HTML&CSS

design and build websites



CSS Verstehen: THINKING INSIDE THE BOX

The Cottage Garden

The *cottage garden* is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense planting and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens.

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

CSS vereinigt Stilregeln mit HTML Elementen

```
p {
  font-family: Arial;}
```

CSS vereinigt Stilregeln mit HTML Elementen

```
SELECTOR
    p {
    font-family: Arial;}
```

CSS vereinigt Stilregeln mit HTML Elementen

```
SELECTOR
    p {
       font-family: Arial;}
       DECLARATION
```

CSS-Eigenschaften beeinflussen, wie Elemente angezeigt werden.

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```
HTML
```

```
<h1>From Garden to Plate</h1>
A <i>potager</i> is a French term for
    an ornamental vegetable or kitchen
    garden...
<h2>What to Plant</h2>
Plants are chosen as much for their
    functionality as for their color and
    form...
```



From Garden to Plate

A potager is a French term for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen garden. Often flowers (edible and non-edible) and herbs are planted with the vegetables to enhance the garden's beauty. The goal is to make the function of providing food aesthetically pleasing.

What to Plant

Plants are chosen as much for their functionality as for their color and form. Many are trained to grow upward. A well-designed potager can provide food, cut flowers and herbs for the home with very little maintenance. Potagers can disguise their function of providing for a home in a wide array of forms - from the carefree style of the cottage garden to the formality of a knot garden.

CSS

```
body {
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
h1, h2 {
 color: #ee3e80;}
color: #665544;}
```

Verwendete Schriftart ändern

```
CSS
```

```
body {
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
h1, h2 {
 color: #ee3e80;}
 color: #665544;}
```

CSS

```
body {
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
Farbe der Überschriften ändern
h1, h2 {
 color: #ee3e80;}
color: #665544;}
```

CSS

```
body {
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
h1, h2 {
 color: #ee3e80;}
Farbe der Absätze ändern
 color: #665544;}
```



From Garden to Plate

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Externes CSS verwenden

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Using External CSS</title>
  <link href="css/styles.css"</pre>
    type="text/css"
    rel="stylesheet">
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  There are dozens of...
 </body>
</html>
```

HTML

Internes CSS verwenden

CSS

```
<head>
 <title>Using Internal CSS</title>
 <style type="text/css">
   body {
    font-family: arial;
    background-color: #rgb(185,179,175);}
   h1 {
    color: rgb(255,255,255);}
 </style>
</head>
```

CSS Selektoren

```
Universal
Element
                    h1, h2, h3 {}
Class
                    .note {}
                    p.note {}
                    #introduction {}
```

CSS Selektoren

| Kind | li>a {} |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Nachkomme | p a {} |
| angrenzende Geschwister | |
| Alle Geschwister | h1~p {} |

Wie CSS Regeln kaskadieren:

```
CSS
  font-family: Arial;
  color: #333333;}
h1 {
  font-family: "Courier New", monospace; }
i {color: green;}
i {color: red;}
p b {color: blue !important;}
p b {color: violet;}
```



Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different **potato** varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

CSS

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;
  padding: 10px;}
.page {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: inherit;}
```

Vererbung



Potatoes

There are dozens of different potato varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

Die gleichen CSS Regeln können für mehrere Webseiten verwendet werden.

Die CSS Regeln müssen bei einer Änderung nicht in jede Webseite kopiert werden.

Änderungen am CSS gelten immer für die komplette Webseite.

Schnellere Download-Zeiten.

Das Stylesheet wird nur einmal geladen und im Cash des Browsers gespeichert.

Mehrere Personen können einfacher neue Webseiten im selben Styl erstellen.



