PROGRESSIVE ENHANCEMENT (AGAIN)

- Web pages are often visualized as being made up of layers:
  - Content - the foundational layer
  1. Structure
  2. Presentation
  3. Behavior

You are here

- Each layer enhances the base content in some way

- Technology
  - Content - MS Word (?) …anything
  - Structure - HTML
  - Presentation - CSS
  - Behavior - JavaScript

OVERVIEW OF CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)
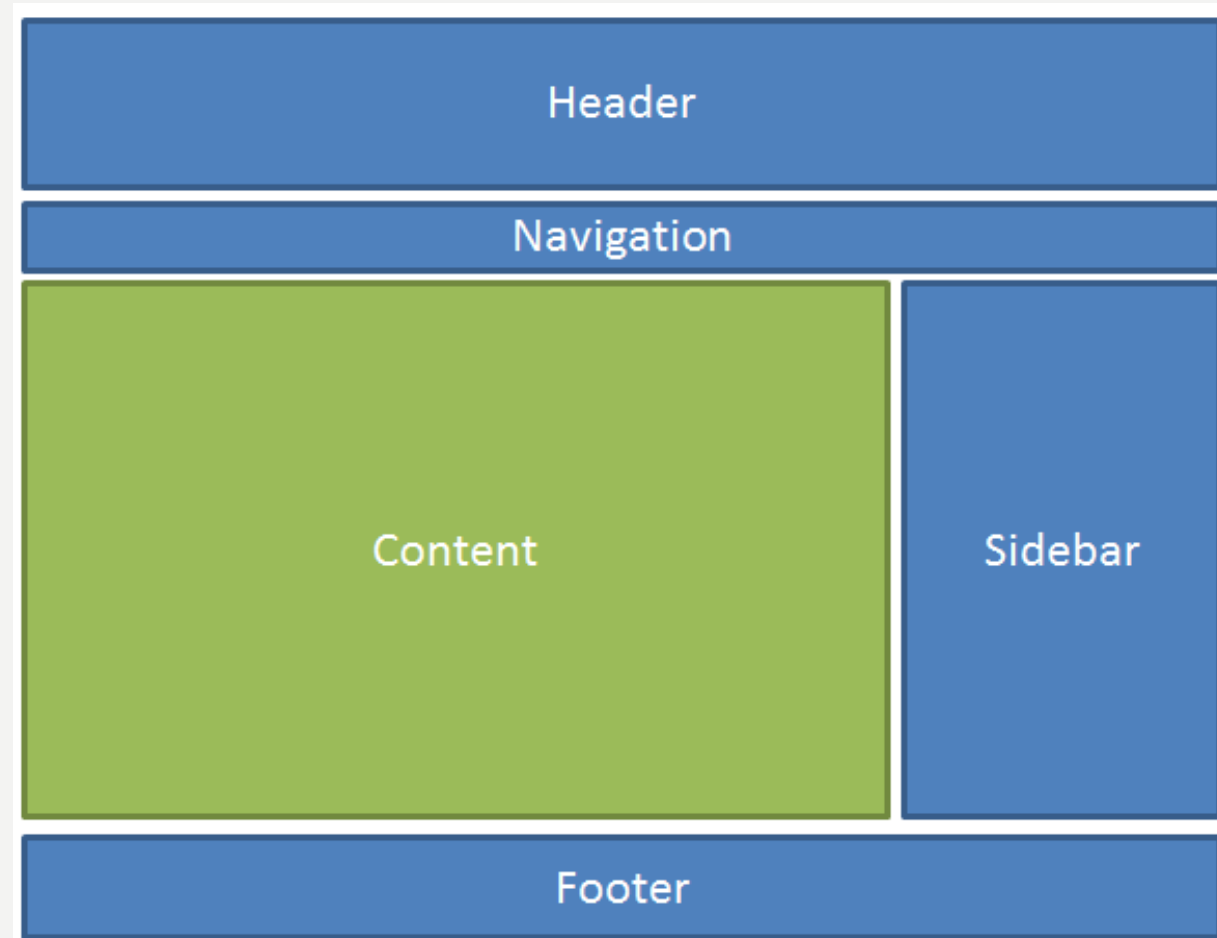
Style Sheets

- From Graphic Design and Desktop Publishing Industry
- Typographical styles and spacing

CSS

- Functionality of style sheets (and much more) for the Web
- A flexible, cross-platform, **standards-based** language
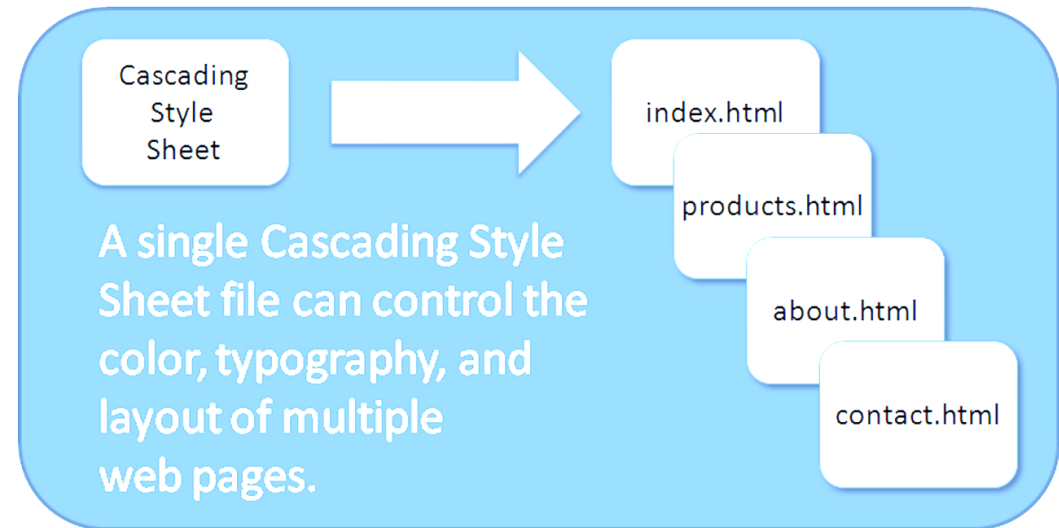- Developed and maintained: W3C

CSS IS USED FOR MULTIPLE THINGS
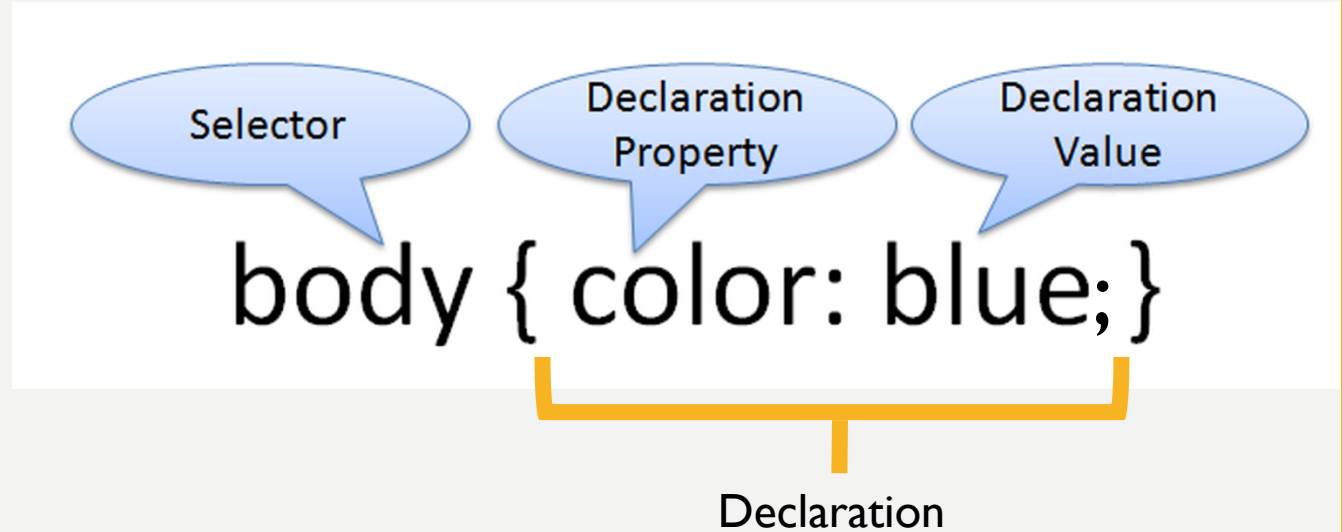
- Formatting

- Layout

- Navigation

THE "CASCADE"

- All the pages in a website inherit styles from an attached stylesheet

- Nested HTML tags inherit styles from their parents

- Styles mix with each other as they appear in the stylesheet

Cascading Style Sheet → index.html, products.html, about.html, contact.html

A single Cascading Style Sheet file can control the color, typography, and layout of multiple web pages.

CSS SYNTAX

- Each Rule contains a Selector and a Declaration

- White space
  - One line for one declaration
  - Multiple lines for multiple declarations

Declaration

```
h2 { color: blue;}
p{
 color: blue;
 background-color: yellow;
}
```

COMMON CSS PROPERTIES

font-weight: ____
font-style: ____
font-size: ____
font-family: ____
color: ____ (huh?)

width: ____
margin: ____
padding: ____
background-color: ____
line-height: ____
text-align: ____
text-decoration: ____ (waa?)

THE *FONT-FAMILY* PROPERTY

```
p { font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif; }
```

- The user's web browser looks for a loaded font
- font-family uses a "font-stack"
  - Fallbacks
  - Ends with `serif` or `sans-serif`

KEYWORDS AND OTHER VALUES

Examples - color

- `color: red;`
- `color: #FF0000;`
- `color: rgb(255,0,0);`
- `color: hsl(0,100%,50%);`

Examples - font-size

- `font-size: medium;`
- `font-size: 16px;`
- `font-size: 1em;`
- `font-size: 12pt;`

Examples - font-weight

- `font-weight: bold;`
- `font-size: 700;`

Look at: developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/color_value

CSS SHORTCUTS

Lorem Ipsum

Many ways to code the same thing

```
h2 {
    border-width: 2px;
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: #ff0000;
}
– or –
h2 { border: 2px solid #ff0000; }
```

…simpler to type

CSS DIRECTIONAL STYLES

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Numquam, quidem asperiores at explicabo ducimus vero quaerat eos alias itaque distinctio labore odio illum voluptas soluta culpa vitae porro adipisci beatae.

```
p {

    padding-top: 10px;

    padding-right: 10px;

    padding-bottom: 10px;

    padding-left: 10px;

}
```

-- or –

```
p { padding: 10px; }
```

…simpler to type

Or, for more specificity…

```
p {

    padding-top: 0;

    padding-right: 7px;

    padding-bottom: 20px;

    padding-left: 3px;

}
```

– or –

```
p { padding: 0 7px 20px 3px; }
```

Note: The property: `margin` works the same way

MORE CSS DIRECTIONAL STYLES

Lorem Ipsum

```
h2 { border: 2px solid #ff0000; }
```
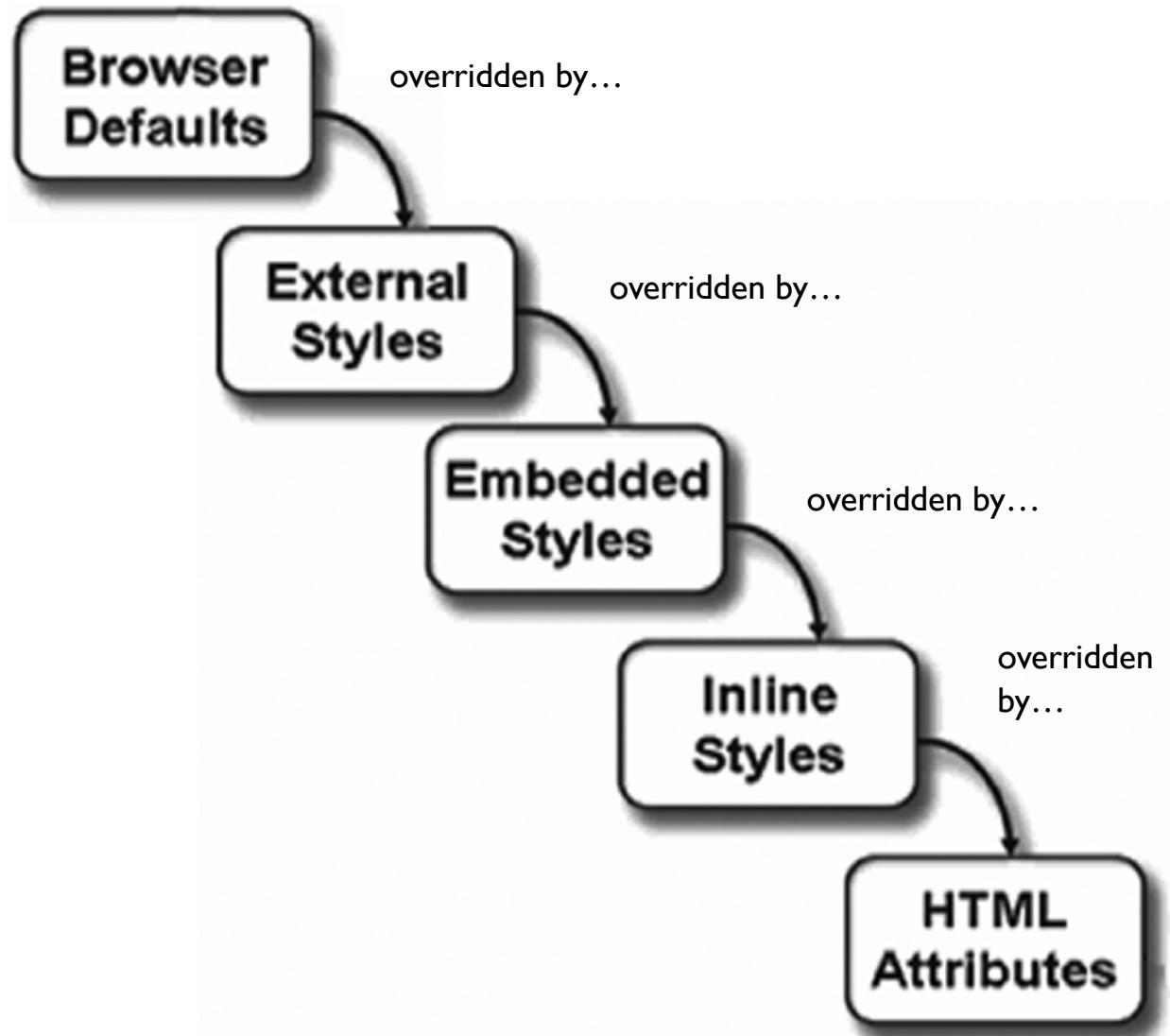
-- or --

```
h2 {
    border-top: 2px solid #ff0000;
    border-right: 2px solid #ff0000;
    border-bottom: 2px solid #ff0000;
    border-left: 2px solid #ff0000;
}
```

-- or just –

```
h2 { border-bottom: 2px solid #ff0000; }
```

PLACES TO PUT CSS

1. The Built-in Browser Stylesheet
2. External Styles
   – Separate text file with .css file extension
   – Associate with a HTML link element in the head section of a web page
3. Embedded Styles
   – head section
   – HTML style element
   – apply to the entire web page document
4. Inline Styles
   – body section
   – HTML style attribute
   – apply only to the specific element
5. ~~HTML Attributes~~

Browser Defaults → overridden by…
External Styles → overridden by…
Embedded Styles → overridden by…
Inline Styles → overridden by…
HTML Attributes

W3C CSS VALIDATION

http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/