

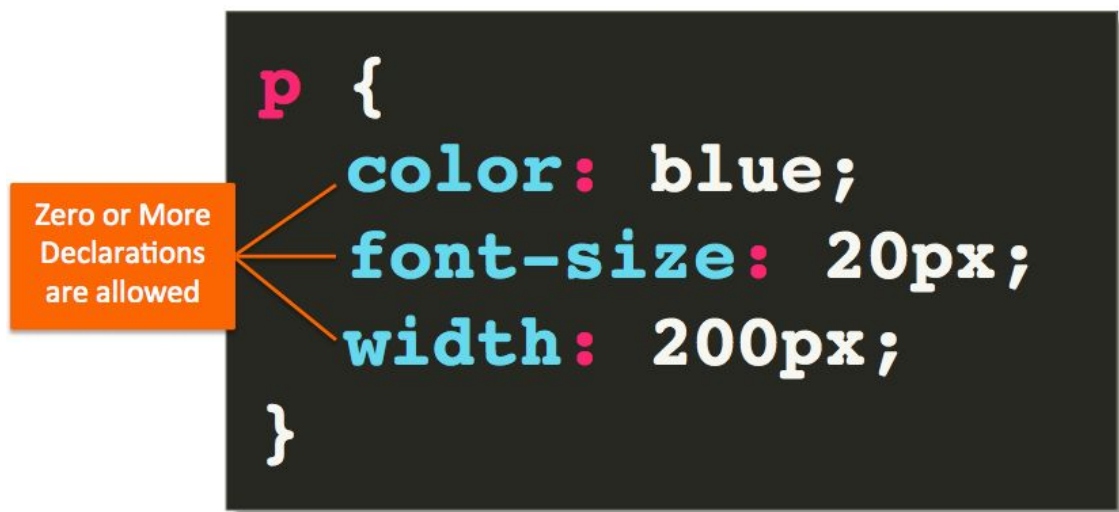
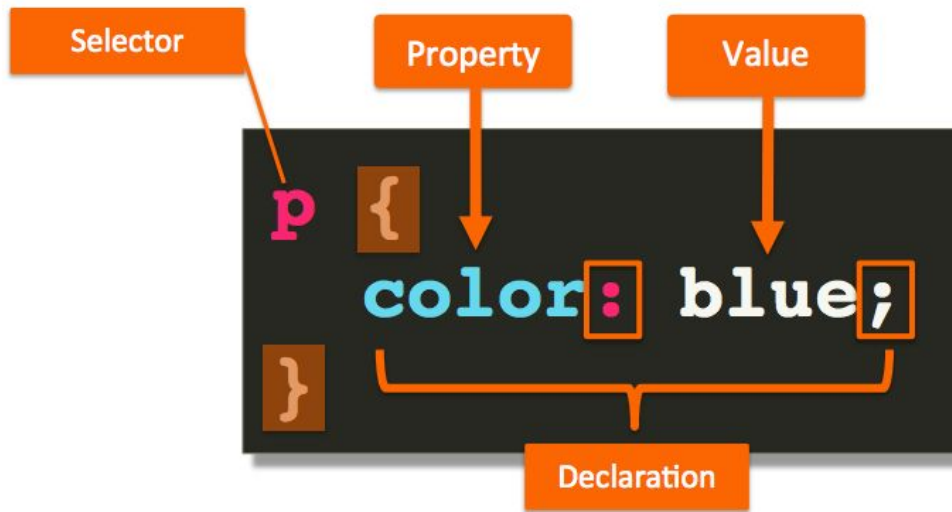
- **CSS Basics**

Power of CSS

- When it comes to a real world website, structure alone is just not enough. It's not good enough to just leave a scaffolding, a server side framework provided out of the box, to see the data.
- On the web, content is king. It's all about content. And we spoke about the fact that HTML defines the structure of that content. So if all you wanted was raw content.
- You need to style your content in a way that's pleasing and useful to the user.
- The use of color, positioning, size, among other things, is all part of that.
- Cascading style sheets, or CSS, is the technology that provides the styling capability.
- CSS is an incredibly powerful technology. It can take the same HTML structure and present it in such drastically different ways that you would never even guess that the underlying structure of the content are exactly the same ones.
- CSS is an incredibly powerful technology that can not only style your content, but also also create a particular user experience that you would want your users to have.
- Samples
- [<http://csszengarden.com/101>,
- <http://csszengarden.com/102>,
- <http://csszengarden.com/103>,
- <http://csszengarden.com/104>,
- <http://csszengarden.com/105>]

- **Anatomy of a CSS Rule**

- CSS works by associating rules with HTML elements.
- These rules govern how the content of specified elements should be displayed. And while styling an entire web page could be a pretty complex process, defining a simple CSS rule is fairly straightforward



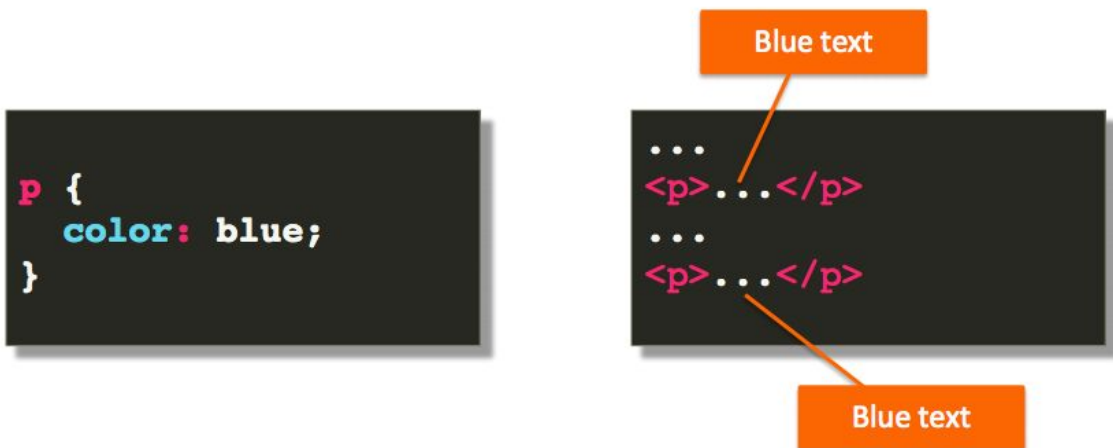
```
p {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size: 20px;  
  width: 200px;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: green;  
  font-size: 36px;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
...
```

Stylesheet

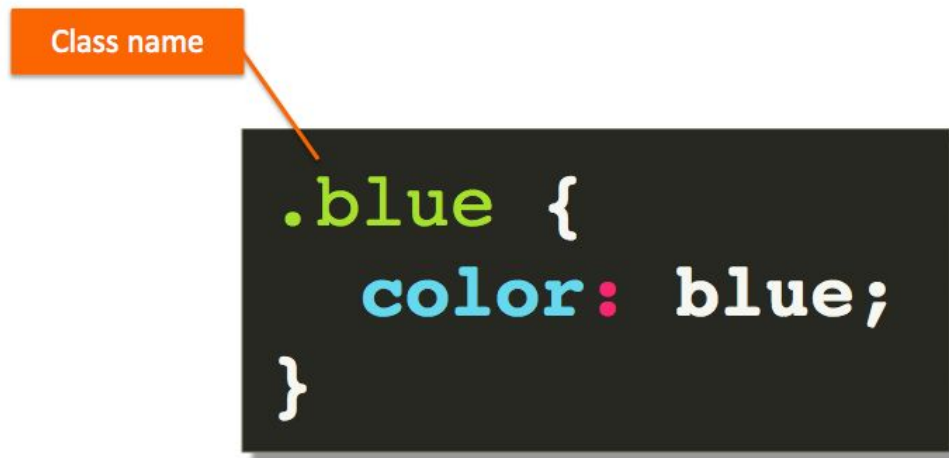
- Element, Class, and ID Selectors

Element name

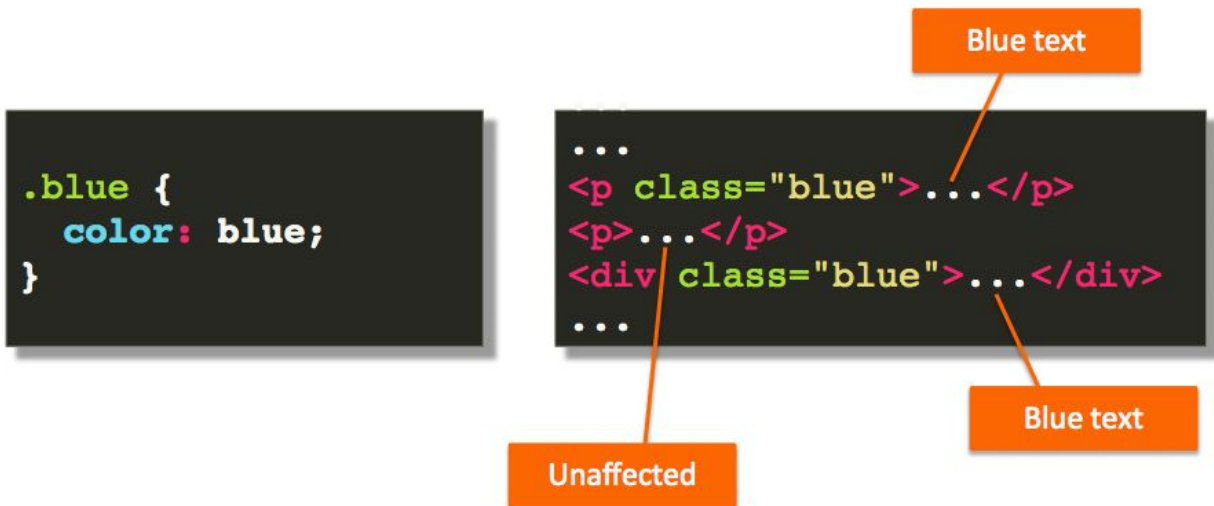
```
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```



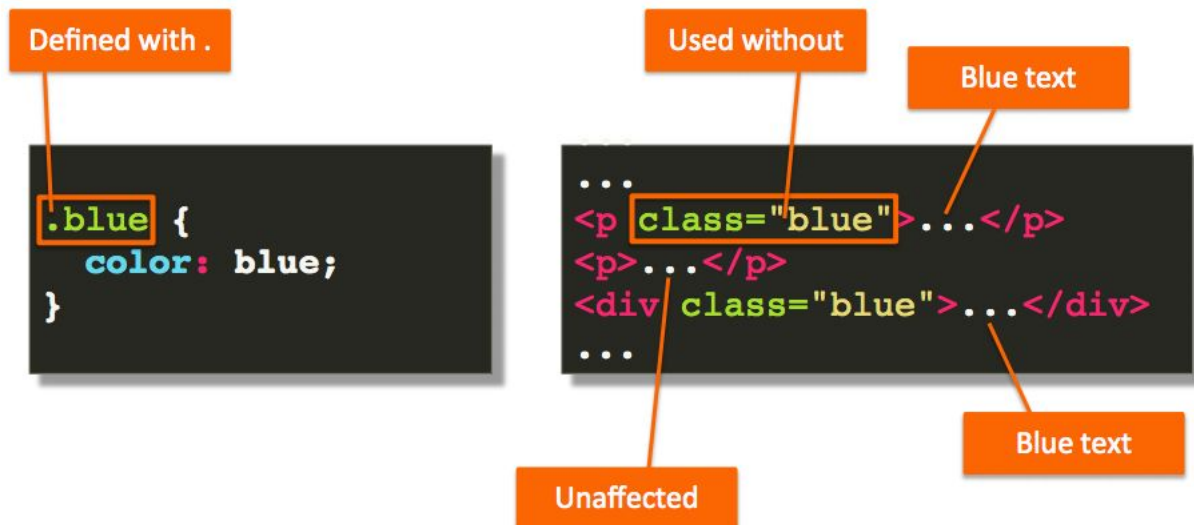
class Selector



class Selector



class Selector



id Selector

id Value

```
#name {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

id Selector

Unaffected

```
#name {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

```
...  
<p>...</p>  
<div id="name">...</div>  
...
```

Blue text

id Selector

Defined with #

```
#name {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Unaffected

```
...  
<p>...</p>  
<div id="name">...</div>  
...
```

Used without

Blue text

Grouping Selectors

Separate selectors
with commas

```
div, .blue {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Blue text

```
...  
<p class="blue">...</p>  
<p>...</p>  
<div>...</div>  
...
```

Blue text

Syntax simple CSS selectors

- Element
- class (define with .)
- id (define with #)

- Combining Selectors

Element With Class Selector

Every **p** that has **class="big"**

```
p.big {  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

NOTE lack of space between element and class definition

Element With Class Selector

```
p.big {  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

```
...  
<p class="big">...</p>  
<div class="big">...</div>  
...
```

Text size 20px

Unaffected text

Child Selector

Every **p** that is a direct child of **article**



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

Child Selector

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



```
<article>...  
  <p>...</p>  
</article>  
...  
<p>...</p>  
<article>...  
  <div><p>...</p></div>  
</article>
```


Blue text

Unaffected text

Unaffected text

Descendant Selector

Every **p** that is inside (at any level) of **article**



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

Descendant Selector

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

```
<article>...  
  <p>...</p>  
</article>  
...  
<p>...</p>  
<article>...  
  <div><p>...</p></div>  
</article>
```

Blue text

Unaffected text

Blue text

Not Limited To Element Selectors

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

Every **p** that is inside (at any level) an element with **class="colored"**

```
article > .colored {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Every element with **class="colored"** that is a direct child of **article** element