

# 7 - Web Design with CSS

CSS  
IS  
AWESOME

# Agenda & Recap

Last time, we talked about:

- HTML: The essential `<syntax>` and some common tags.
- Networking: How we can connect to our site on our VM.

This time:

- CSS: The language of style! We'll make our sites pretty!

# What do you think is the best looking site on the web?

Any ideas what site you think looks best?

Why does it look good to you?

Web design originates largely from CSS, not HTML code.

# What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet, which “[describes] the presentation of a document written in a markup language [such as HTML code].” - Wikipedia

For a more concrete example, let's look to W3 schools intro:

[https://www.w3schools.com/Css/css\\_intro.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/Css/css_intro.asp)

## Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

```
h1 { color: white;
background: orange;
border: 1px solid black;
padding: 0 0 0 0;
font-weight: bold;
}
/* begin: seaside-theme */

body {
background-color:white;
color:black;
font-family:Arial,sans-serif;
margin: 0 4px 0 0;
border: 12px solid;
}
```

CSS

Filename extension	.css
Internet media type	text/css
Uniform Type Identifier (UTI)	public.css
Developed by	Håkon Wium Lie · Bert Bos · World Wide Web Consortium
Initial release	December 17, 1996; 21 years ago
Type of format	Style sheet language

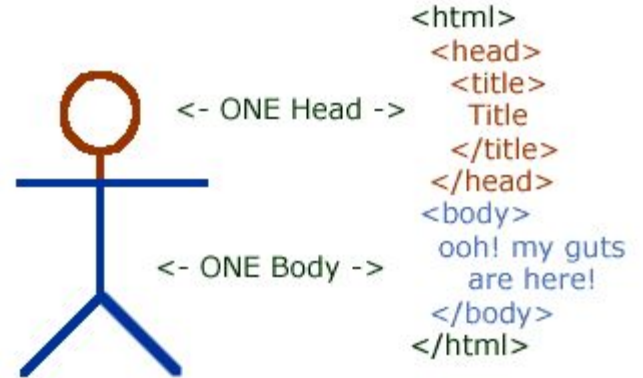
*Courtesy of Wikipedia*

# But how do we link CSS to our pages?

Last week we only worked in the body of our HTML page, but with each body there is a head (unless you're royalty in 1700s France)

The head contains information that *will not be displayed on your page*. It contains *metadata* (information *about* your page) not its contents.

We should probably add a head to our pages!



And the head always comes first !

# Writing our CSS code!

Now we can put all our CSS code into its own `.css` file, which we should put in the same directory as our HTML code. Fire up your VM and log in!

Creating the css file should look like this:

```
[~/projects/website/site]$ nvim myStyle.css
```

# What are you talking about?

In CSS, how can we say “I want the color of text inside any paragraph to be blue”?

Selector: specifies which HTML elements will be styled; in this case, **every** p tag will be styled.

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

Rule: specifies *how* exactly to style the element.

# Being specific with selectors

There are many different ways we can select certain chunks of our HTML to apply specific rules. In the last example, we specified **all** <p> tags will have blue text.

Here is are *some* other ways to select certain HTML elements:

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>.class</u>	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"
<u>#id</u>	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
<u>*</u>	*	Selects all elements
<u>element</u>	p	Selects all <p> elements



# Learning how to learn CSS

Web dev is all about shameless copy and paste, so there is no sense in us going over every rule in CSS. Instead, together we'll go through the process of having an idea you'd like to implement on your site and doing it together!

Let's suppose we want to make a button that will take you to another site at the top of our page, under the title.

The first step is always consulting a search engine! Let's begin

# Some basic concepts in CSS

Padding -

Margin -

Div -

Display -

# Prompts to get working with CSS

- How do I horizontally center a div/image/text?
- How do I create shadows behind an element or div?
- How can I place several images in an inline block, all with equal dimensions?

# Recap & next week

Today we covered:

- How to style our HTML with CSS
- How to learn how to use CSS

Next week:

- No formal class! Next Friday is Good Friday, so we won't have a typical class. Instead, to whoever is interested, Jake and I will be host a drop-in help session!

Next next week:

- Our last class together :(
- Finishing our sites and reflecting on our time together :)

# Challenge: making a link look like a button

For instance, on w3schools, this is just an `<a>` tag but styled in such a way that it looks like a button. Also, when you hover over it, a shadow fades in underneath it! Let's try to replicate this style.



Since we wouldn't want *all* links to be buttons, we should implement this style as a *class*; what would the selector look like?

# CSS is a lot like a human language.

Unlike in Haskell where once you know about datatypes and recursion you can really go wild, in CSS you are constantly asking yourself “How I do X?” The beauty of CSS is that you can ask the Internet, and they will know the answer!

- How can we change the alignment of text? (Left-justified, right-justified, centered, etc.)
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