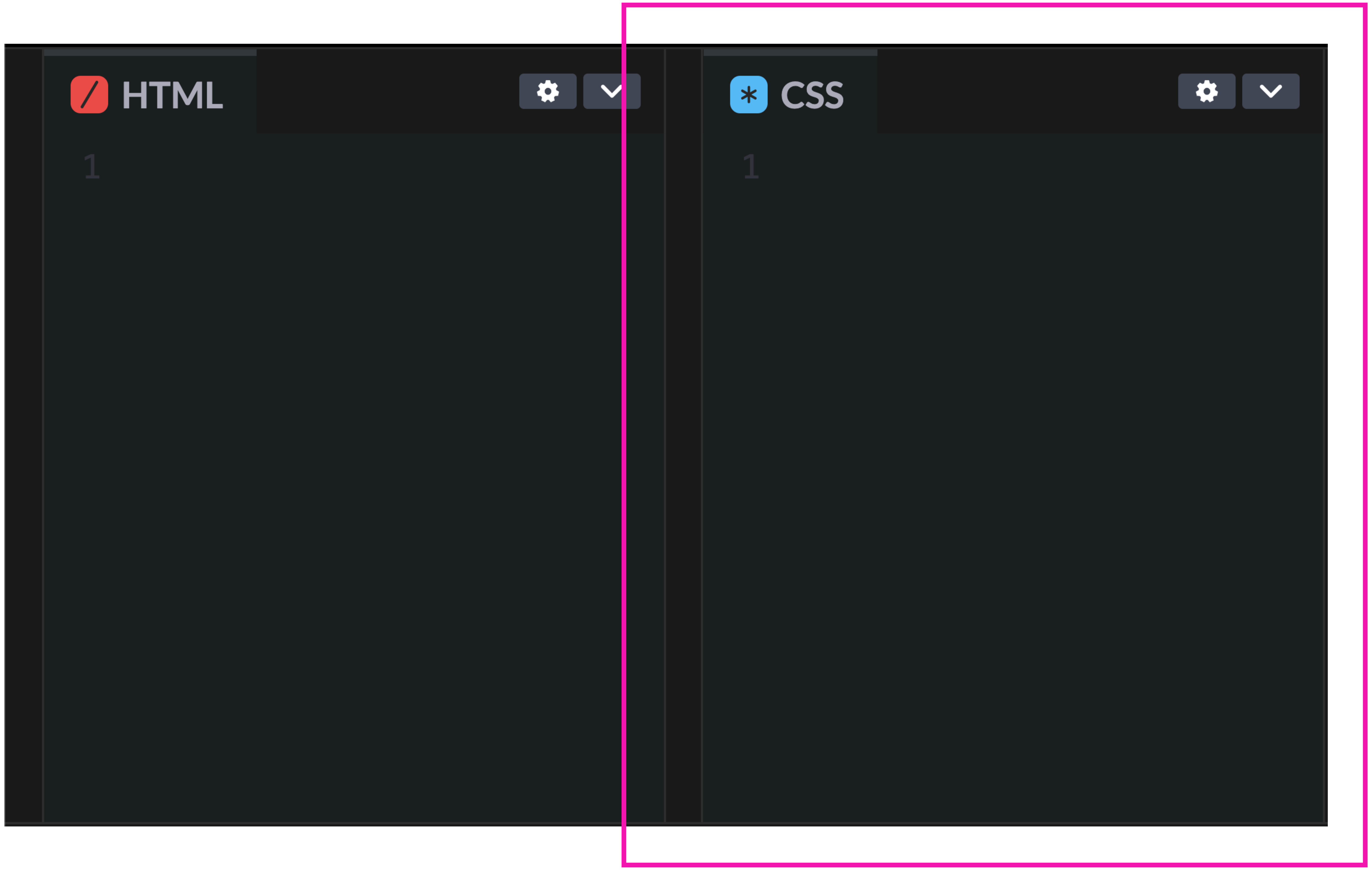
Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading Style Sheets

CSS

HTML	content (bones)
CSS	style (skin & clothes)
JS	behavior (brain & muscles)

Let’s stick with CodePen for now.



CSS is used to style HTML elements.
>> So, we always want to refer back to HTML elements.

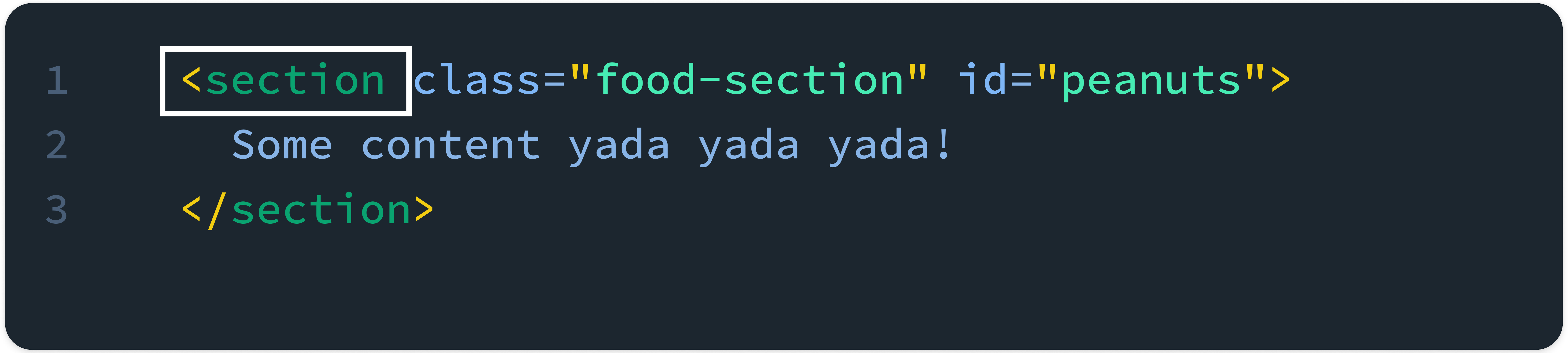
CSS is used to style HTML elements.
>> So, we always want to refer back to HTML elements.

What are some ways we can **select HTML elements?**

There are three types of selectors.

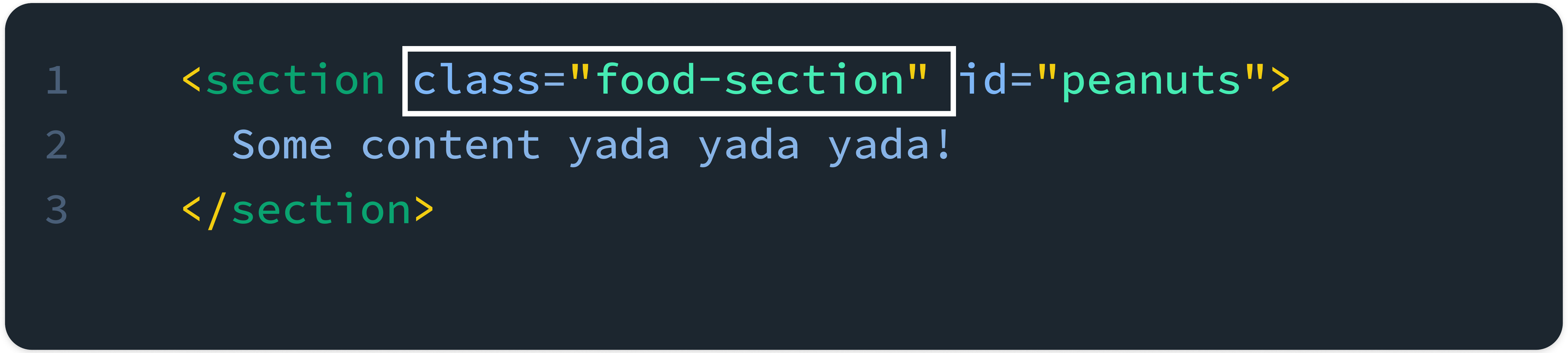
```html
<section class="food-section" id="peanuts">
  Some content yada yada yada!
</section>
```

There are three types of selectors.



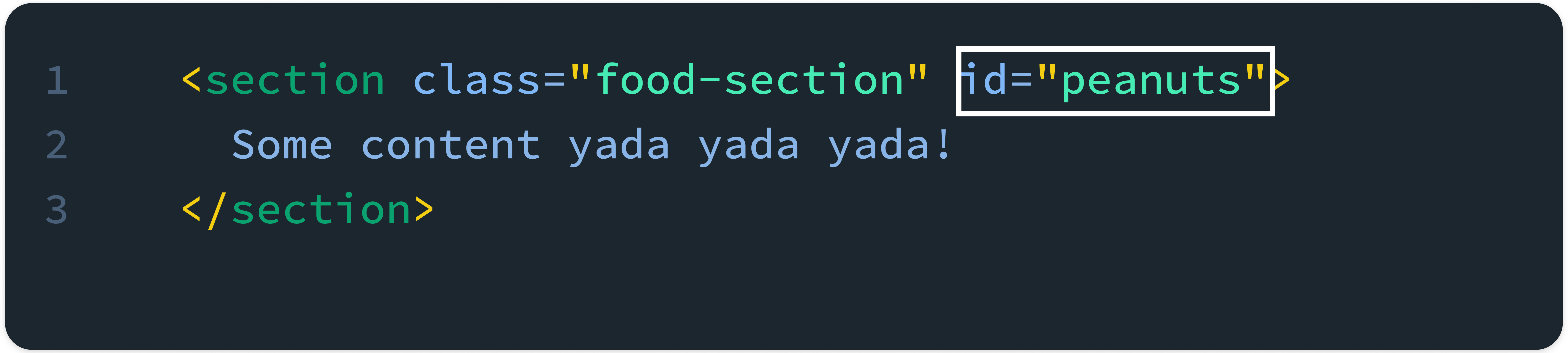
```html
<section class="food-section" id="peanuts">
  Some content yada yada yada!
</section>
```

There are three types of selectors.



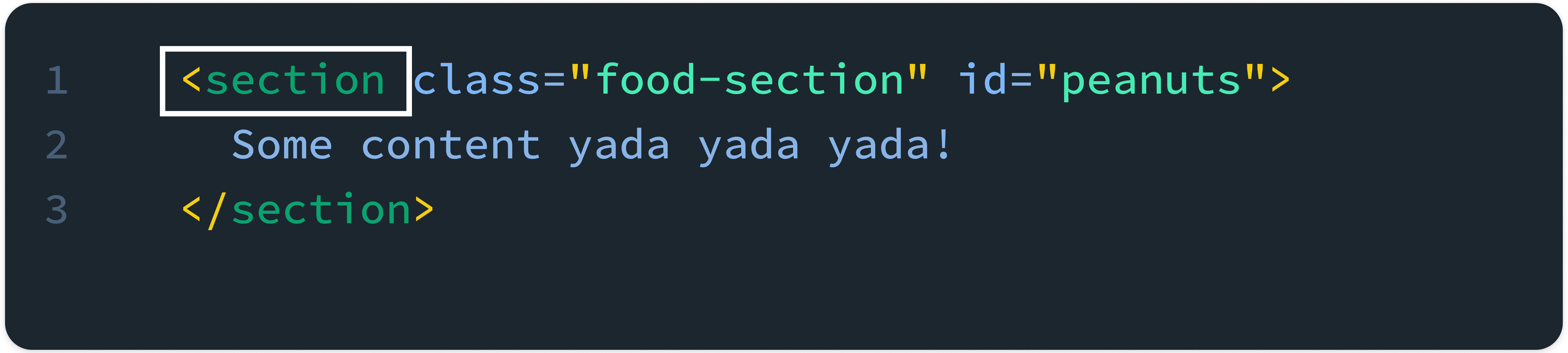
```
<section class="food-section" id="peanuts">
  Some content yada yada yada!
</section>
```

There are three types of selectors.

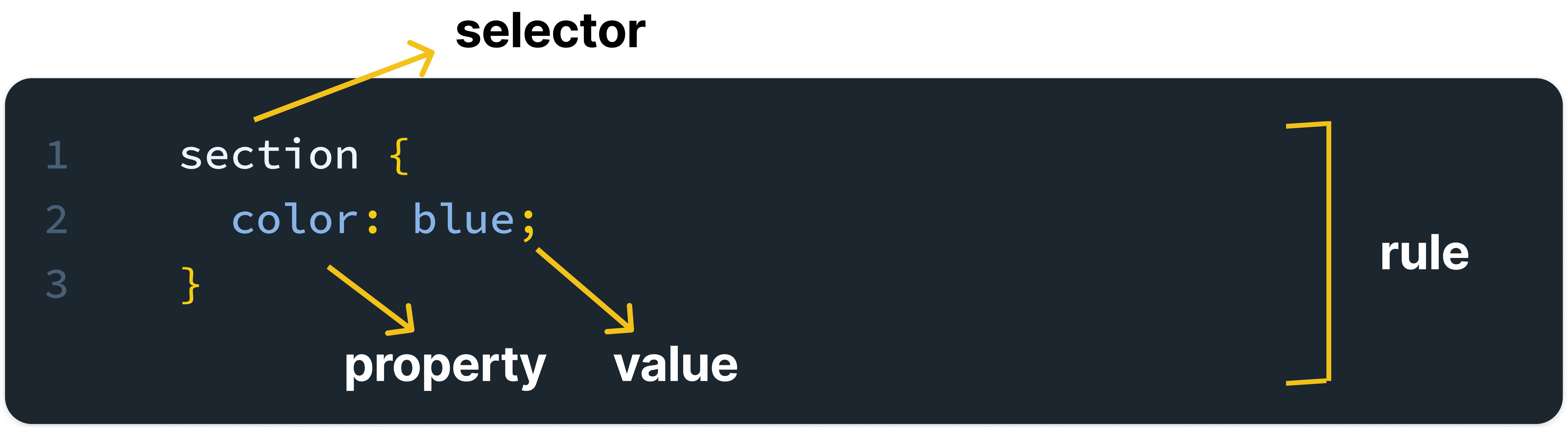


```html
<section class="food-section" id="peanuts">
  Some content yada yada yada!
</section>
```

There are three types of selectors.



```html
<section class="food-section" id="peanuts">
  Some content yada yada yada!
</section>
```



```css
section {
  color: blue;
}
```

There are three types of selectors.

```html
<section class="food-section" id="peanuts">
  Some content yada yada yada!
</section>
```

```css
.food-section {
  color: blue;
}
```

There are three types of selectors.

```html
<section class="food-section" id="peanuts">
  Some content yada yada yada!
</section>
```

```css
#peanuts {
  color: blue;
}
```

There are three types of **selectors.**

1. element	element
2. class	.class-name
3. id	#id-name

There are three types of **selectors.**

specificity ↓

1. element	element
2. class	.class-name
3. id	#id-name

And the syntax of a CSS rule is:

```
selector {
    property: value;
    property: value;
    (...you can add as many)
}
```

The semicolon is crucial!

```
selector {
    property: value;
    property: value;
    (...you can add as many)
}
```

There are also advanced ways to select (using combinations and pseudo-selectors), but we will get into these later.

What properties exist?

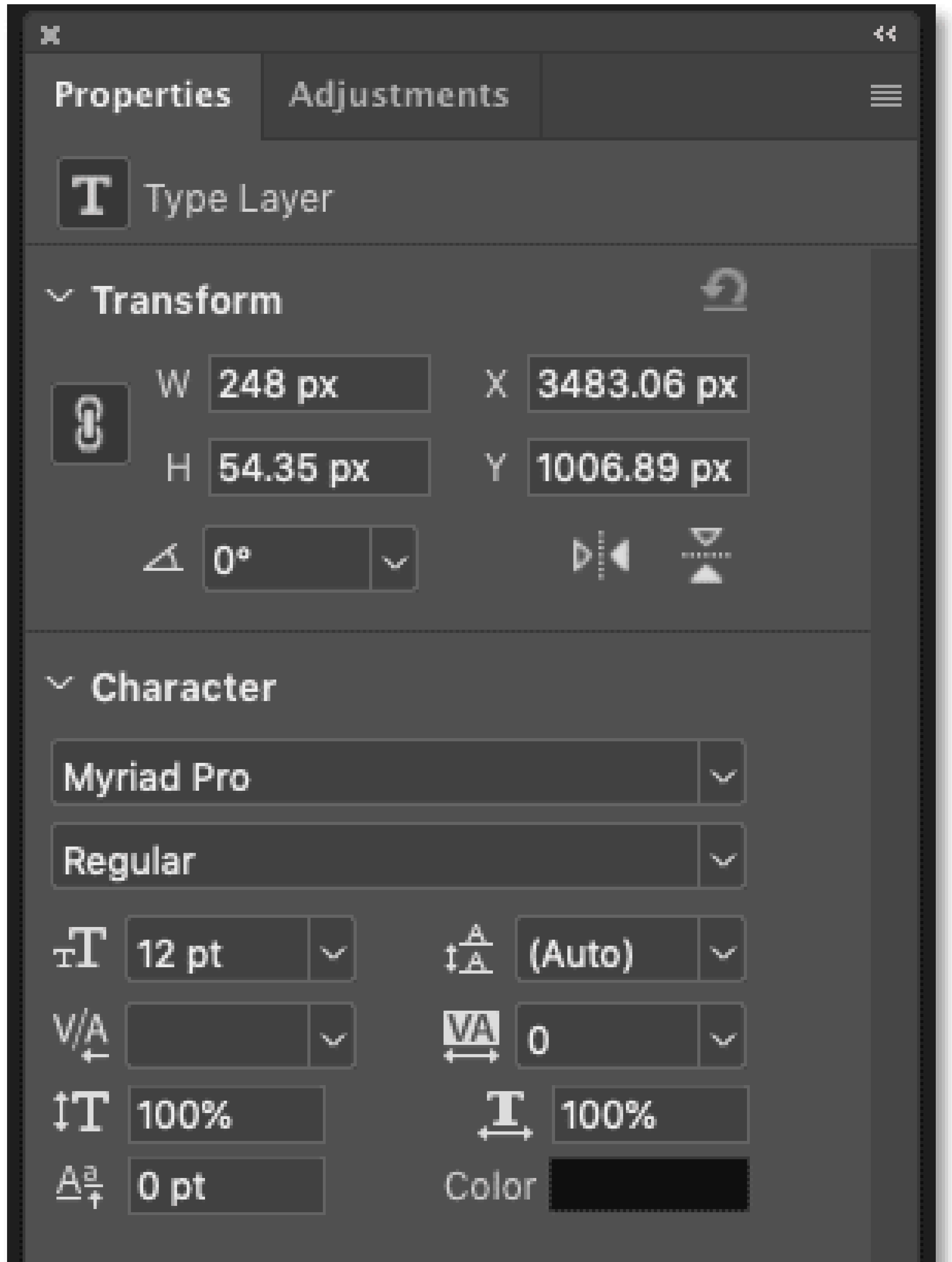
What properties exist?

Many!

Estimates say 200-300, but these are ever-changing. There are a few common ones, linked at the end.

Can you guess some common ones?

Can you guess some common ones?



W 248 px   X 3483.06 px

H 54.35 px   Y 1006.89 px

0°

Myriad Pro

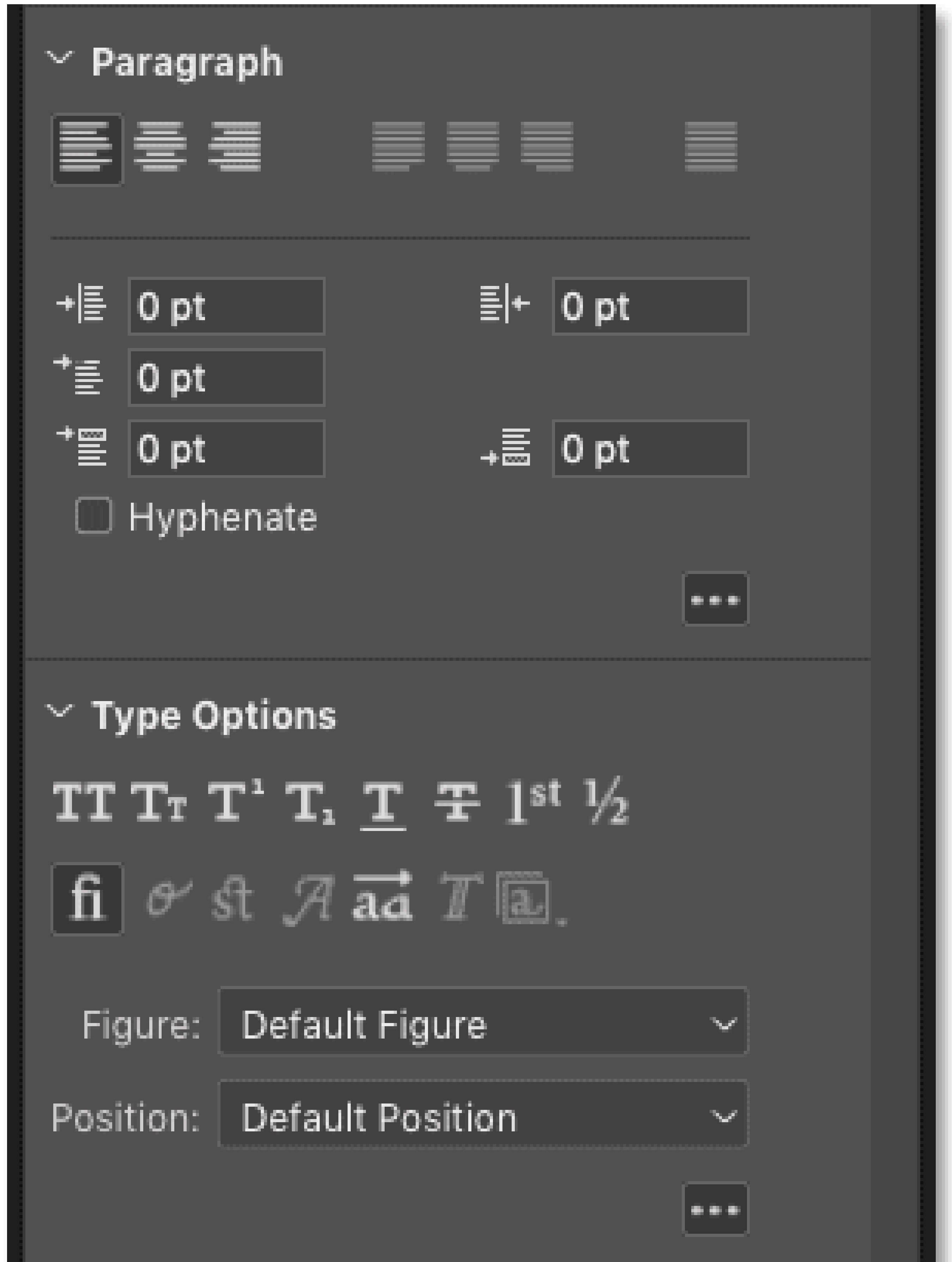
Regular

12 pt   (Auto)

0

100%   100%

0 pt   Color



0 pt   0 pt

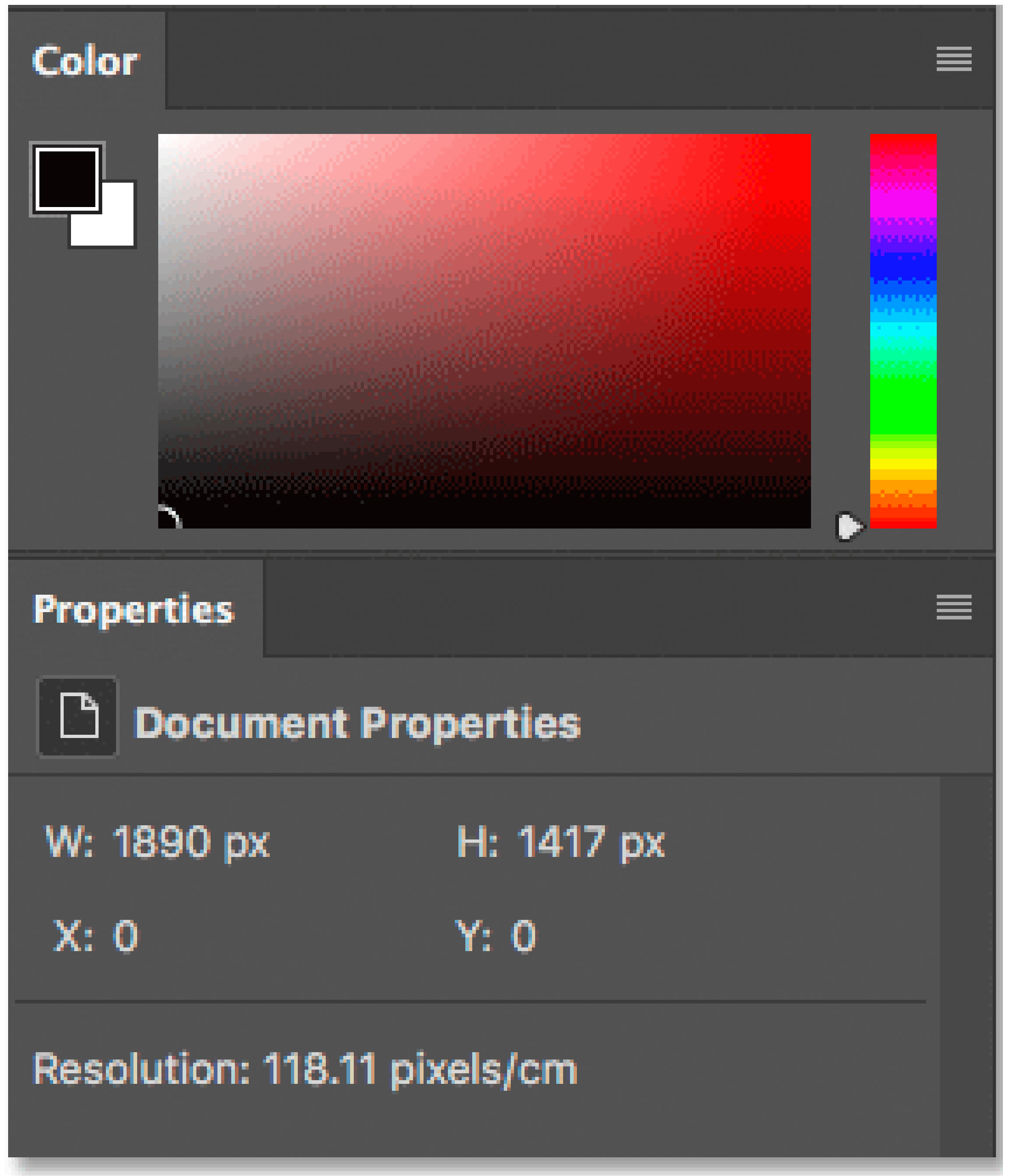
0 pt

0 pt   0 pt

☐ Hyphenate

Figure: Default Figure

Position: Default Position



W: 1890 px   H: 1417 px

X: 0   Y: 0

Resolution: 118.11 pixels/cm

Can you guess some common ones?

font-family
font-size
font-style
color
text-decoration
text-transform
background-color

Can you guess some common ones?

```
font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
font-size: 16px;
font-style: italic;
color: white;
text-decoration: underline;
text-transform: uppercase;
background-color: black;
```

Let’s focus on **typography**

```css
font-family: "ABC Favorit", Helvetiva, Arial, sans-serif;
```

1. There are web-safe fonts and defaults

```css
font-family: serif;
font-family: sans-serif;
font-family: monospace;
font-family: cursive;
font-family: fantasy;
```

1. There are web-safe fonts and defaults

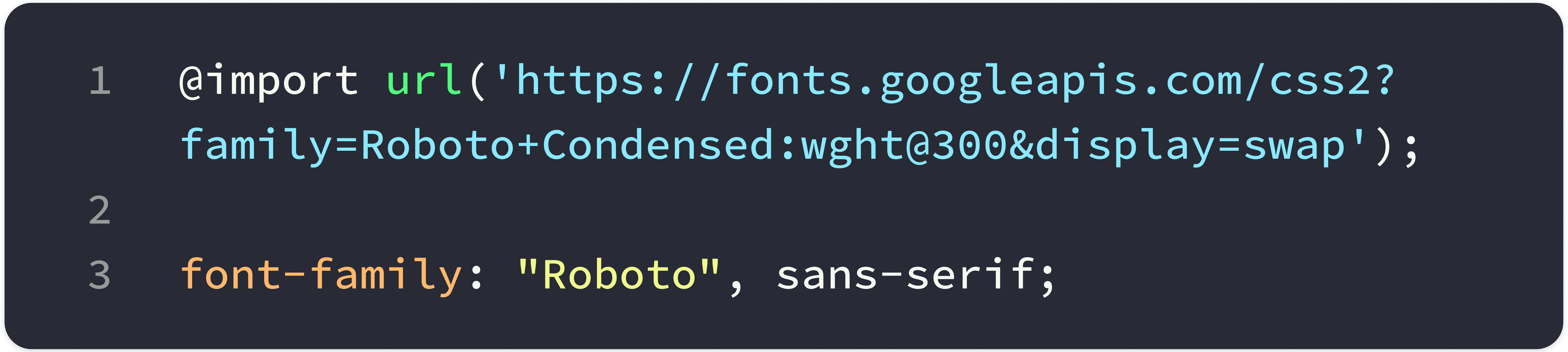
```css
font-family: serif;
font-family: sans-serif;
font-family: monospace;
font-family: cursive; /* not used that often */
font-family: fantasy; /* eeeeeek */
```

1. There are web-safe fonts and defaults

Arial (sans-serif)
Verdana (sans-serif)
Tahoma (sans-serif)
Trebuchet MS (sans-serif)
Times New Roman (serif)
Georgia (serif)
Garamond (serif)
Courier New (monospace)
Brush Script MT (cursive)

2. You can add typefaces via embeds

For example, for Google/Adobe fonts, you can use the @import rule:



```css
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Roboto+Condensed:wght@300&display=swap');

font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
```

Let’s go through how to do this:

1. Go to Google Fonts
2. Click “Get Font”
3. Click “Get Embed Code”
4. Select “@import”
5. (You can also select <link> if you’d rather add it to your HTML).

3. You can add typefaces via upload

WOFF files are best for web use.

```css
@font-face {
  font-family: Roboto; /* set name */
  src: url(fonts/roboto.woff); /* url within file structure */
}

font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
```

Does order matter?

Does order matter?

Yes

Which rule wins?

```css
h3 {
    font-size: 24px;
}

h3 {
    font-size: 21px;
}
```

All specificity equal, the last one

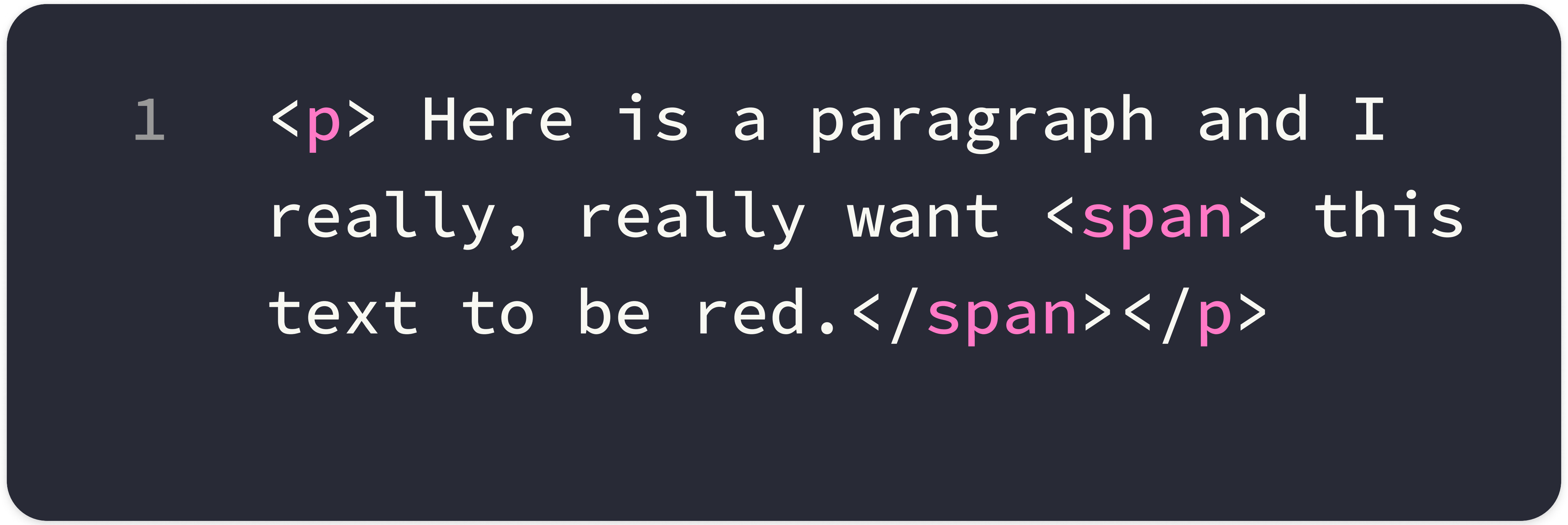
```css
h3 {
    font-size: 24px;
}

h3 {
    font-size: 21px;
}
```

Extra Extra

<span> is an inline HTML element that allows styling without creating a new line

```html
<p> Here is a paragraph and I really, really want this text to be red.</p>
```

<span> is an inline HTML element that allows styling without creating a new line



```html
<p> Here is a paragraph and I really, really want <span> this text to be red.</span></p>
```

<span> is an inline HTML element that allows styling without creating a new line

```html
<p> Here is a paragraph and I really, really want <span class="color-red"> this text to be red.</span></p>
```

```css
.color-red {
  color: #C82909
}
```

Browsers have their own, built-in way that they display HTML elements. These user-agent styles are specific, somewhat, to each platform and each browser.

This is the “look” we have been seeing when we write plain HTML without any CSS – usually Times New Roman, with blue links, and small spacing between elements.

Often, when you are working towards your own design, you will find yourself fighting against these built-in styles.

We will later go over how to add **this “CSS reset”** to your harmonic collection project.

A simple reset for now

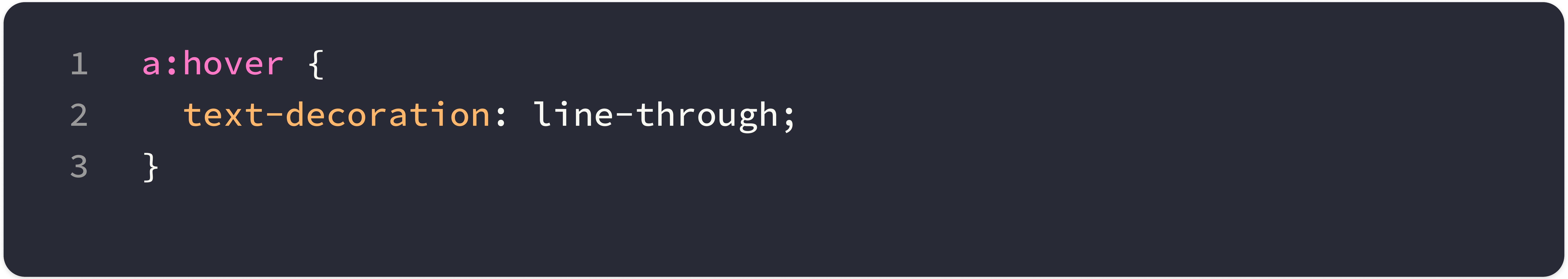
```css
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
```

What is *?

A selector that selects *every* element on the page.
It is a universal selector with the lowest specificity, meaning it can be overridden by rules from any other element, class, or id selector.

What is a pseudo-class?

It is a special state of the element (interaction, structural).
For example:



```css
a:hover {
  text-decoration: line-through;
}
```

~ More Extras Forthcoming ~