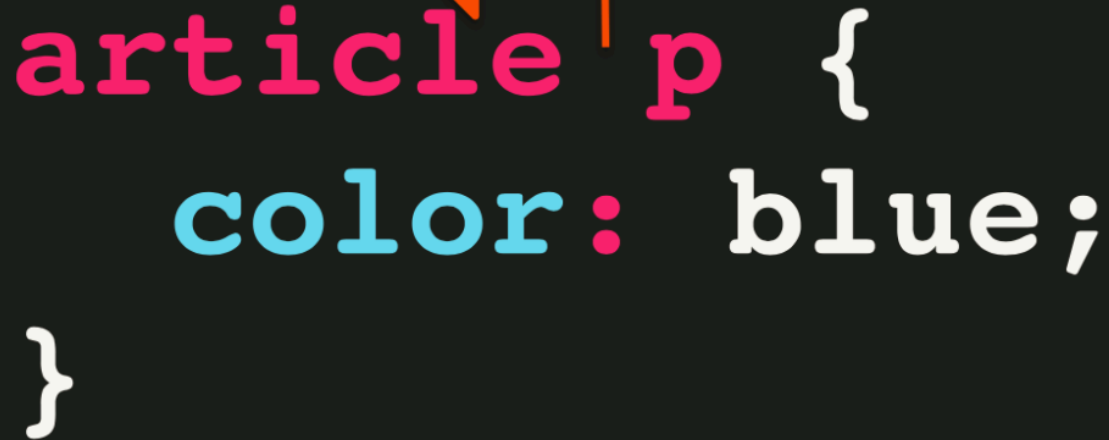
```
...  
<p class="blue">...</p>  
<p>...</p>  
<div>...</div>  
...
```

Blue text

Every **p** that has **class="big"**

```
p.big {  
    font-size: 20px;  
}
```

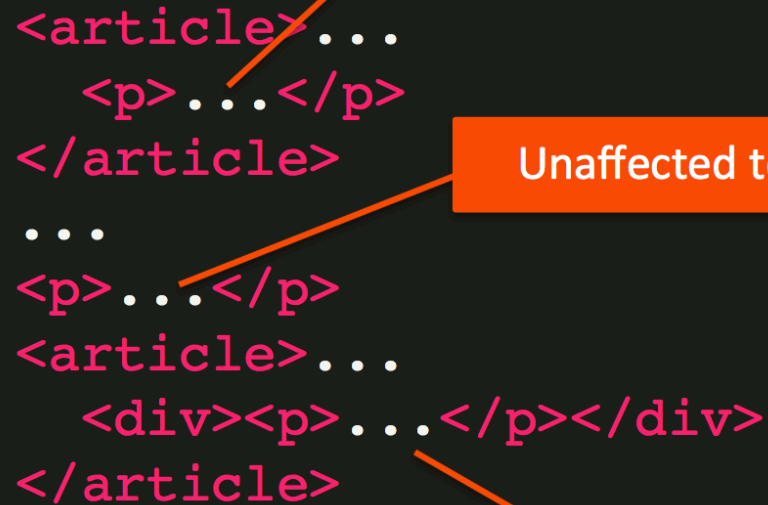
Every **p** that is inside (at any level) of **article**



```
article p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

The diagram illustrates a CSS rule. An orange box at the top contains the text "Every **p** that is inside (at any level) of **article**". A vertical orange line descends from the word "article" in this text, and a horizontal orange arrow points left from this line to the "p" selector in the CSS rule below. The CSS rule is displayed on a dark background with the following syntax: "article" in pink, "p" in pink, "{" in white, "color:" in light blue, "blue;" in white, and "}" in white.


```
article > p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```



The diagram illustrates the expansion of the CSS selector 'article > p'. It shows the HTML tree structure where the selector is applied. The 'article' part of the selector is highlighted with an orange box labeled 'Unaffected text'. The '>' part is highlighted with an orange box labeled 'Unaffected text'. The 'p' part is highlighted with an orange box labeled 'Unaffected text'. The diagram shows the following HTML structure:

```
<article>...  
  <p>...</p>  
</article>  
...  
<p>...</p>  
<article>...  
  <div><p>...</p></div>  
</article>
```

Orange lines connect the 'p' in the selector to the 'p' in the first 'p' tag, and the '>' to the space between the 'p' and 'article' tags. Another orange line connects the 'p' in the selector to the 'p' in the 'div' tag.

```
selector:pseudo-class {  
    . . .  
}
```

:link

:visited

:hover

:active

:nth-child(...)

PARAŠIAU TAISYKLĘ, BET JI NEVEIKIA



CSS ELEMENTŲ TVARKA

| style="..." | ID | Class, pseudo-class, attribute | # of Elements |
|-------------|----|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

```
<h2 style="color: green;">
```

CSS PAŽYMĖJIMŲ KIEKIS

| style="..." | ID | Class, pseudo-class, attribute | # of Elements |
|-------------|----|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

```
div p { color: green; }
```

CSS SVARBA

```
div #myParag {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

?

```
div.big p {  
  color: green;  
}
```

0 1 0 X

0



0 0 1 2



CSS EILĒS TVARKA

```
div #myParag {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

?

```
div.big p {  
  color: green;  
}
```

0 1 0 X

0



0 0 1 2



KELETAS NAUDINGŲ NUORODŲ

[https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2014/09/
balancing-line-length-font-size-responsive-web-design/](https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2014/09/balancing-line-length-font-size-responsive-web-design/)
<https://validator.w3.org/>
<http://alistapart.com/article/sensibleforms>

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HTML + CSS IŠDĖSTYMAS

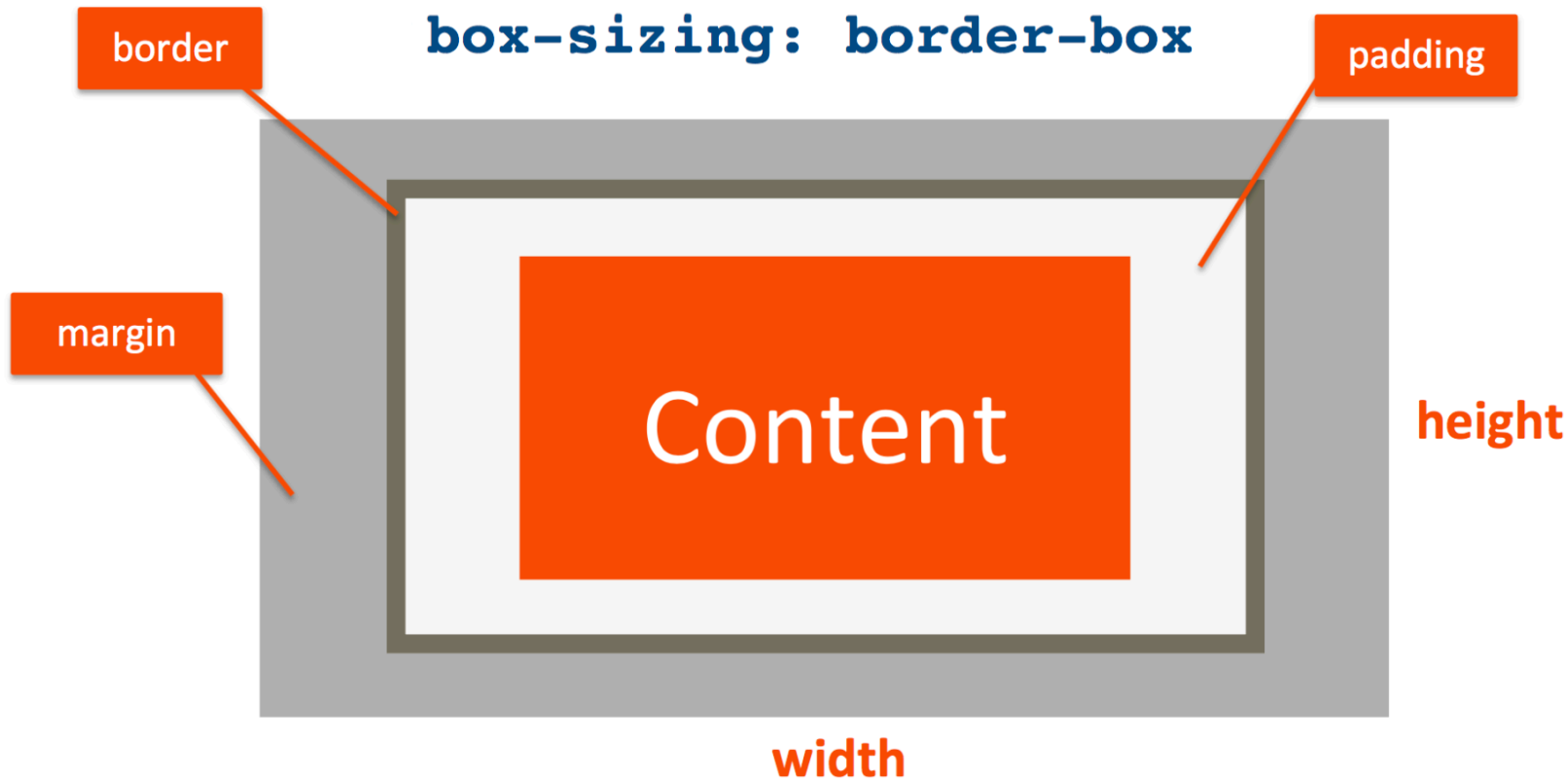
JS STANDARTAS

(ECMAScript® 2016)

<https://tc39.github.io/ecma262/2016/>

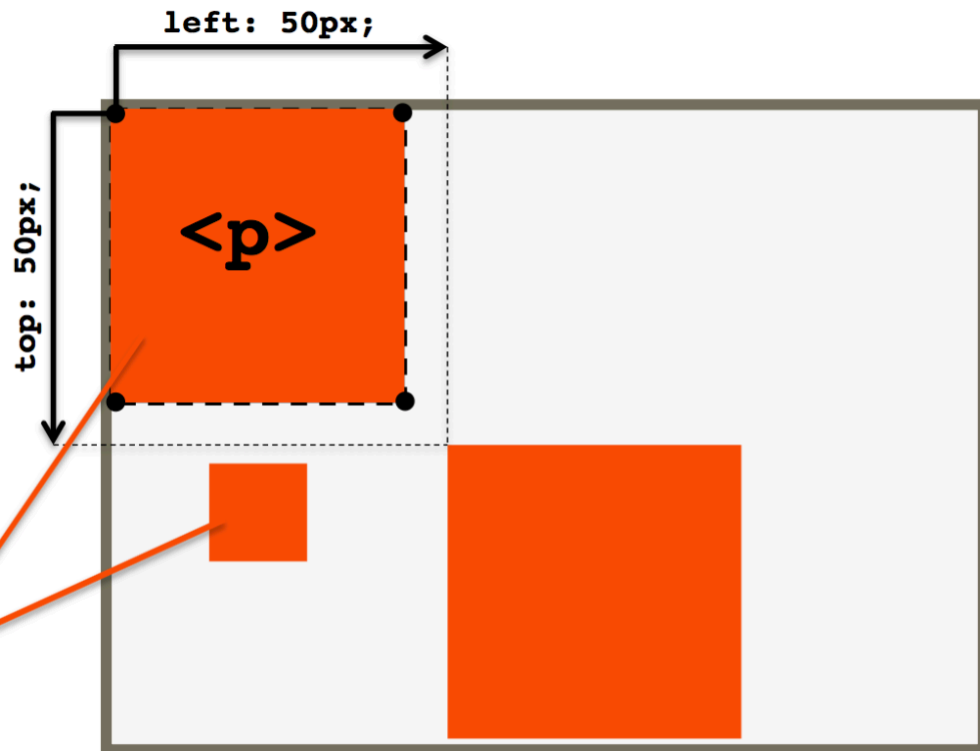
BOX MODEL

box-sizing: border-box



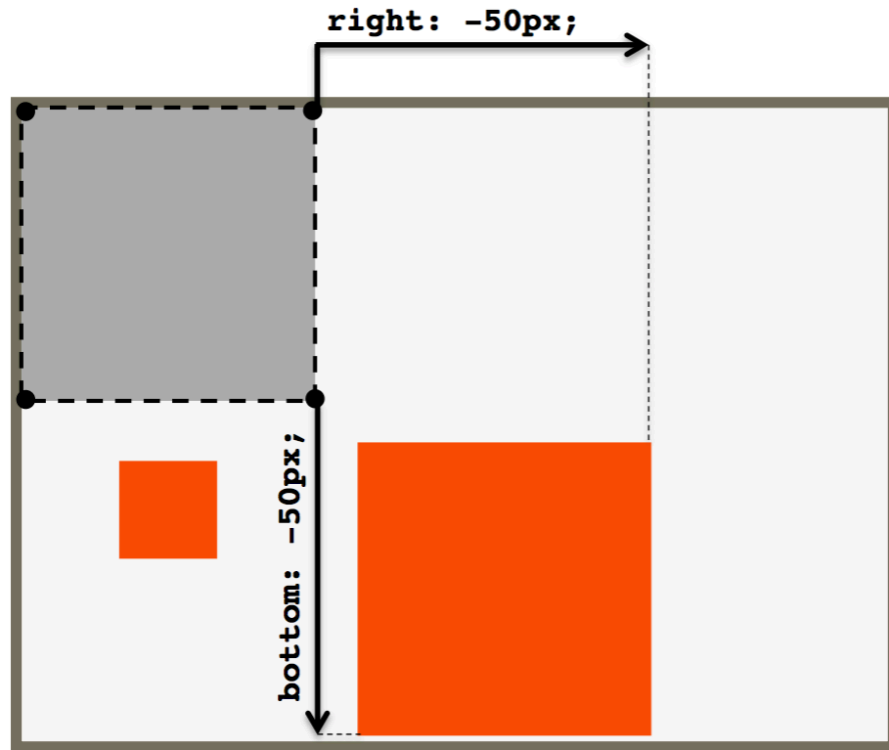
RELATIVE POZICIJA

```
p {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 50px;  
  left: 50px;  
}
```



TOP, LEFT, BOTTOM, RIGHT (TAIP PAT IR SU NEIGIAMOMIS REIKŠMĖMIS)

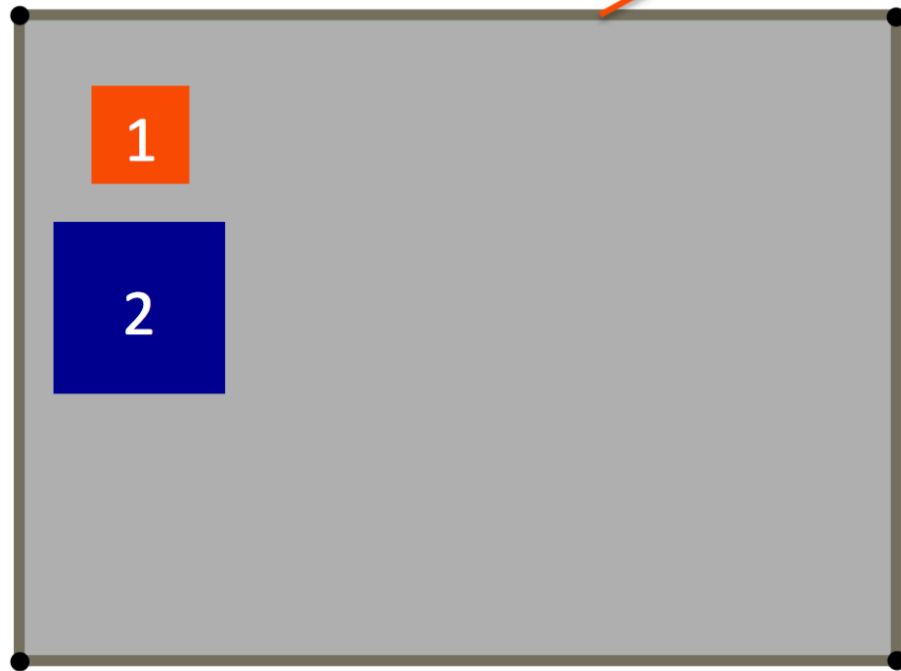
```
p {  
  position: relative;  
  bottom: -50px;  
  right: -50px;  
}
```



ABSOLUTE SKAIČIUOJAMA NUO ARČIAUSIO TÈVINIO RELATIVE ELEMENTO

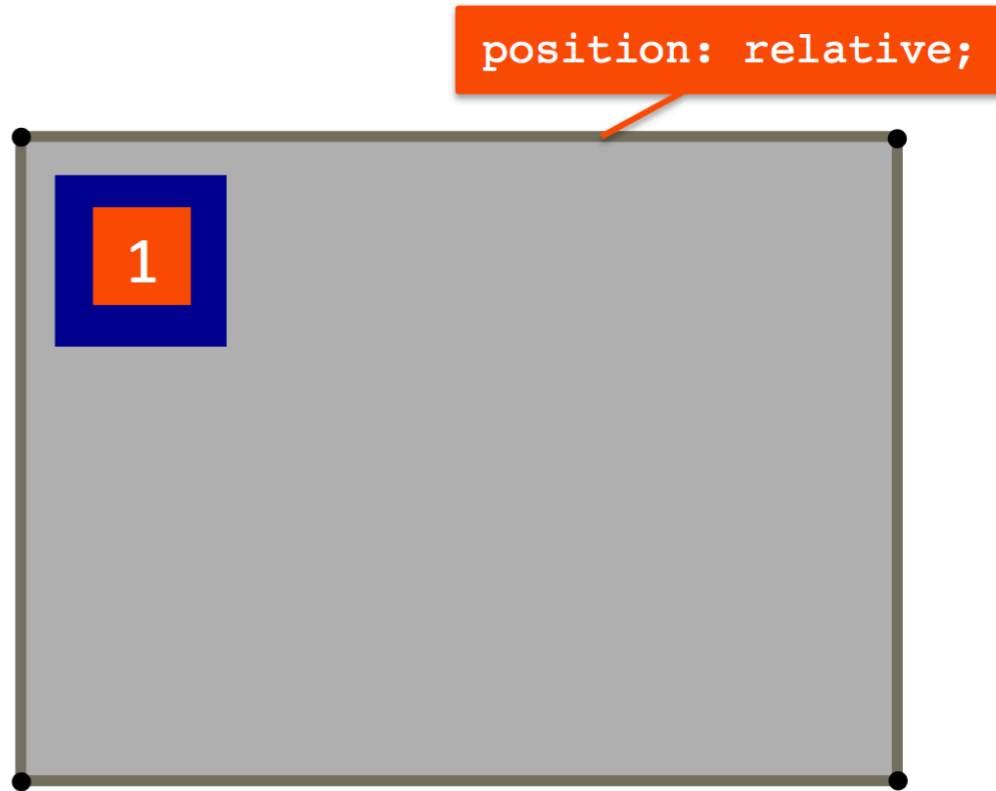
```
p { /* #1 */  
}
```

position: relative;



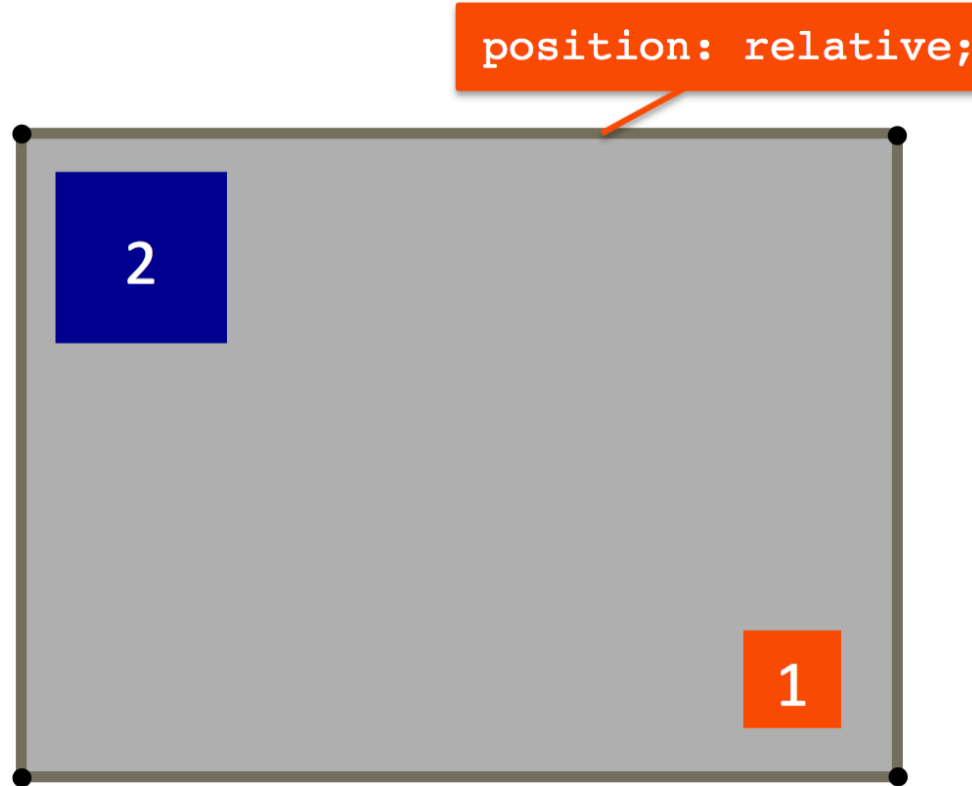
ELEMENTAS IŠIMAMAS IŠ REGULIARIAUS FLOW

```
p { /* #1 */  
  position: absolute;  
}
```



VERTINAMA PAGAL TĖVINĮ ELEMENTĄ

```
p { /* #1 */  
  position: absolute;  
  bottom: 10px;  
  right: 10px;  
}
```



ĮRENGINIAI IR NARŠYKLĖS

SAUSIS 2017

// WIN or MAC

Chrome

Firefox

// WIN

IE 11 (not updated automatically)

IE Edge

// MAC

Safari

// iPad or Android

Safari or Chrome

// iPhone

Safari or Chrome