

CSS Fundamentals – Styling the Web

CS 390 – Web Application Development

J. Setpal

August 28, 2023



Outline

- ① Why it's Worth Your Time
- ② Fundamentals
- ③ ETC

① Why it's Worth Your Time

② Fundamentals

③ ETC

Recap from Monday:

- HTML is awesome but without CSS, the webpage is ugly and in most cases unusable.
- CSS defines a set of rules applied based on HTML tags and attributes, that style and animate the webpage.

Outline

① Why it's Worth Your Time

② Fundamentals

③ ETC

What is CSS?

Cascading **Style Sheets** (CSS) is a **rule-based language**.

What is CSS?

Cascading **Style Sheets** (CSS) is a **rule-based language**. Each rule is defined by specifying groups of styles that applied to particular elements or groups of elements on your webpage.

What is CSS?

Cascading **Style Sheets** (CSS) is a **rule-based language**. Each rule is defined by specifying groups of styles that applied to particular elements or groups of elements on your webpage.

Three important concepts to keep in mind:

1. **Cascading:** The order of the rules matters for conflict resolution.

What is CSS?

Cascading **Style Sheets** (CSS) is a **rule-based language**. Each rule is defined by specifying groups of styles that applied to particular elements or groups of elements on your webpage.

Three important concepts to keep in mind:

1. **Cascading:** The order of the rules matters for conflict resolution.
2. **Specificity:** Narrow Definitions \propto Rule Importance.

What is CSS?

Cascading **Style Sheets** (CSS) is a **rule-based language**. Each rule is defined by specifying groups of styles that applied to particular elements or groups of elements on your webpage.

Three important concepts to keep in mind:

1. **Cascading:** The order of the rules matters for conflict resolution.
2. **Specificity:** Narrow Definitions \propto Rule Importance.
3. **Inheritance:** Some values are inherited from parents, some aren't.

What is CSS?

Cascading **Style Sheets** (CSS) is a **rule-based language**. Each rule is defined by specifying groups of styles that applied to particular elements or groups of elements on your webpage.

Three important concepts to keep in mind:

1. **Cascading:** The order of the rules matters for conflict resolution.
2. **Specificity:** Narrow Definitions \propto Rule Importance.
3. **Inheritance:** Some values are inherited from parents, some aren't. Both behaviors are overridable.

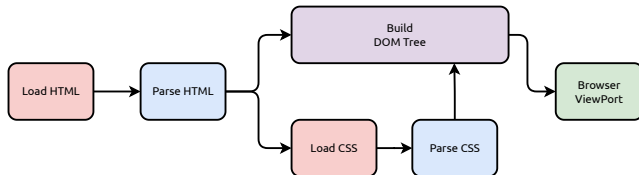
What is CSS?

Cascading **Style Sheets** (CSS) is a **rule-based language**. Each rule is defined by specifying groups of styles that applied to particular elements or groups of elements on your webpage.

Three important concepts to keep in mind:

1. **Cascading:** The order of the rules matters for conflict resolution.
2. **Specificity:** Narrow Definitions \propto Rule Importance.
3. **Inheritance:** Some values are inherited from parents, some aren't. Both behaviors are overridable.

CSS works by supplementing a DOM, following the below flowchart:



Syntax

CSS rules follow the below syntax:

```
target {  
    key-1: value;  
    key-2: value value2;  
}
```

Syntax

CSS rules follow the below syntax:

```
target {  
    key-1: value;  
    key-2: value value2;  
}
```

- **target:** The element / group of elements to update.

Syntax

CSS rules follow the below syntax:

```
target {  
    key-1: value;  
    key-2: value value2;  
}
```

- **target:** The element / group of elements to update.
- **key-n:** The styling key whose value is to be updated.

Syntax

CSS rules follow the below syntax:

```
target {  
    key-1: value;  
    key-2: value value2;  
}
```

- **target:** The element / group of elements to update.
- **key-n:** The styling key whose value is to be updated.
- **value:** The value(s) to set for the key.

Syntax

CSS rules follow the below syntax:

```
target {  
    key-1: value;  
    key-2: value value2;  
}
```

- **target:** The element / group of elements to update.
- **key-n:** The styling key whose value is to be updated.
- **value:** The value(s) to set for the key. Multiple values are space-separated.

Syntax

CSS rules follow the below syntax:

```
target {  
    key-1: value;  
    key-2: value value2;  
}
```

- **target:** The element / group of elements to update.
- **key-n:** The styling key whose value is to be updated.
- **value:** The value(s) to set for the key. Multiple values are space-separated.

Example: A rule that makes the body's font color [blue](#) looks like:

```
body {  
    font-color: blue;  
}
```

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/* Comments in CSS look like this */`

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/*` Comments in CSS look like this `*/`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: /* Comments in CSS look like this */

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
display	If and how an element is displayed
position	Configures the type of positioning

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/*` Comments in CSS look like this `*/`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed
<code>position</code>	Configures the type of positioning
<code>width</code>	Width of an element

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/*` Comments in CSS look like this `*/`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed
<code>position</code>	Configures the type of positioning
<code>width</code>	Width of an element
<code>height</code>	Height of an element

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/*` Comments in CSS look like this `*/`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed
<code>position</code>	Configures the type of positioning
<code>width</code>	Width of an element
<code>height</code>	Height of an element
<code>margin</code>	All the margins of an element

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/* Comments in CSS look like this */`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed
<code>position</code>	Configures the type of positioning
<code>width</code>	Width of an element
<code>height</code>	Height of an element
<code>margin</code>	All the margins of an element
<code>padding</code>	Padding of an element

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/*` Comments in CSS look like this `*/`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed
<code>position</code>	Configures the type of positioning
<code>width</code>	Width of an element
<code>height</code>	Height of an element
<code>margin</code>	All the margins of an element
<code>padding</code>	Padding of an element
<code>border</code>	Border of an element

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/* Comments in CSS look like this */`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed
<code>position</code>	Configures the type of positioning
<code>width</code>	Width of an element
<code>height</code>	Height of an element
<code>margin</code>	All the margins of an element
<code>padding</code>	Padding of an element
<code>border</code>	Border of an element
<code>background</code>	Configures all background look and behavior

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: /* Comments in CSS look like this */

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
display	If and how an element is displayed
position	Configures the type of positioning
width	Width of an element
height	Height of an element
margin	All the margins of an element
padding	Padding of an element
border	Border of an element
background	Configures all background look and behavior
color	Sets text color

Syntax (contd.)

Comments: `/* Comments in CSS look like this */`

Useful Properties:

Key	Use-case
<code>display</code>	If and how an element is displayed
<code>position</code>	Configures the type of positioning
<code>width</code>	Width of an element
<code>height</code>	Height of an element
<code>margin</code>	All the margins of an element
<code>padding</code>	Padding of an element
<code>border</code>	Border of an element
<code>background</code>	Configures all background look and behavior
<code>color</code>	Sets text color

These are just a small subset of important ones!

Extensive List: <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/>

Inline, Internal & External CSS

There are three ways to integrate CSS with HTML:¹

1. **Inline:** Directly adding CSS on a per-element basis.

¹Ordered from bad to good.

Inline, Internal & External CSS

There are three ways to integrate CSS with HTML:¹

1. **Inline:** Directly adding CSS on a per-element basis.

Example: `<h1 style="color: blue">Hello World!</h1>`

¹Ordered from bad to good.

Inline, Internal & External CSS

There are three ways to integrate CSS with HTML:¹

1. **Inline:** Directly adding CSS on a per-element basis.

Example: `<h1 style="color: blue">Hello World!</h1>`

2. **Internal:** Adding CSS to the `<head>` of an HTML file.

¹Ordered from bad to good.

Inline, Internal & External CSS

There are three ways to integrate CSS with HTML:¹

1. **Inline:** Directly adding CSS on a per-element basis.

Example: `<h1 style="color: blue">Hello World!</h1>`

2. **Internal:** Adding CSS to the `<head>` of an HTML file.

Example:

```
<head>
...
  <style type="text/css">
    h1 {
      color: blue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
...
  <h1>Hello World!</h1>
...
```

¹Ordered from bad to good.

Inline, Internal & External CSS (contd.)

3. **External:** Severing the CSS to a new file.

Inline, Internal & External CSS (contd.)

3. **External:** Severing the CSS to a new file.

Example:

style.css

```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

index.html

```
<head>  
...  
  <link rel="stylesheet" \  
        href="style.css">  
</head>  
...  
  <h1>Hello World!</h1>  
...
```

Rule Subsetting

Rules can be selected with varying levels of specificity:²

1. **Global:** Applies to everything.

Syntax: * { k: v; }

²Ordered by least to most specific.

³https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/<element>#formal_definition

Rule Subsetting

Rules can be selected with varying levels of specificity:²

1. **Global:** Applies to everything.

Syntax: `* { k: v; }`

2. **Top-Level:** Applies to everything that can be inherited.³

Syntax: `html { k: v; }`

²Ordered by least to most specific.

³https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/<element>#formal_definition

Rule Subsetting

Rules can be selected with varying levels of specificity:²

1. **Global:** Applies to everything.
Syntax: `* { k: v; }`
2. **Top-Level:** Applies to everything that can be inherited.³
Syntax: `html { k: v; }`
3. **Tag-Level:** Applies to elements with a particular tag.
Syntax: `<tagname> { k: v; }`

²Ordered by least to most specific.

³https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/<element>#formal_definition

Rule Subsetting

Rules can be selected with varying levels of specificity:²

1. **Global:** Applies to everything.
Syntax: `* { k: v; }`
2. **Top-Level:** Applies to everything that can be inherited.³
Syntax: `html { k: v; }`
3. **Tag-Level:** Applies to elements with a particular tag.
Syntax: `<tagname> { k: v; }`
4. **Class-Level:** Applies to elements with a particular class.
Syntax: `.classname { k: v; }`

²Ordered by least to most specific.

³https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/<element>#formal_definition

Rule Subsetting

Rules can be selected with varying levels of specificity:²

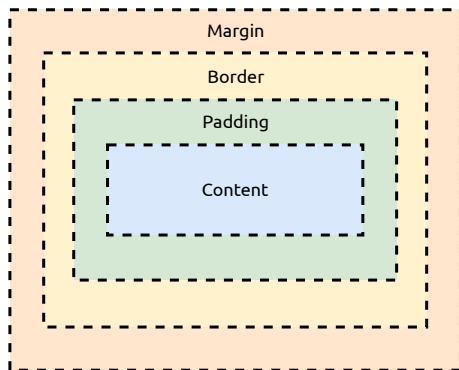
1. **Global:** Applies to everything.
Syntax: `* { k: v; }`
2. **Top-Level:** Applies to everything that can be inherited.³
Syntax: `html { k: v; }`
3. **Tag-Level:** Applies to elements with a particular tag.
Syntax: `<tagname> { k: v; }`
4. **Class-Level:** Applies to elements with a particular class.
Syntax: `.classname { k: v; }`
5. **ID-Level:** Applies to elements with a particular ID.
Syntax: `#id { k: v; }`

²Ordered by least to most specific.

³https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/<element>#formal_definition

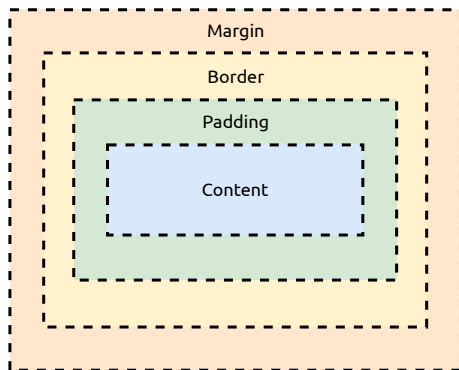
Box Model

The key idea here is that every element in CSS is a box.



Box Model

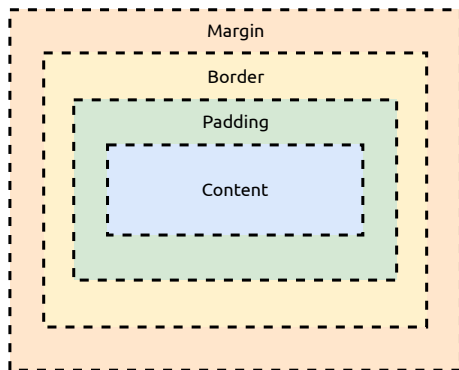
The key idea here is that every element in CSS is a box.



1. **Content:** Contains the value within the tag.

Box Model

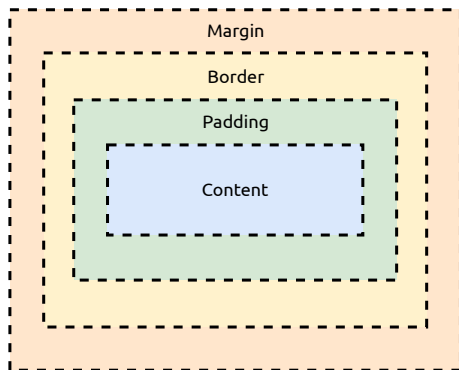
The key idea here is that every element in CSS is a box.



1. **Content:** Contains the value within the tag.
2. **Padding:** Adds whitespace between the content and the border.

Box Model

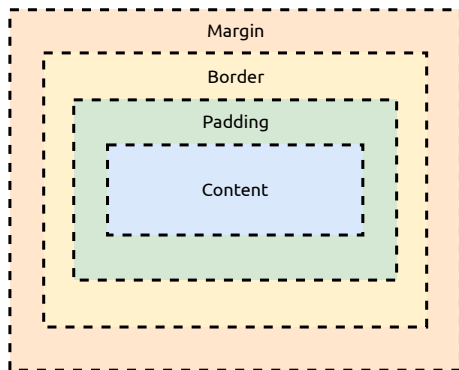
The key idea here is that every element in CSS is a box.



1. **Content:** Contains the value within the tag.
2. **Padding:** Adds whitespace between the content and the border.
3. **Border:** Separates padding from the margin.

Box Model

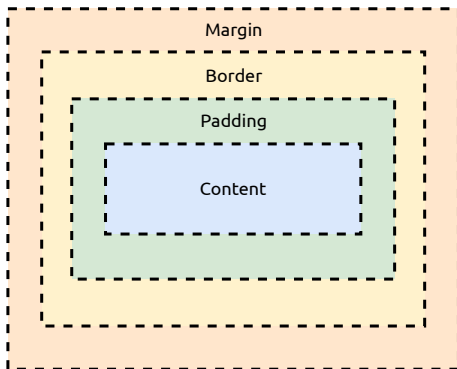
The key idea here is that every element in CSS is a box.



1. **Content:** Contains the value within the tag.
2. **Padding:** Adds whitespace between the content and the border.
3. **Border:** Separates padding from the margin.
4. **Margin:** Separates elements from one another.

Box Model

The key idea here is that every element in CSS is a box.



1. **Content:** Contains the value within the tag.
2. **Padding:** Adds whitespace between the content and the border.
3. **Border:** Separates padding from the margin.
4. **Margin:** Separates elements from one another.

Bonus Component

Outline: border, but floating; not part of the box model.

Sidenote: Pseudo-classes

In addition to default classes, there are also **Pseudo-classes**, that selects elements in a specific state.

Syntax: `target:state { k: v; }`

Sidenote: Pseudo-classes

In addition to default classes, there are also **Pseudo-classes**, that selects elements in a specific state.

Syntax: `target:state { k: v; }`

We'll cover this and pseudo-elements in more detail, for today's exercise you will need to know these targets:

1. `a:link` – unvisited link
2. `a:visited` – visited link

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches
pt	# of points	1/72 inches

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches
pt	# of points	1/72 inches
in	# of inches	1 inch

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches
pt	# of points	1/72 inches
in	# of inches	1 inch

Relative:

Unit	Definition	Relative To
%	Percentage of	Parent

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches
pt	# of points	1/72 inches
in	# of inches	1 inch

Relative:

Unit	Definition	Relative To
%	Percentage of	Parent
em	Ephemeral	Parent Font-Size

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches
pt	# of points	1/72 inches
in	# of inches	1 inch

Relative:

Unit	Definition	Relative To
%	Percentage of	Parent
em	Ephemeral	Parent Font-Size
rem	Root Ephemeral	HTML Element's Font-Size

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches
pt	# of points	1/72 inches
in	# of inches	1 inch

Relative:

Unit	Definition	Relative To
%	Percentage of	Parent
em	Ephemeral	Parent Font-Size
rem	Root Ephemeral	HTML Element's Font-Size
vw	view width	0.01 of the width of the viewport

Units

There are two types of units: **absolute** and **relative**.

Absolute:

Unit	Definition	Length
px	# of pixels	1/96 inches
pt	# of points	1/72 inches
in	# of inches	1 inch

Relative:

Unit	Definition	Relative To
%	Percentage of	Parent
em	Ephemeral	Parent Font-Size
rem	Root Ephemeral	HTML Element's Font-Size
vw	view width	0.01 of the width of the viewport
vh	view height	0.01 of the height of the viewport

CSS Reset & Normalization

Each browser has a predefined set of **CSS defaults**. As a consequence, webpages appear differently.

CSS Reset & Normalization

Each browser has a predefined set of **CSS defaults**. As a consequence, webpages appear differently.

We can fix this using:

1. **CSS Resets:** Applying global rules using the wildcard. **Example:**

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

CSS Reset & Normalization

Each browser has a predefined set of **CSS defaults**. As a consequence, webpages appear differently.

We can fix this using:

1. **CSS Resets:** Applying global rules using the wildcard. **Example:**

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

2. **Normalization Libraries:** A CSS rule preset you can import. We'll cover this in more detail later, one great example is [normalize.css](#).

Font styles can be setup by setting a series of fonts, that is checked in priority order.

Syntax: target { font-family: font-1, "Backup Font" }

Fonts

Font styles can be setup by setting a series of fonts, that is checked in priority order.

Syntax: target { font-family: font-1, "Backup Font" }

We can also modify text decorations, such as the emphasis, weight, or if it is struck through.

Syntax: target { text-decoration: underline blue }

Let's Build Design a Webpage!

Objective: Re-create the style present on `example.com`. I'll be coming around for help, if needed.

Rules & Specifics:

1. **DO NOT VIEW OR USE THE ORIGINAL CSS.** Play fair.
2. Dialog box color: `#fdfdff`, background color: `#f0f0f2`.
3. To create a shadow, use `box-shadow` (look it up!).
4. Hyperlink color is always: `#38488f`.
5. Use 'Arial' with 'sans-serif' as a fallback.
6. Use External CSS.
7. The HTML code is in the attached tarball on Brightspace.
8. Submit just the `styles.css` file.

Let's Build Design a Webpage!

Objective: Re-create the style present on `example.com`. I'll be coming around for help, if needed.

Rules & Specifics:

1. **DO NOT VIEW OR USE THE ORIGINAL CSS.** Play fair.
2. Dialog box color: `#fdfdff`, background color: `#f0f0f2`.
3. To create a shadow, use `box-shadow` (look it up!).
4. Hyperlink color is always: `#38488f`.
5. Use 'Arial' with 'sans-serif' as a fallback.
6. Use External CSS.
7. The HTML code is in the attached tarball on Brightspace.
8. Submit just the `styles.css` file.

Winner (closest & fastest solution) gets a mini cheese pizza! (on Wednesday, after evaluation). This also doubles as the attendance survey.

Outline

① Why it's Worth Your Time

② Fundamentals

③ ETC

Course Updates

- Module 1 was supposed to end today, but we're extending it into Wednesday.

Course Updates

- Module 1 was supposed to end today, but we're extending it into Wednesday.
- So, the homework is also delayed to Wednesday.

Course Updates

- Module 1 was supposed to end today, but we're extending it into Wednesday.
- So, the homework is also delayed to Wednesday.
- We'll have a **guided PSO on git tomorrow**. Optional and will be recorded.

Course Updates

- Module 1 was supposed to end today, but we're extending it into Wednesday.
- So, the homework is also delayed to Wednesday.
- We'll have a **guided PSO on git tomorrow**. Optional and will be recorded.
- Mikail will begin teaching JavaScript on Wednesday!

Thank you!

Have an awesome rest of your day!

Slides: <https://cs.purdue.edu/homes/jsetpal/slides/css.pdf>

If anything's incorrect or unclear, please ping jsetpal@purdue.edu
I'll patch it ASAP.