CSS Research Guide

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Recommended reading

The 30 CSS Selectors You Must Memorize	CSS	Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 19 are good for beginners.
Little CSS Stuff Newcomers Get Confused About	CSS	
<u>Color Names</u>	CSS	Scroll down
15 Best Web Safe Fonts That Work With HTML & CSS	CSS	
Multiple Class / ID and Class Selectors	CSS	
How To Approach CSS layouts in 2017—and beyond.	CSS	2, 3, or n column layouts

Expectations

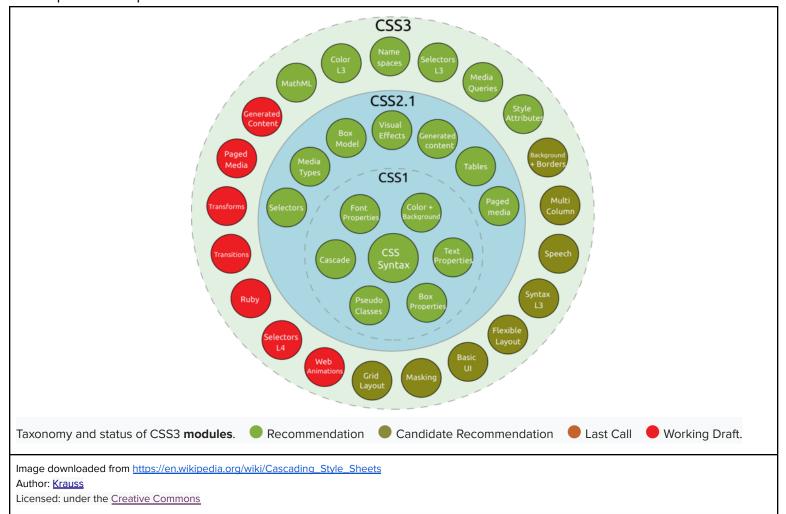
- 1. Make a **copy** of the CSS Research Guide **in your Google Drive** and be sure to **share** that document with **Aaron and Ernie**.
- 2. Research each topic using your search engine of choice.
- 3. Provide at minimum 2 different Source website URL's
 - a. Think about your "How Do You Know" lecture when you select your sources.
- 4. Do not copy and paste answers. Rewrite in your own words. This will require some thought.
- 5. When complete contact Ernie to see if you can move onto the CSS Tutorial.

Wash, rinse, and repeat

Before you declare this project unworthy of your time, I would like you to consider this: STANDARDS CHANGE! When I started to learn and write CSS in 2007 the recommended standard of the day was CSS 2, then CSS 2.1. CSS3 is currently broken into various modules for development so modules can become standardized when ready. Let's journey deeper into the rabbit hole.

Note:

With CSS3 you have 3 categories: recommended, candidate for recommendation, and working draft of new standards. Even after a CSS3 module becomes "recommended," it will take time for the web browsers and developers to adopt those recommendations.



Introduction to CSS

Question	Answer	List 2 Source website URLs
What is CSS?	CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a design language. It controls the layout and design for multiple web pages and HTML files.	https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp https://www.tutorialspoint.com/css/what_is_css.htm
Why should I use CSS?	CSS is used to organize and design web pages that are made with HTML. When there are multiple pages of HTML it can be inefficient to do the formatting on every single HTML page, CSS allows the developer to do it with CSS, which improves the organization of the code and the space required for it. CSS is also good to use because it is easily used with other languages like HTML.	https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp https://www.tutorialspoint.com/css/what_is_css.htm
What is inline CSS?	Inline CSS is CSS that is in the HTML file and not in the seperate CSS file. Inlined CSS causes the web browser to only download the HTML file. Every time someone goes to another webpage on your website, the browser has to download the CSS with the HTML and if the CSS is too big, that can be less efficient. Also, the CSS written in the HTML, it will only affect the code there, and not all the other pages, so you will probably have to rewrite the code in other parts of the web site, which is bad. Warning: INLINE CSS is Forbidden, Discouraged, Banned, Exiled, etc at Shodor by Ernie. However, there are situations that may arise where inline CSS is needed. Inline CSS should be used	https://varvy.com/pagespeed/inline-small-css.html https://www.codecademy.com/articles/html-inline-styles
Why should you not use inline CSS?	Inclining the CSS can become complicated if you have a large amount of/complicated CSS code. It can make the website harder to maintain. It takes more code to style a website using inlined CSS, so it is less efficient and more complicated. Warning: INLINE CSS is Forbidden, Discouraged, Banned, Exiled, etc at Shodor by Ernie. However, there are situations that may arise where inline CSS is needed. Inline CSS should be used as the last resort of a EXTREMELY desperate developer.	https://www.lifewire.com/avoid-inline-styles-for-css-3466846 https://www.nomensa.com/blog/2011/inline-styles-and-why-theyare-considered-harmful-accessibility

What is internal CSS?	Internal CSS is when CSS is put in the head section of a file.	https://www.inmotionhosting.co m/support/edu/website-design/u sing-css/linking-your-css-to-your -website https://www.javatpoint.com/inter nal-css
When should you use internal CSS?	Internal CSS makes it easy to apply style to the whole file. Internal CSS is good to use if one page has a specific style.	https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_howto.asp https://www.javatpoint.com/internal-css
What is external CSS?	External CSS is a seperate file containing the CSS that can control multiple HTML files.	http://www.blooberry.com/index dot/css/syntax/inclusion/external .htm https://www.w3.org/TR/html401/ present/styles.html
When should you use external CSS?	By putting the CSS in an external document, you can control multiple HTML files with it. However, if you change that one CSS file, all the pages that are being controlled by it will change, and you might not want that.	https://www.w3schools.com/html /html_css.asp https://www.w3.org/TR/html401/ present/styles.html
What is the principle of separation of content and presentation in web design?	The content of a page can be displayed in many ways, an the presentation of something can be changed without changing the content.	http://universalusability.com/acc ess_by_design/document_struc ture/separate.html https://wblinks.com/notes/separ ation-of-content-and-presentatio n/
What are the different levels of CSS?	The three levels of CSS are user defined, embedded or inline style sheet, browser default style, and external style sheets.	https://www.lifewire.com/types-o f-css-styles-3466921 https://www.w3schools.com/css/ css_howto.asp
What priorities do the different levels of CSS have over each other?	Embedded style has top priority, than external, and then inline.	http://www.plus2net.com/html_t utorial/css-types.php

Preparing HTML for CSS

Question	Syntax	List 2 Source website
		URLs

What is the HTML syntax to use internal CSS?	Use the HTML tags in the head section of the webpage. An example of this would be: <head> <head> <style type="text/css"> h1 {color: blue;} h2 {color: red;} p {color: green;} </style> </head></head>	http://www.tizag.com/cssT/internal.php https://www.inmotionhosting.com/sup port/edu/website-design/using-css/lin king-your-css-to-your-website
What is the HTML syntax to use an external CSS file?	To use an external CSS file you have to reference it with a link. For example: <head> Link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css" href = theme.css"> </head>	https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_link.asp http://www.dummies.com/web-design-development/html5-and-css3/how-to-use-an-external-style-sheet-for-html5-and-css3-programming/

Nuts and bolts of CSS syntax

Question	Answer	List 2 Source website URLs
What are CSS Selectors?	A selector points to the HTML element you want to style. For example, if you had h1 {color: blue} The h1 is the selector.	https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_s_yntax.asp_https://www.sitepoint.com/css-selector_s/
What are CSS Properties?	A CSS property is something you can change, like font, background, or color.	https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_s yntax.asp http://www.htmlhelp.com/reference/cs s/properties.html
What are CSS declarations?	A declaration describes specifically what you want to change. A declaration includes a property and a value. The property is the style attribute you want to change and the value is what you want to change it to, it should go with whatever the property is.	https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/css-tutorial/css-syntax.php http://www.blooberry.com/indexdot/css/syntax/declaration.htm
Identify the parts of CSS syntax in the diagram. Fill in the blue blanks.		

Useful CSS properties (Web Designers Tools)

What do the following CSS properties and values accomplish? What are the results? Note: This is not a complete list of CSS properties or values. Self exploration is encouraged to learn more.

Background Color	Results
background-color: orange; color name	Changes the background color to orange.
background-color: #FFA500; hexadecimal value	Changes the background color to orange using a Hexadecimal (which translates to orange)
Background Image	Results
<pre>background-image: url("images/selfPortrait.png");</pre>	Sets the background to the linked picture called self portrait
background-repeat: no-repeat;	The image is not repeated in the background.
background-repeat: repeat-x;	The image is repeated horizontally
background-repeat: repeat-y;	The image is repeated vertically
background-attachment: scroll;	The background image will scroll with the page
background-attachment: fixed;	The background image will not scroll with the page
background-attachment: local;	The background image will scroll with the elements contents

Borders	Results
border: 3px solid orange;	Creates an orange border that is 3 pixels wide
Note: border is a shorthand CSS declaration.	
border-width: 3px; pixels	Sets the width of the border a 3 pixels wide.
border-style: solid;	The border line is solid.
border-style: dashed;	The border line is dashed.
border-color: orange;	The border line is orange.
border-color: #FFA500;	The border line is orange.
Borders with the individual four directions (top, bottom, left, right)	Results
border-top: 3px dash orange;	The top of the border is an orange dashed line that is 3 pixels in width.
border-bottom-width: 5px;	The bottom border has a width of five pixels.
border-left-style: dashed;	The left border is a dashed line.
	The right border is orange.

Margins	Results
margin: 5px; Note: margin is a shorthand CSS declaration.	The margin around an element is 5 pixels wide.
margin: 5px 10px 15px 20px;	The margins in different directions around the element are the specified values.
margin: 5px 10px 20px;	The middle number of pixels controls the margin for the right side and the left side.
margin: 10px 10px;	If there are only two numbers controlling the margins, the first one controls the top and bottom and the second one controls the right and left.
margin-left: 10px;	The left margin is 10 pixels.
margin-right: 20px;	The right margin is 20 pixels.
margin-top: 30px;	The top margin is 30 pixels.
margin-bottom: 40px;	The bottom margin is 40 pixels.

Padding	Results
padding: 7px; Note: padding is a shorthand CSS declaration.	There are 7 pixels of padding, or space around an elements content.
padding: 5px 10px 15px 20px;	There are 5 pixels of padding on top of the content, 10 pixels on the right, 15 pixels on the bottom and 20 pixels on the left.
Note: padding shorthand CSS declaration with four directions	
padding: 5px 10px 20px;	There are 5 pixels of padding on top of the content, 10 pixels of padding on the right and left of the content, and 20 pixels on the bottom.
Note: padding shorthand CSS declaration with three directions	
padding: 10px 10px;	There are 10 pixels of padding on the top and bottom of the content, and ten pixels on the right and left.
Note: padding shorthand CSS declaration with two directions	
padding-left: 10px;	There are 10 pixels of padding on the left of the element's content.
padding-right: 15px;	There are 15 pixels of padding on the right of the element's content.
padding-top: 20px;	There are 20 pixels of padding on top of the element's content.
padding-bottom: 25px;	There are 25 pixels of padding under the element's content.

Text alignment	Results
text-align: left;	The text will be aligned to the left.
text-align: right;	The text will be aligned to the right.
text-align: center;	The text will be centered.

font-family: Arial, "Times New Roman"; Note: you must use quotes around font names with whitespaces, e.g. Times New Roman	The font will be Arial and if the browser cannot support Arial, it will go to Times New Roman.
font-style: normal; Note: default value for font-style	The font style is normal (not italic or bold), this is the default.
font-style: italic;	The font will be in italic.
font-weight: normal; Note: default value for font-weight	The font weight is normal.
font-weight: bold;	The font weight is bold.
font-size: 50px;	The font size will be 50 pixels.
color: orange;	The color of the font will be orange.
color: #FFA500;	The color of the font will be orange.
text-decoration: underline;	There will be a line under the text.
text-decoration: overline ;	There will be a line over the text.

Width & Height	Results
width: 75%;	The width of the element will be 75% of its containing block.
height: 500px; Note: height sometimes does not behave the way one expects.	The height of the element will be 500 pixels.

Float	Results
float: right;	The image can float to the right.
float: left;	The image can float to the left.

Display	Results
display: inline;	The element will be displayed as an inline element. Height and width properties will have no effect.

display: inline-block;	Displays the element as an inline level block container. It is formatted as an inline element, but you can apply height and width values.
display: flex;	The element is displayed as a block level flex container.

Your turn

Research "CSS Unordered and Ordered List" properties. Write a brief description of the list properties followed by the CSS syntax for that property

Unordered and Ordered Lists	Brief Description and CSS syntax
Unordered list: list-style-type	<pre>Specifies what the list marker should be. Could be disc, circle, square or none. Looks like: <ul style="list-style-type:circle"></pre>
Ordered Lists- type attribute	Defines what the list marker will be for an ordered list. "I" will make them capital roman numbers. Looks like this: <ol type="I">
Unordered list: list-style-image	Use a image as the list marker. Looks like this: List-style-image: image('picture.gif');
List-style-position	Changes the position of the bullet points.

more below

Use the Sample HTML Code at the bottom of this page to write the following CSS rule set	Use the sample HTML code below
Write the full CSS syntax to select HTML elements and give them a background color orange.	<pre>Freebie: p{ background-color: orange; }</pre>
Write the full CSS syntax to select HTML elements and give them a background color using the hexadecimal value for orange. FFA500	p { Background-color: FFA500; }
Write the full CSS syntax to select all elements with the HTML attribute class "borderBlue" and give them a border 5px wide, solid line, and the color blue.	borderBlue: { Font: 5px solid blue; }
Write the full CSS syntax to select the HTML attribute id "big" and give it a font size of 50px.	#big { font-size: 50px; }

Sample HTML Code

<h1>Big</h1>
<h2 id="big">Small</h2>
<h3 class="borderBlue">Border Blue<h3>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam posuere ac ipsum non malesuada. Quisque nulla ante, tristique eu gravida ac, fermentum eget velit. Nullam maximus condimentum enim, ac gravida nunc pulvinar et. Nunc quis dolor mauris. Praesent porttitor at arcu a fermentum. Vivamus eu suscipit ipsum. Maecenas luctus sit amet mi sit amet dignissim. Nulla auctor, ligula quis commodo laoreet, dolor turpis lacinia elit, at condimentum enim diam nec nibh. Nunc eu fermentum purus. Fusce placerat nulla non ipsum aliquam vulputate. Maecenas nec gravida mi. Suspendisse aliquam ac nisi fringilla vehicula. Phasellus urna turpis, aliquam venenatis sem nec, convallis auctor orci. Vivamus sed posuere purus.