Cascading Style Sheets course

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is the key to controlling the look of your site. Learn about the different types of CSS selectors, when to use each and how to efficiently create stylesheets to optimise both workflow and design, for practical real world web solutions. This course will benefit anyone who needs to create professional, consistent, responsive web sites. There is a strong emphasis on creating standards compliant, accessible pages which render reliably in popular browsers and that can adapt to the various screen sizes of tablets and phones.

Who should do this course?
This course is ideal for anyone who has become frustrated with table-based page design and/or needs the benefits and advantages provided by designing with XHTML+CSS. Upon successful completion of the course, students should be able to develop flexible websites quickly, with consistent design and optimal performance.

Prerequisites
Participants should have completed the Introduction to HTML course or have equivalent knowledge prior to commencing this course.

Outcomes
The CSS course covers the following topics:
- Use CSS to control the appearance of text, images, forms,
- and tabular data,
- Build navigation systems with CSS,
- Test CSS-based designs in different browsers,
- Replace table-based page designs with CSS page designs
- (both fixed width and liquid),
- Create a style sheet switcher that allows users to select
- their preferred design.

CSS COURSE CONTENT
Introduction to CSS
- Separating form and content
- Defining CSS
- CSS syntax
- CSS and older browsers
- CSS frameworks
- CSS Selectors
- Where to place the CSS code
- Inline, embedded and external styles
- Inheritance and the cascade
- Choosing the best CSS editor for your needs

Text Styling
- Text and fonts

Duration: 2 day
Class size:
- ✓ 8 students max
- ✓ Or : One on One training

Times: 9:00am - 4:00pm
Where : In your home or Office or Coffee Shop
Course Inclusions :
- ✓ Comprehensive learning materials
- ✓ 12 months FREE email support
- ✓ 'Certificate of Attendance' on completion of course
- ✓ Morning & afternoon tea

- Font families and fallback fonts
- Text sizes for accessibility
- Using Ems, pixels or percentages
- Setting colours correctly
- Removing underlines from links
- Link hover states
- Different link styles within one page
- Heading styles
- Background colours on headings
- Heading and paragraph spacing
- Indents, padding and margins
- Highlighting words within a paragraph
- Controlling line height
- Controlling text alignment
- Styling lists
- Bullet point and numbered lists
- Page margins

Images
- Adding borders to images
- Wrapping text around an image without using the HTML align attribute
- Setting a background image with CSS
- Positioning background images
- Creating a background image that remains stationary when the text scrolls
- Placing text on top of an image

Navigation
- Replacing image-based navigation with CSS
- Using lists to create a navigation menu
- Using CSS to create rollover navigation without images or JavaScript
- Making a horizontal menu using CSS and lists
- Creating button-like navigation using CSS

Forms
- Styling form elements using CSS
- Applying different styles to fields
- Controlling white space and line breaks
- Using different colored highlights in select menu
- Highlighting the form field that the user clicks into

Efficiency and Best Practice
- Tips & Tricks
- Efficient workflows
- Best practice and web standards
- W3C recommendations

- Comments
- Naming practices
- Re-using your stylesheets

Cross Browser Techniques
- Testing in a range of browsers
- Testing for mobile devices
- Testing for different screen sizes
- Issues with older browsers
- Which features work in which browsers
- Progressive enhancement
- Browser specific stylesheets
- Javascript polyfills for older browsers
- Internet Explorer conditional comments
- Alternative stylesheets
- Importance of the doctype
- Common issues with older Internet Explorer versions
- Validating CSS code

CSS Positioning and Layout
- Deciding when to use a class and when to use an ID
- Inline element display as if it were block-level, and vice versa
- Margins and padding in CSS
- Stopping the next element moving up when you use float
- Aligning elements left and right without using a table
- Setting an item's position on the page using CSS
- Cent ring a block on the page
- Creating a liquid, two-column layout (menu on the left, content on the right)
- Reversing this layout and putting the menu on the right
- Creating a fixed-width, centered, two-column layout