

CSS

CSS

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

- Opisuje izgled (**appearance**) i raspored (**layout**) stranice
- Sastoji se od CSS **pravila**, koji defini[u skup stilova

```
selector {  
    property: value;  
}
```

Neka CSS svojstva

Font face: **font-family**

```
h1 {
  font-family: Helvetica;
}
```

Moby Dick

Font color: **color**

```
h1 {
  color: green;
}
```

Moby Dick

Svojstvo **color** se uvijek odnosi na boju **font**-a **color**, i ne postoji način da bude bilo što drugo.

Background color: **background-color**

```
body {
  background-color: pink;
}
```

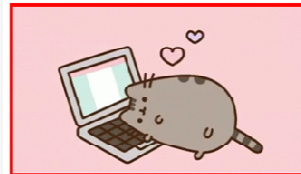
Moby Dick

Postavlja **background-color** elementa **body**.

Neka CSS svojstva

Border: **border** ([border shorthand syntax](#))

```
img {
  border: 3px solid red;
}
```



Text alignment: **text-align** (napomena: ne koristite `<center>`)

```
p {
  text-align: center;
}
```

Welcome to CS193X: Web Programming Fundamentals! In this class, you will learn modern full-stack web development techniques.

CSS boje

140 predefined names ([list](#))

```
color: black;
```

Hex values

```
color: #00ff00;
```

```
color: #0f0;
```

```
color: #00ff0080;
```

rgb() i rgba()

```
color: rgb(34, 12, 64);
```

```
color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);
```

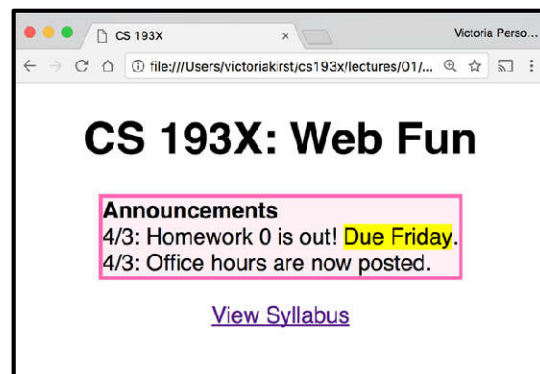
- "a" u rgba predstavlja tzv. alpha channel - transparency value

- Birajte po volji :

1. Predefined name
2. rgb / rgba
3. Hex

Exercise: Course web page

Let's write some CSS to style our page:



[CodePen link: Follow along!](#)

Exercise: Course web page

Let's write some CSS to style our page:

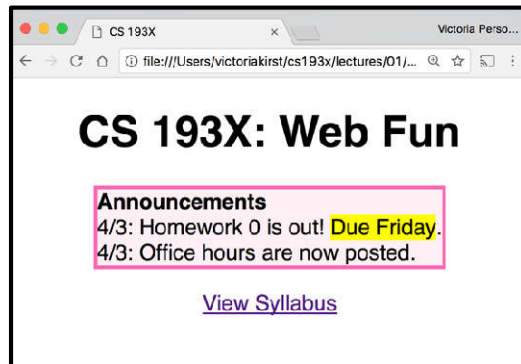
Font face: Helvetica

Border: hotpink 3px

Background color:
lavenderblush

Highlight: yellow

- Box is **centered**
- Header and link are **centered**
- Box contents are **left-aligned**

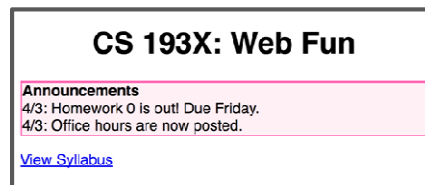


[CodePen link: Follow along!](#)

Primjer

```
body {
  font-family: Helvetica;
}
h1 {
  text-align: center;
}
a {
  text-align: center;
}
p {
  border: 3px solid hotpink;
  background-color: lavenderblush;
}
```

Izgled:



CSS dobra praksa

Neke važne napomene:

- Dodati nevidljive kontejnere u HTML da bi selektovali grupe elementa u CSS-u.
- Primjenjujte stilove na parent / ancestor elemente da bi stilizovali roditelje (parents) i svu njihovu djecu

Tipovi HTML elemenata

Svaki HTML element pripada jednoj od tri kategorije:

1. **block**: veliki blok nekog sadržaja, ima height i width
<p>, <h1>, <blockquote>, , , <table>
2. **inline**: mali sadržaj, nema height ili width
<a>, , ,

 - a. **inline block**: inline sadržaj koji ima height i width

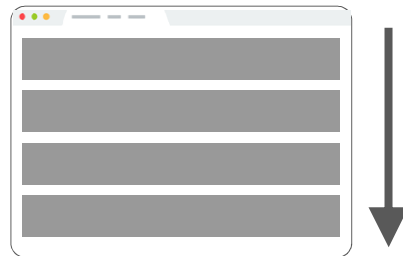
3. **metadata**: informacije o stranici, obično nisu vidljive
<title>, <meta>

Block elementi

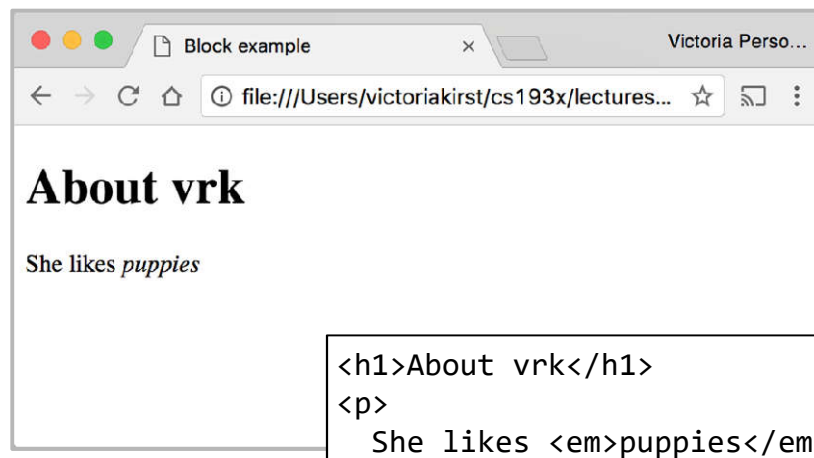
Primjeri:

`<p>`, `<h1>`, `<blockquote>`, ``, ``, `<table>`

- Zauzimaju cijelu širinu stranice (**flows top to bottom**)
- Imaju height i width
- Mogu imati block ili inline elemente kao djecu

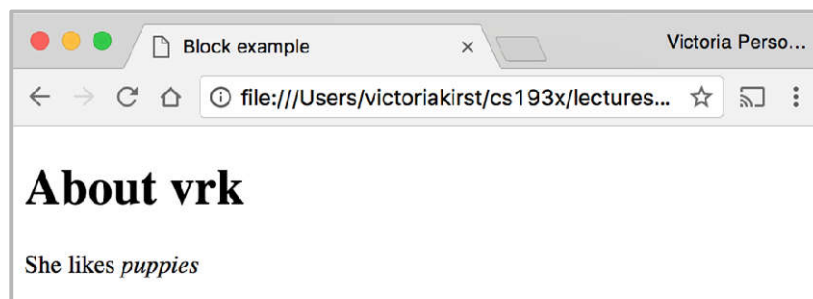


Primjer: Block

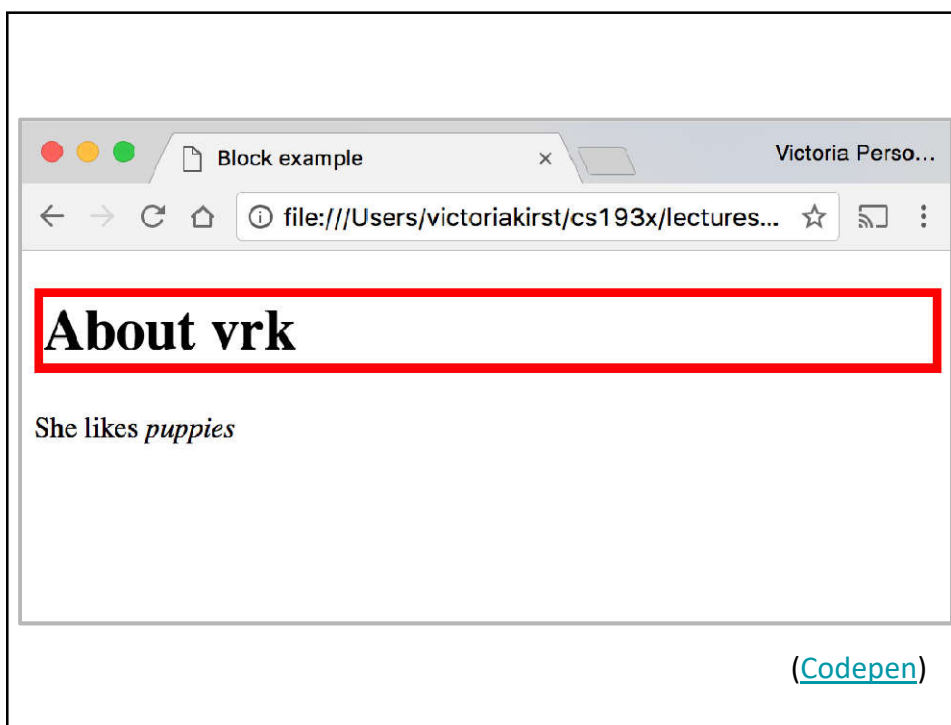


Q: Kako će izgledati u browseru?

```
h1 {  
  border: 5px solid red;  
}
```



```
<h1>About vrk</h1>  
<p>  
  She likes <em>puppies</em>  
</p>
```



Q: Kako će izgledati u browseru?

```
h1 {  
  border: 5px solid red;  
  width: 50%;  
}
```

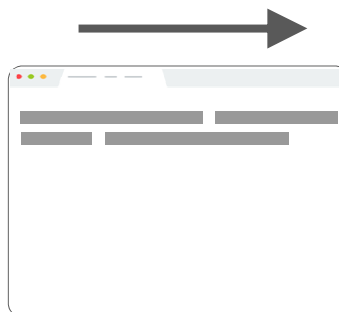


Inline elementi

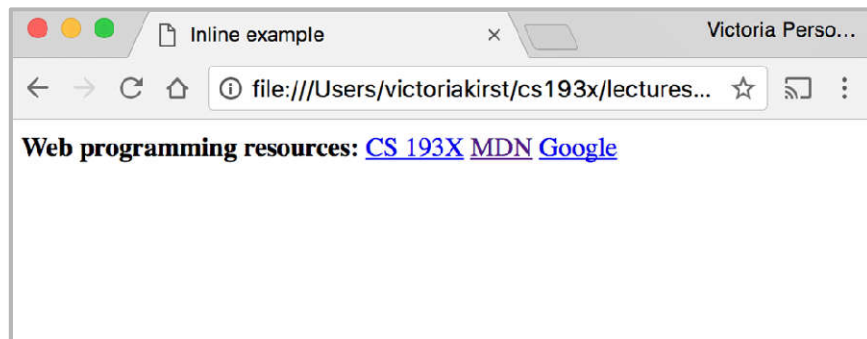
Primjeri:

<a>, , ,

- Zauzimaju širinu koiko im treba (flows left to right)
- **Ne mogu** imati height i width
- **Ne mogu imati** djecu block elemente
- **Ne mogu** se pozicionirati (tj. CSS svojstva kao float i position se ne primjenjuju na inline elemente)
 - o Mora se pozicionirati **block element koji ih sadrži**



Primjer: Inline



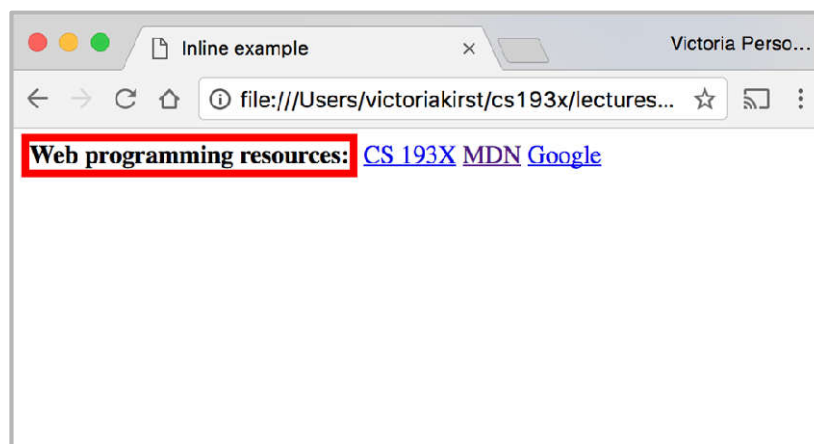
```
<strong>Web programming resources:</strong>
<a href="http://cs193x.stanford.edu">CS 193X</a>
<a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/">MDN</a>
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>
```

Q: Kako će izgledati u browseru?

```
strong {  
  border: 5px solid red;  
  width: 1000px;  
}
```



```
<strong>Web programming resources:</strong>  
<a href="http://cs193x.stanford.edu">CS 193X</a>  
<a href="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/">MDN</a>  
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>
```



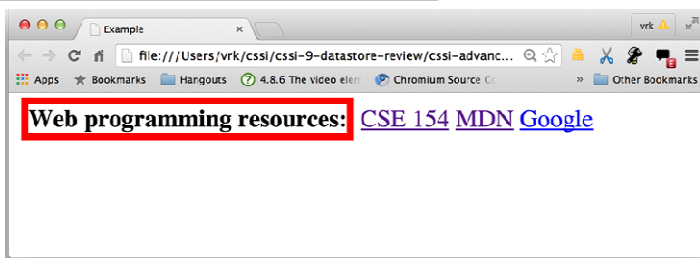
(Codepen)

Inline elementi ignorišu width

width se ne može modifikovati

```
strong {
  border: 5px solid red;
  width: 1000px;
  /* Will not work; strong is
  inline! */
}
```

```
<strong>Web programming resou
<a href="http://cs193x.stanf
<a href="https://developer.n
<a href="http://google.com">
```

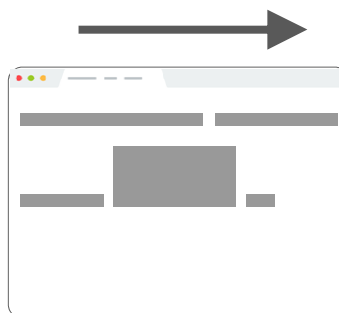


Ne može se postaviti **width** za inline element, pa se ignoriše
([Codepen](#))

inline-block

Primjer: ``, bilo koji element sa
`display: inline-block;`

- Width je širina sadržaja, tj. zauzima onoliko prostora koliko treba sadržaju (flows left to right)
- **Može** imati height i width
- **Može** imati dijete koje je block
- **Može** se pozicionirati (tj. CSS svojstva `float` i `position` se mogu primijeniti)



Primjer: Inline-block

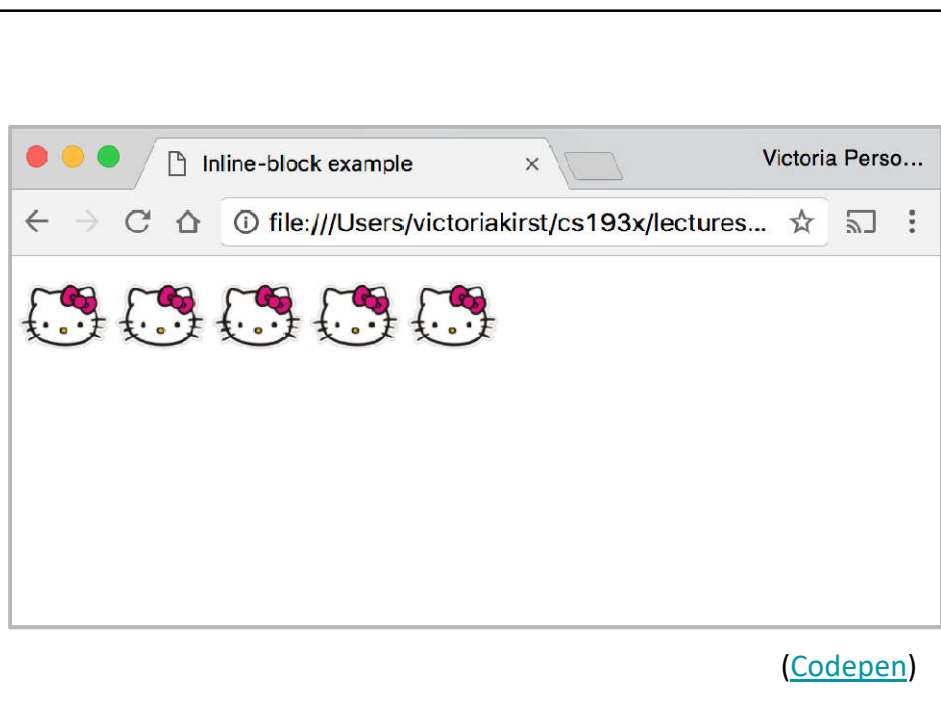
```
img {  
  width: 50px;  
}
```

Q: Kako će izgledati u browseru?

```
  
  
  
  

```

<http://i.imgur.com/WJToVGv.jpg> =



Inline-block

Ima width i height; flows left to right

Može se postaviti **width** za inline-block element, pa slika ima širinu 50px. ([Codepen](#))

inline-block flows left to right, pa su slike jedna uz drugu.



```
img {
  width: 50px;
}
```

```





```

Svojstvo display

Može se promijeniti podrazumijevani način iscrtavanja (render) elementa promjenom svojstva **display**. Primjeri:

```
p {
  display: inline;
}
```

```
a {
  display: block;
}
```

Moguće vrijednosti za display:

- block
- inline
- inline-block
- Ostale vrijednosti : [link](#)

Ukratko

1. **block**: flows **top-to-bottom**; **imaju** height i width
<p>, <h1>, <blockquote>, , , <table>
2. **inline**: flows **left-to-right**; **nemaju** height i width
<a>, , ,

 - a. **inline block**: flows **left-to-right**; **imaju** height i width
jednake veličini sadržaja

Naravoučenje:

Ako vaš CSS “ne radi” provjerite da li ste primjenjivali svojstva blok elemenata na inline elemente

<div> i

Dva generička taga:

- <div>: generički **block** element
- : generički **inline** element

 u akciji

Koristimo kao generički inline HTML kontejner:

```
HTML
<strong>Announcements</strong><br/>
4/3: Homework 0 is out!
<span>Due Friday.</span><br/>
4/3: Office hours are now posted.

CSS
span {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

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Announcements
4/3: Homework 0 is out! **Due Friday.**
4/3: Office hours are now posted.

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Više generičkih kontejnera?

Da li često trebamo više generičkih kontejnera?

Kako da razlikujemo dva generička kontejnera?

Drugim roječima – kako izabrati podskup elementa na stranici a ne sve elemente?

CS 193X: Web Fun

Announcements

4/3: Homework 0 is out! **Due Friday.**

4/3: Office hours are **now** posted.

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CSS Selector: Classes i Ids

Classes and ids

Postoje 3 osnovna tipa selektora:

Selektor elementa selector	p	Svi <p> elementi
ID selektor	#abc	element sa id="abc"
Class selektor	.abc	elements sa class="abc"

```
<h1 id="title">Homework</h1>
<em class="hw">HW0</em> is due Friday.<br/>
<em class="hw">HW1</em> goes out Monday.<br/>
<em>All homework due at 11:59pm.</em>
```

Classes and ids

```
<h1 id="title">Homework</h1>
<em class="hw">HW0</em> is due Friday.<br/>
<em class="hw">HW1</em> goes out Monday.<br/>
<em>All homework due at 11:59pm.</em>
```

```
.hw {
  color: hotpink;
}

#title {
  color: purple;
}
```

Homework

HW0 is due Friday.
HW1 goes out Monday.
 All homework due at 11:59pm.

Još o class i id

- **class id** – specijalni HTML atributi koji se mogu koristiti sa svim HTML elementima
 - **class**: jedan ili više elemenata; identifikuje **skup** elemenata
 - **id**: tačno jedan element na stranci; identifikuje **jedinstveni** element
- Može i više klasa odjednom :
`HW1`
- Često se koristi sa span i div generičkim elementima:
npr. `` je kao kreiranje elementa "highlight"