warwick

C<>ding

Session 3

Getting Fancy with CSS

Agenda/Objectives

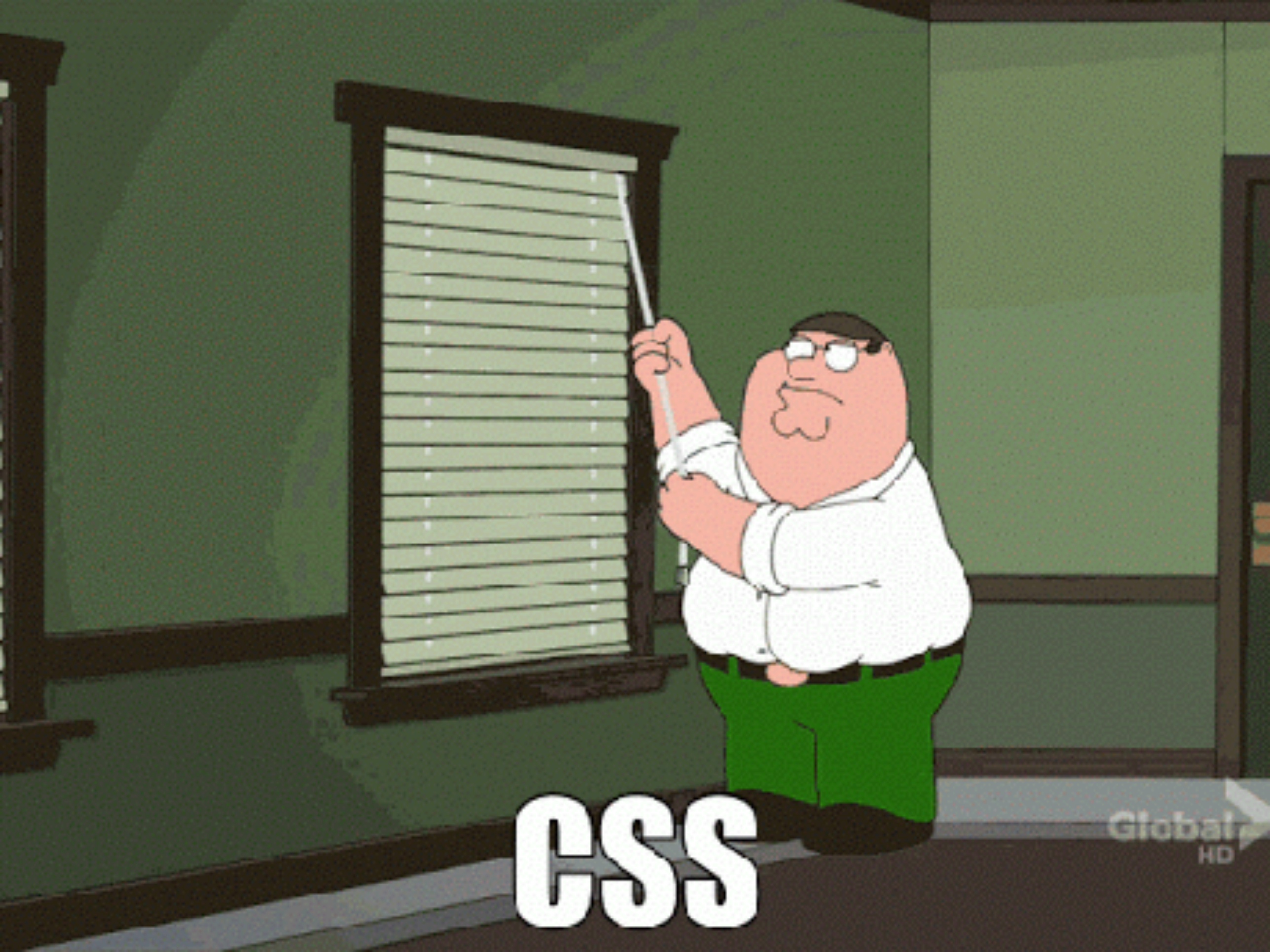
- Continue using koding.com text editor
- Understand the fundamentals of CSS
- Selectors and properties
- Why and what is Cascading?
- Complete two exercises

Last week recap

- **HTML - HyperTextMarkupLanguage** (Content)
- **CSS - CascadingStyleSheets** (Style)

- Created a Grocery list using HTML with a text editor
- Differentiate between `<tag>`, `element` & `attribute`
- And?

What is this CSS that you speak of?


CSS

Can we live without CSS though?

www.facebook.com

CSS powers

Style Text

Color

Size

Position

CSS Anatomy

CSS syntax typically follows the “Selector” and “Declaration” of property-value pairs

Example

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

```
body {
  color: red;
  background-color: green;
}
```

CSS Embedding

1. We can embed our CSS inside the <head> tag

2. We can embed the rules as an attribute inside a specific tag

3. We can put all our CSS rules in a separate file.

1. Internal Stylesheet

```
<head>
  <style>
    body {
      background-color: gray;
    }
    h1 {
      color: pink;
      margin-left: 12px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

2. Inline Styles

```
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>
```

3. Separate Stylesheet

HTML

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css" >
</head>
```

Selectors

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

How can we style things?

Types of Selectors

1. element
2. id
3. class
4. position in document

Types of Selectors

element

CSS

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

HTML

```
<p>Hello!!!</p>
```

Types of Selectors

id

CSS

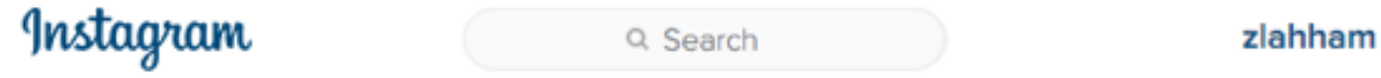
```
#facebook-button {
  color: pink;
  margin-left: 12px;
}
```

HTML

```
<button id="facebook-button"></button>
```

Types of Selectors

class



CSS

```
.nav-bar {
    border-top: 1px;
    border-bottom: 1px;
}
```

HTML

```
<div class=“nav-bar"></div>
```

Types of Selectors

position in document

CSS

```
ul li {
  list-style: none;
}
```

HTML

```
<body>
  <ul>
    <p>A list of items</p>
    <li>item1</li>
    <li>item2</li>
    <li>item3</li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

More Positioning Examples

Types of selectors

pseudo classes

```
a:link { /* unvisited link */
  color: red;
}
a:visited { /* visited link */
  color: blue;
}
a:hover { /* moused over link */
  color: green;
}
a:active { /* current link */
  color: purple;
}
a:focus {  /* focused link */
  color: purple;
}
```

Cascading Rules

- id is more specific than a class
- class is more specific than an element
- the longer the selector, the more specific it is
- If style rules are equally specific, the last one wins

Style Conventions

- Space between selector and {
- 2 spaces before the property-value pair
- semi-colon after value
- line between each rule
- When naming classes and ids, describe content not the style.
- Use all lowercase and use hyphens instead of spaces

Properties

property-value pairs

- Each property can have one or more comma separated values

```
font: italic 12px sans-serif;

  color: #333;
  background-color: red;
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

Value 1 Comma Value 2

Properties: color

- The “color” property changes the text color. Colours can be specified either by name, for the most common colours, or by hexadecimal value.

```
color: red;
color: #ff0000;
color: rgb(255,0,0);
```

- This property is inherited, which means it’ll also be applied to all descendant elements but can be overridden by more specific rules. this rule makes all the body text red unless specified otherwise:

```
body {
  color: red;
}
```

Properties: background-color

- The “background-color” property changes the background color. Besides the “Body” and “Table” element, all elements default to a transparent background.

```
background-color: black;
background-color: #000000;
background-color: rgb(0,0,0);
```

```
body {
  background-color: yellow;
}

table {
  background-color: #ffcc00;
}
```

Finding Colors

To find colors or color schemes for your webpage, you can use:

- Desktop graphics programs: Adobe Photoshop, Mac Colors
- Online tools: RGBTool, Web Color Visualizer, Color Scheme Designer, ColourLovers, Kuler
- Browser extensions: Eye Dropper for Chrome, ColorZilla for FireFox

Properties: font-family

- The “font-family” property specifies the font family (or “font face”) of the text. You can specify either a specific font name or a generic family name (serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive).

```
font-family: "Times New Roman";
font-family: sans-serif;
```

- A comma separated list of font families can be specified if you want the browser to prefer one but use the others as backup options.

```
font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;
font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;
font-family: Courier, monospace;
```

Finding fonts

Several websites exist that help you pick fonts for your website and to customise it with non-default fonts:

- TypeTester
- TypeKit
- Google Fonts

Property: font-size

- The “font-size” property specifies the size of a font. it can be specifies as a fixed size in various units, a percentage, or as a predefines keyword.

```
font-size: 1.5em;
font-size: 12px;
font-size: 100%;
font-size: larger;
```

Property: font-size(em)

- The “em” unit lets you set the size of the text relative to the text around it. this makes the page resize nicely in proportion if the user changes their default font-size.
- the default size is “1em”

```
p {
  font-size: 0.9em;
}

strong {
  font-size: 1.5em;
}
```

Hello **World!**

Property: font-size(px)

- The “px” unit lets you size font in terms of pixels, which is the unit also used to size images and other elements.

- It is easier to understand than em, but doesn’t work as well when printing or resizing.

```
h2 {
  font-size: 17px;
}
```

Properties: font-size(keywords)

- There are various keywords that can be used if you're not as worried about the precise sizing: xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large.

```
p.footnote {
  font-size: small;
}
```

- There are also two relative keywords, that act similar to em's in setting size relative: smaller, larger.

```
p.intro {
  font-size: larger;
}
```

Property: font-size(%)

- The size can also be specified as a percentage, which works similar to “ems”, and can be used in conjunction with other units.

```
body {
  font-size: 12px;
}

h1 {
  font-size: 200%;
}

h1 a {
  font-size: 75%;
}
```

Property: font-style

- The “font-style” property specifies the font style of the text, either “normal” by default or “italic”.

```
font-style: italic;
```

italic text!

Property: font-weight

- The “font-weight” property specifies the thickness of the font. the default is “normal” and the “typical” override is “bold”. You can also specify “bolder”, “lighter”, or a number from 100-900.

```
font-weight: bold;
```

BOLD text!

“Shorthand” properties

- A “shorthand” property in CSS lets you specify multiple properties in one property, for conciseness purposes.

- Instead of specifying each “font-” property separately, you can bundle them up in one “font” property.

```
table.geeky {
   font-weight: bold;
   font-style: italic;
   font-size: 10px;
   font-family: sans-serif;
}
```

Instead...

```
table {
  font: italic bold 10px sans-serif;
}
```

Other text properties

```
line-height: 10px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: underline;

text-indent: 20px;
```

Exercise 1

1. Everyone should have created an account on Github and koding.com
2. Open up your koding.com editor
3. Go to github.com/warwickcoding/frontend
4. find the folder for session_3
5. go to **exercise_1** and open the **walkthrough.md in a new tab** and keep it open
6. In your **Koding** editor, create a new folder under the **Web** folder and call it **session_3**
7. **C**reate another folder inside **session_3** and name it **exercise_1**
8. In **Github**, Go back to the **exercise_1** folder and copy the contents of **index.html** and **styles.css** into two new files with the same names in your newly created **exercise_1** folder in **Koding**
9. Complete the exercise :D

Exercise 2

1. Open up your koding.com editor

2. Go to github.com/warwickcoding/frontend

3. find the folder for session_3

4. go to **exercise_2** and open the **walkthrough.md in a new tab** and keep it open

5. **C**reate another folder inside **session_3** and name it **exercise_2**

6. In **Github**, Go back to the **exercise_2** folder and copy the contents of **index.html** into a new file with the same name in your newly created **exercise_2** folder in **Koding**

7. Complete the exercise :D

Important Resources

- 20 CSS tips for beginners
- CSS Tricks (Recommended)
- MozillaDeveloperNetwork MDN
  - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS
  - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML
- Quick HTML CSS Prototyping with Codepen

```
.ninja {
visibility: hidden;
color: black;
}
```