

CSS Lecture 1

Code Girls 2020-21





What is CSS?

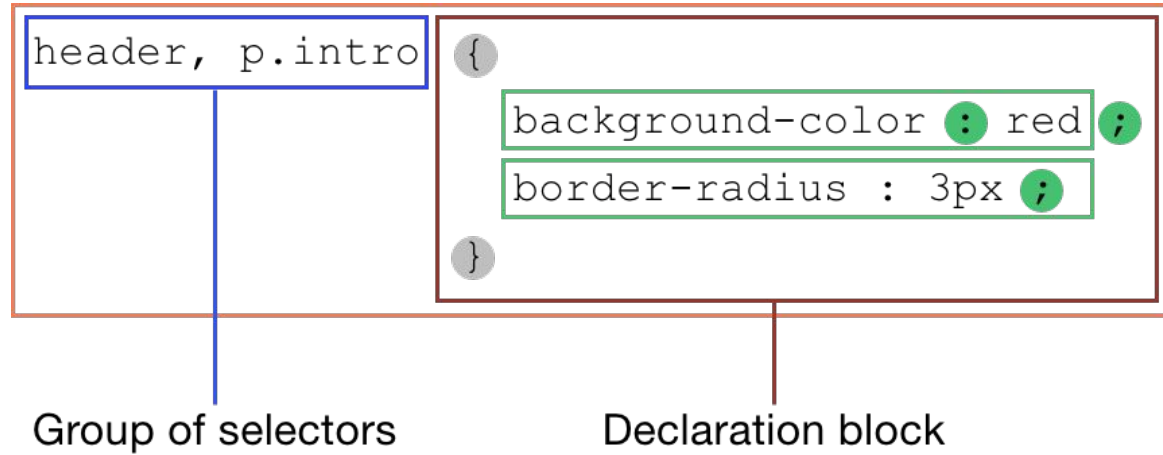
- **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Simple way to control how HTML elements are displayed
- Can correspond to multiple different elements
- You've already used it before!

CSS





Syntax



- Selector
 - The element that will be styled
- Declaration block
 - One or multiple declarations of how it will be styled
- Property and value
- Colons, semi-colons, and curly braces



Selectors

- element
- #id
- .class
 - element.class
- Universal selector
 - *
- Grouping
 - element, element, element

<p>Element Selector</p> <pre>h2 { color: #c70039 ; }</pre>	<p>Universal Selector</p> <pre>* { color: #c70039 ; }</pre>
<p>ID Selector</p> <pre>#content { color: #6E4253; font-size: 15px; }</pre>	<p>Class Selector</p> <pre>.main { margin-top: 10px margin-bottom: 10px }</pre>



Adding CSS to an HTML file

- Inline
 - What we've been doing!
- Internal
 - Add CSS to the heading enclosed in `<style>` tags
- External
 - Link it in the heading of the HTML document

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>
```

Comments

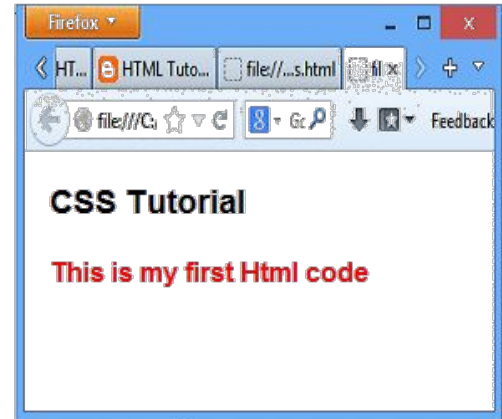
- Different from HTML!
- `/* comment */`
 - Works for single and multi-line comments
 - Use even in inline CSS

```
<html>
<head>
<style>

/* css for paragraph */
p
{
color: red;
font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>CSS Tutorial </h1>
<p>This is my first Html code</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Comment are not display on browser

Tutorial4us.com





Colors

- How to specify colors:
 - CSS predefined colors
 - Can also use **opacity** property
 - `rgb(255, 99, 71)`
 - hex `#ff6347`
 - `hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`
- Properties that use colors:
 - Background-color
 - Individual elements or the whole page
 - color (for text)

red	pink
purple	deep-purple
indigo	blue
light-blue	cyan
aqua	teal
green	light-green
lime	sand
khaki	yellow
amber	orange
deep-orange	blue-gray
brown	light-gray
gray	dark-gray
pale-red	pale-yellow
pale-green	pale-blue



Backgrounds

- **background-image:** `url("image.jpg");`
 - In body or in specific element
- **background-repeat**
 - repeat-x, repeat-y, no repeat
- **background-position**
 - left/center/right, top/center/bottom
- **background-attachment**
 - fixed
 - scroll

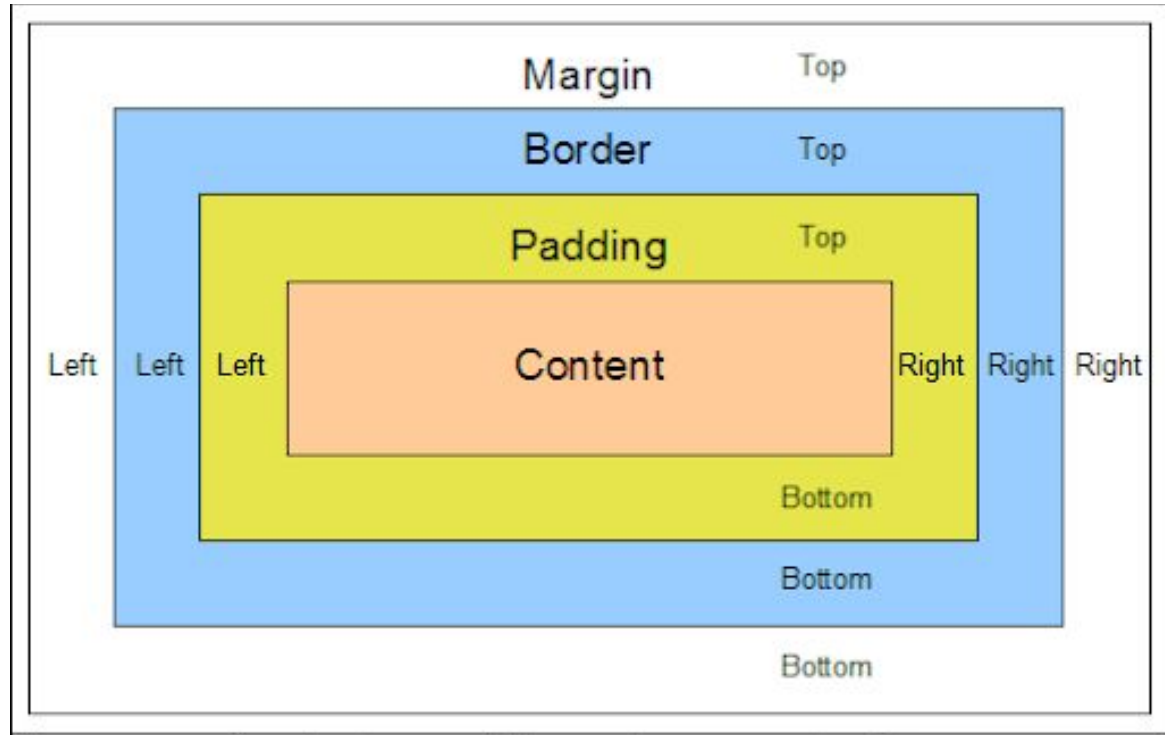


Height and Width

- Height and width of an **element**
 - auto - based on browser (default)
 - length - in px or cm
 - % - percent of containing block
- max-width & max-height

This element has a height of 200 pixels
and a width of 50%

Borders, Margins, and Padding





Margins and Padding

- Similar syntax!
- margin-top, margin-bottom, margin-left, margin-right
 - padding-top, etc.

OR

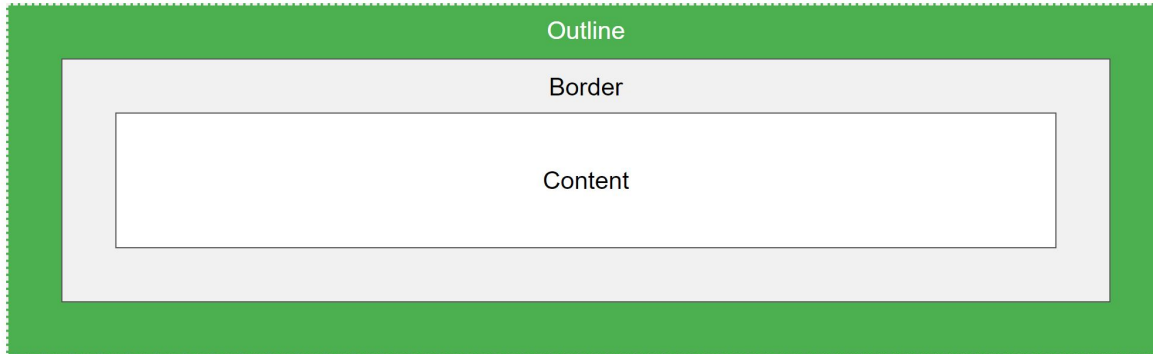
- Just margin, just padding
- padding: **top** px **right** px **bottom** px **left** px
- margin: **top** px **right/left** px **bottom** px
- padding: **top/bottom** px **right/left** px
- margin: **all** px

```
25
26 p {
27     padding: 10px;
28     margin: 5px 0px;
29 }
```



Borders and Outlines

- Outlines are kind of like second borders
- **border-style** and **outline-style**
- Can change color, width, pattern, and offset





Text

Important properties:

- Color
 - background-color
 - color
- Alignment
 - text-align
 - vertical-align
- Spacing
 - text-indent
 - line-height
 - white-space

- text-decoration
 - overline, line-through, underline,
- Font
 - font-family
 - font-style
 - font-size

Georgia Underlined

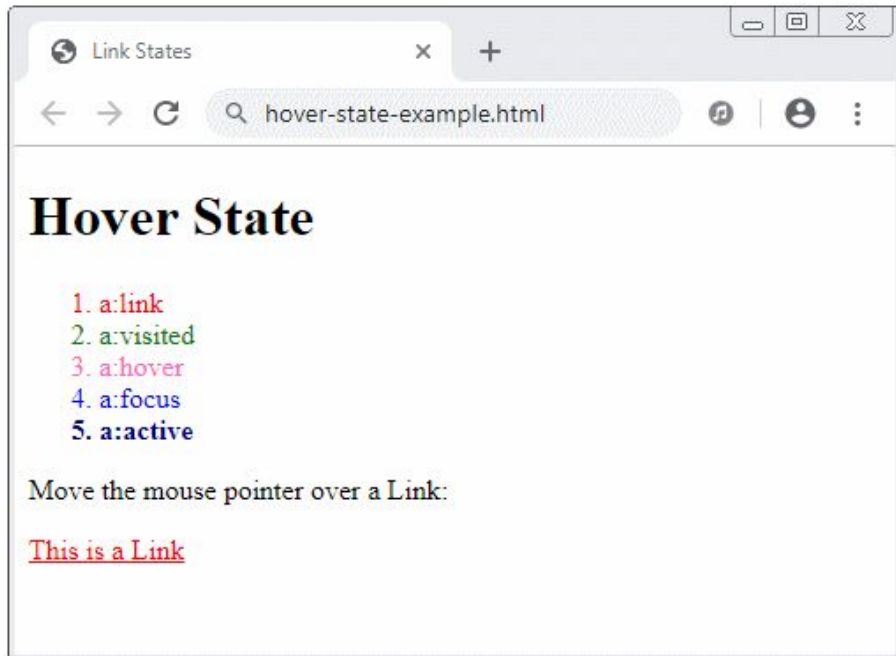
Bold italic SMALL CAPS

~~Comic Sans~~ LETTER SPACING

overline Arial

Links

- Like text! But with:
 - a:link - unvisited
 - a:visited - user has visited
 - a:hover - user mouses over it
 - a:active - the moment it is clicked
- Same properties:
 - color
 - Text-decoration (usually for underlines)
 - background-color





Acknowledgments

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