CSS 101

Data: 9/6/2020

Follow us on social media!

Website: webdvt.org
Instagram: @WebDVT
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Before we begin

- Let's introduce ourselves!
  - Each person will say their:
    - Name, major, grade level
    - What do you hope to get out by joining WebDVT?

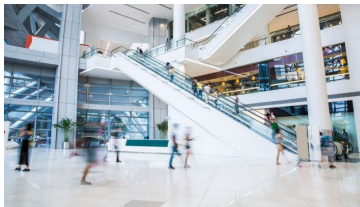# Three Layers of Web Design
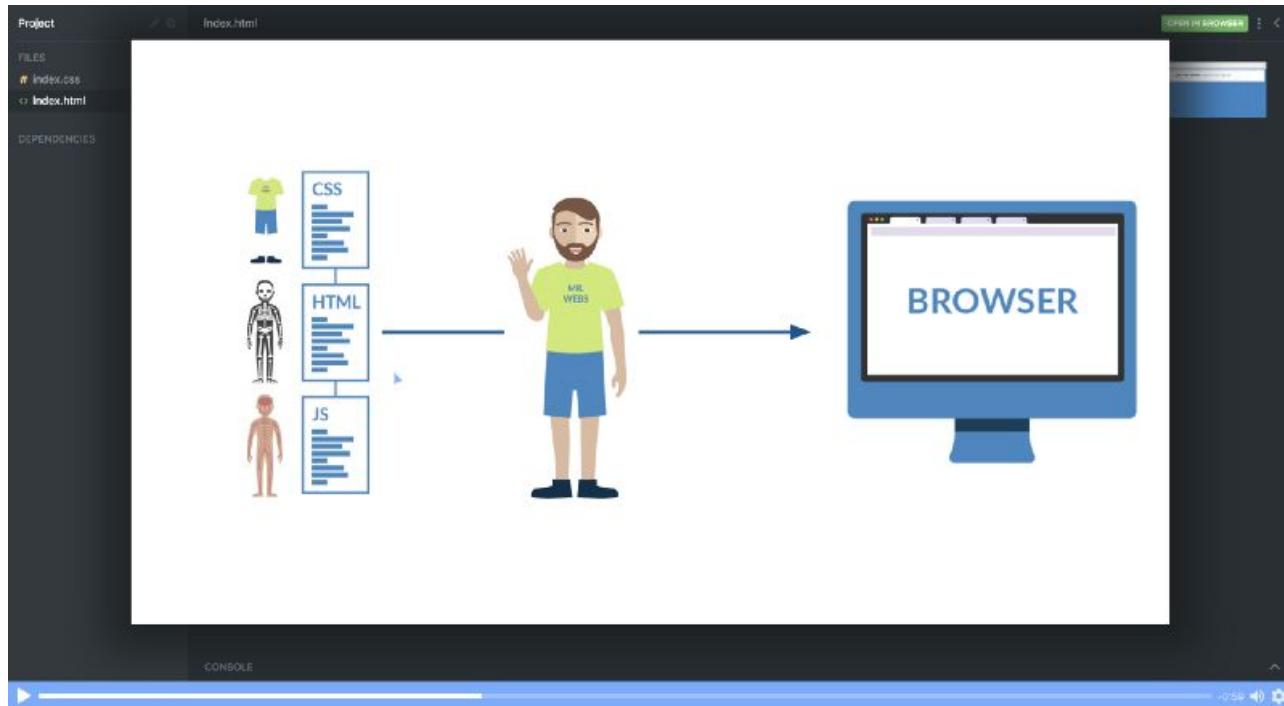
Structure: HTML

Presentation: CSS

Behavior: JavaScript

Another Example

What is CSS?

- **Stylesheet language** → a set of rules defining how an html element will be "presented" in the browser.
- Used for website layout and design
- Can be extended with Sass/Less

```
 1  .button {
 2      background: linear-gradient(#eee, #ccc);
 3      border: 1px solid #999;
 4      color: #333;
 5      cursor: pointer;
 6      padding: 1em 1.5em;
 7
 8      &:hover {
 9          background: linear-gradient(#fff, #ddd);
10          color: #111;
11      }
12  }
```

3 Methods For Adding CSS

Inline CSS

```
<p style="color: blue;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Internal CSS

```
<head>
  <style type = text/css>
    body {background-color: blue;}
    p { color: yellow;}
  </style>
</head>
```

External CSS

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

CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

You can apply the same styles to **multiple selectors** by separating the selectors with commas.

```
h1,h2,h3,h4 {
    font-weight: bold
}
```
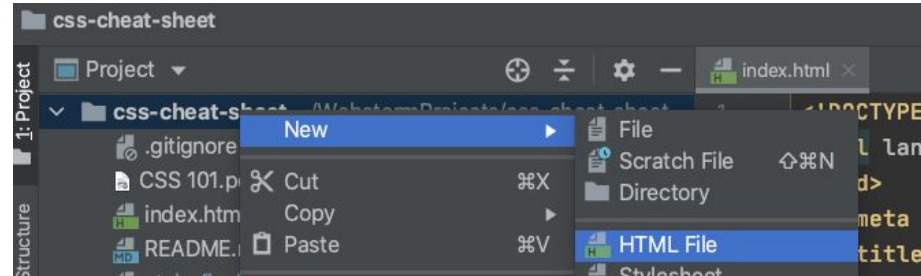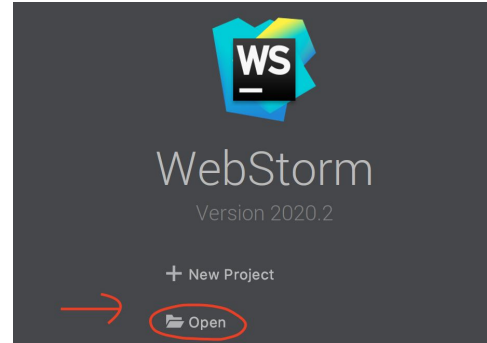
CSS Selectors

You can apply **multiple declarations** to a selector(s) by separating the declarations with semicolons.

```css
p {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
  font-size: 14px;
  color: #666666;

}
```

Directions

1. Create a folder on your computer called "**webdvt_workspace**" (if missed our last meeting).
2. Then create another folder (inside "webdvt_workspace") called "css-cheat-sheet".
3. Open up WebStorm (or any text editors or your choice).
4. Inside webstorm, open the folder you just created.
5. Right click on the folder on your left sidebar. Create an HTML file named "index.html".
6. Create another file called "style.css"

Element, Class, and Id

p	Type (element)
#	ID
.	Class

Type (element) Selector

The simplest selector is the **type** selector, which targets an html element by name.

```
body {declaration}
p {declaration}
h1 {declaration}
ul {declaration}
```

The essential type (element) selectors

Primary Structure

html

body

Body Elements

p

br

h1 – h6

ul

ol

a

img

div

Formatting Elements

em

i

strong

b

q

blockquote

span

ID Selector

An **ID** is an html attribute that is added to your html markup.

You reference that ID in your css with a hash.


```
CSS
#logo {declaration}

HTML
<img id="logo" src="" alt="">
```

Class Selector

A **class** is an html attribute that is added to your html markup.

You reference that ID in your css with a period.

ID vs. Class

The most important difference between IDs and classes is that **there can be only one ID on a page, but multiple classes.**

An ID is more specific than a class. An element can have both an ID and multiple classes.

ID: #344-34-4344
Class: Male
Class: Employee

ID: #123-54-9877
Class: Female
Class: Employee

Descendant Selectors

A space between two selectors indicates a descendant selector.

In the example above, the style is targeted to an element with the class "author" inside the id "sidebar".

```css
CSS
#sidebar .author {declaration}
```

```html
HTML
<div id="sidebar">
  <p class="author"></p>
</div>
```

Multiple Classes

Elements can have multiple classes, giving you more control.

The are written in the CSS in the exact order they appear in the html, with no spaces.

```
CSS
.ingredients.time {declaration}

HTML
<div class="ingredients time">
  <h1></h1>
</div>
```

What you can & can't do with CSS

Some things you **can** change with CSS

colors

type

type size

backgrounds

spacing

sizes

borders

positions (layout)

Some things you **can't** change with CSS

content

markup

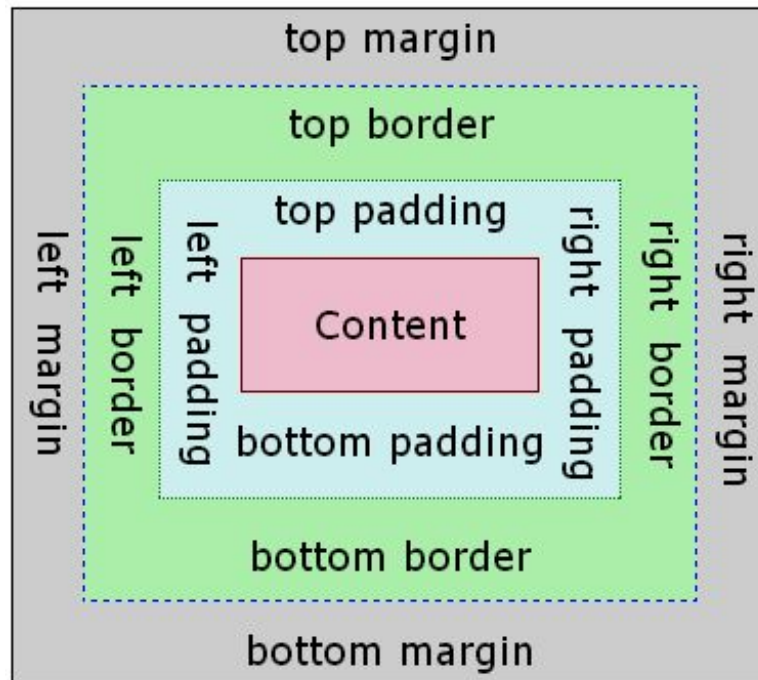# Colors in CSS

- **Color Names** (e.g. dark, blue, red)
- **Hexadecimal** (e.g. #fff, #333)
- **GRB** (e.g. rgb(100, 50, 100))

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

h1 {
        color: #00ff00;
}

p {
        color: rgb(0, 0, 255);
}
```
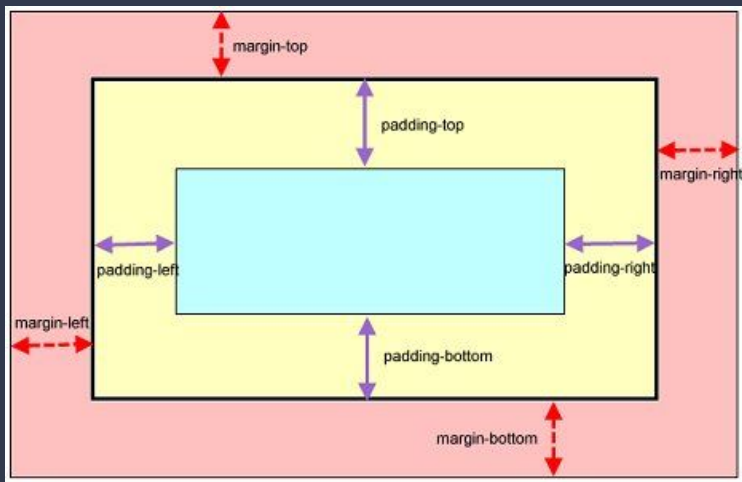
Box Model

Margin & Padding Shorthand


```css
p {
    margin-top: 5px;
    margin-bottom: 5px;
    margin-right: 10px;
    margin-left: 10px;
}

p {
    margin: 5px 10px 5px 10px;
}

p {
    margin: 5px 10px;
}
```

Meeting Code File

Here is the completed version of the CSS cheat sheet file!

https://github.com/webdvt/css-cheat-sheet

We will start from scratch, but if you miss anything, you can always visit this file!

Citation/Reference

https://voices.whitman.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/retail-744x372.jpg

https://images.adsttc.com/media/images/51d4/84a8/b3fc/4bea/e100/01d6/large_jpg/Portada.jpg?1372882078

https://cdn1.businessmodulehub.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/12100913/building-construction.jpg

https://cdn-media-1.freecodecamp.org/images/V1j9VppYwp81V7cTFYNrnRG4ubi5lgXUWEZc

https://miro.medium.com/max/1400/1*pOH9L_DQikFwetmXCnM8LQ.png

https://www.slideshare.net/shawncalvert/html-csspresentation

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yfoY53QXEnl