

Anatomy of document CSS

Tag style

Each CSS attribute is escaped with a ;

H1

{ color: green; font-size: 2em; }

Selector - specific tag name

CSS attribute:
name: value

two word name
requires a hyphen

Class style

Each CSS attribute is escaped with a ;

.emphasis

{ color: red; font-style: italic; }

Selector - specific tag name

CSS attribute:
name: value

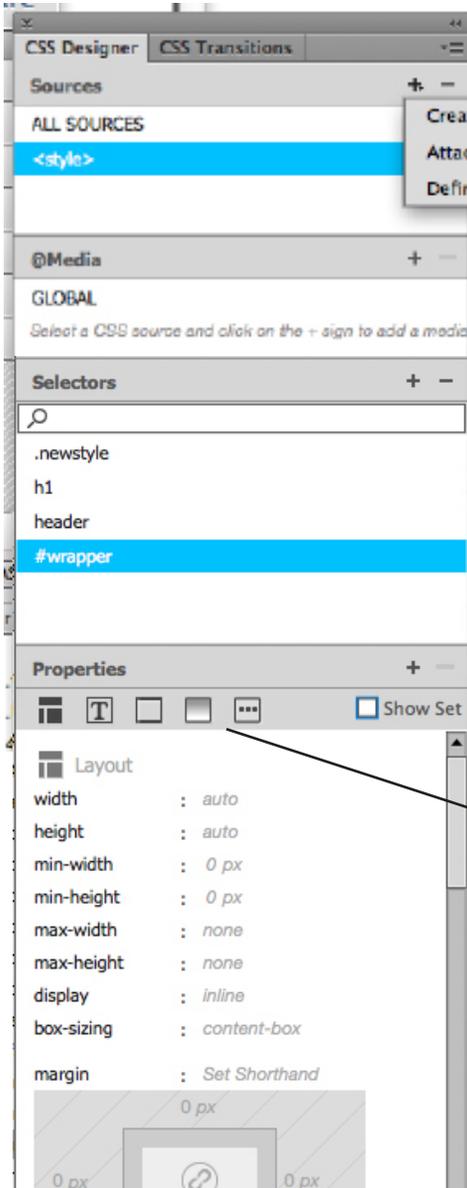
two word name
requires a hyphen

Applied to html

`<h1 class="emphasis">`

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My Awesome site</title>
<style type="text/css">
  h1 {color: green; font-size: 2em}
  .emphasis {color: red; font-style: italic}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>My Awsome site</h1>
  <h1 class="emphasis">Best designs in the world</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Designer Panel



Sources

Determine where the style is placed

- External Style Sheet
- Directly on the page

A location has to be determined before creating a new style element

CSS element

Create a new CSS rule

- Class (.stylename)
- ID (#stylename)
- Tag (html tag element – no character)
- Compound (automatically created based on cursor position)

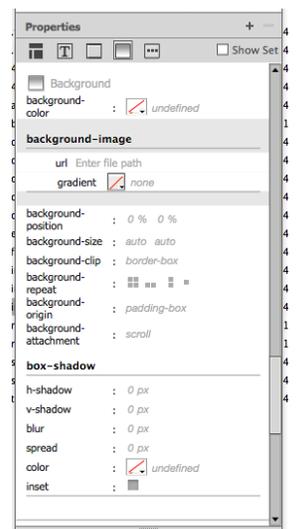
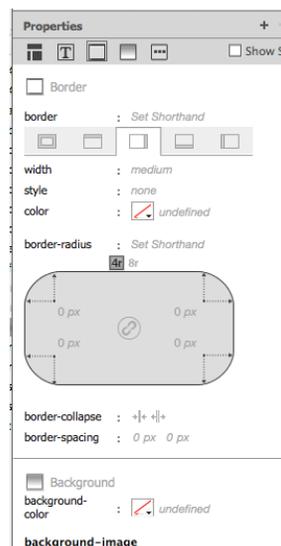
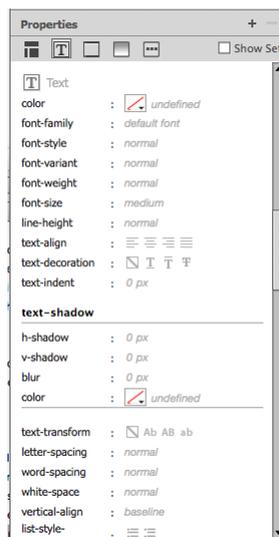
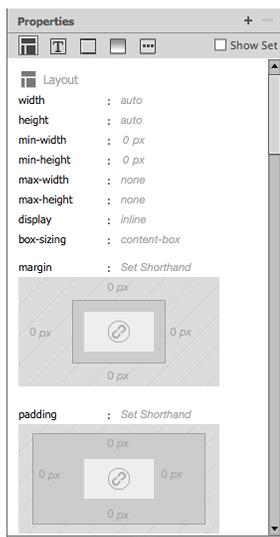
Click the + button to generate a new style

Properties

Define CSS attributes

- Layout (size, position, margin and padding of element)
- Text (text attributes and typographic elements)
- Border (border size, color and type)
- Background (background color, image and position)

Type or scrub the amount per element



CSS Elements

Class style: Once style is defined can be applied to any html element:

```
.newstyle { color:#FF0004 }
```

```
<h1 class="newstyle">H1 text will be red</h1>
```

Id style: Usually created for design elements...meant to be used once for page as an identifier for a unique object:

```
#wrapper { width:90%; background-color:#D0D0D0 }
```

```
<div id="wrapper">Website content Goes here</div>
```

Website content goes here

Tag style: Styles applied directly to the corresponding html element:

```
h1 { color: #9BB9A9 }
```

```
<h1>This is the site title</h1>
```

Compound style: Applied to nested elements to control specific tags based on location:

```
header h1 { font-family:"Times Roman", serif }
```

```
<header><h1>This is the header title</h1></header>
```

This is the header title

Style sources

External stylesheet: Styles to be applied to multiple pages. If the style is updated, it will affect all associated pages which sometimes desirable and sometimes not. *Lowest priority*

Same page style: Styles to be applied for the individual page, not global. If style is intended to be applied site wide then would need to be updated on all pages.

Priority over external styles

Inline style: Applied directly in the html element and affects the element within the tag.

Highest priority

Media queries

Determines what device is accessing the website and applying the pertaining styles:

```
@media (min-width: 481px){  
  header { width:100% }  
}
```

Smart phones
Tablets
Printers
Screen
Resolution
Device width
Device height