

Twitter Thread by [Pratham](#)



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A complete beginner's guide to styling your website with CSS.

Thread ■■■■



CSS is an amazing and unique language that serves a great purpose. We can make our website visually good using CSS. It describe the presentation of web pages, including typography,. layouts, color etc...

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First and foremost

The characteristic of a great website is its color scheme. Forget about everything and learn about background and color

properties initially.

The colors are something from which users interact first whenever they visit your webpage

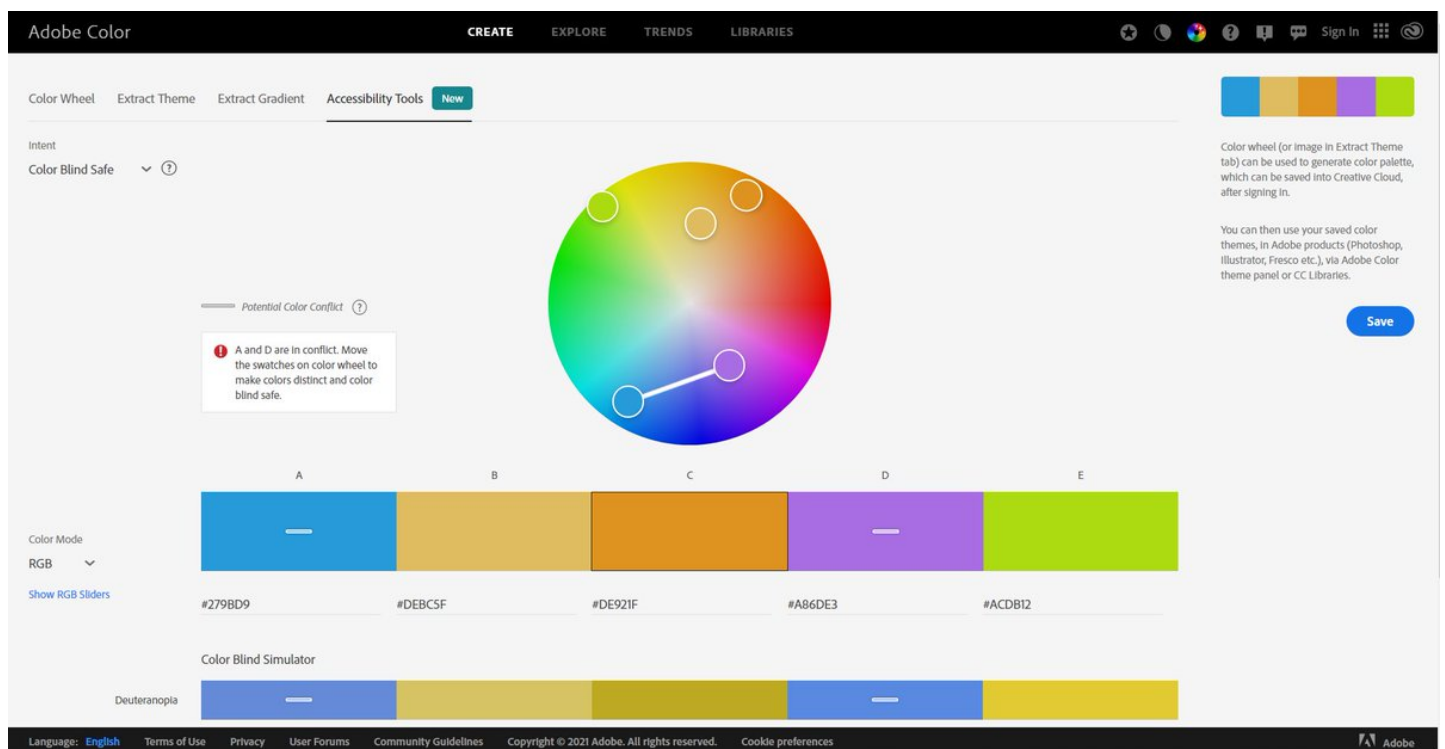
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There are a lot of great color palette out there using which you can generate pleasant color schemes

Check this great tool for generating accessible colors

<https://t.co/ndsgBaMv2M>

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Don't think that background property is just for setting the solid color. Background is a shorthand property for background-image, background-position etc..

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Box model is one of the most important concept of CSS. It's not so tough to learn. The box-model covers

- Height
- Width
- Padding
- Border
- Margin

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CSS BOX-MODEL

Everything in CSS is a box or rather everything in HTML is a box-model which is surrounded by 4 different box virtually.

1. Content (original content inside element)
2. Padding (create space b/w ^{content} and element's)
3. Border (create border around element)
4. Margin (space between element)

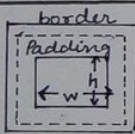
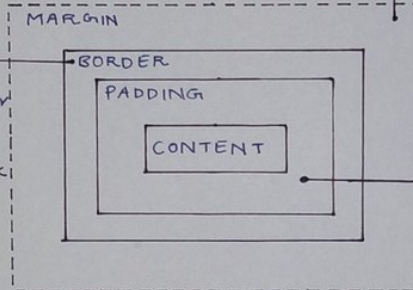
You can create border around element by specifying the width, color and style.

for ex: `border: 1px solid black;`

dotted:  Solid: 

dashed: 

double: 



If you add width as 100px, padding as 10px and border as 2px then the entire width becomes 112px (100 + 10 + 2).

Box-sizing: border-box;

The box-sizing property defines how the width and height of an element are calculated: if we apply box-sizing: border-box then the padding and border will be adjusted in the width and height of an element.

Margin defined the space between element.
for ex. `margin: 10px;`
It will create 10px empty space around element in all direction.

`margin: 25px 5px 6px 10px;`
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 top right bottom left

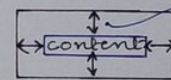
`margin: 25px 10px 25px`

// Top, right and left, bottom

`margin: 25px, 10px;` and

// Top, bottom, right, left

Padding allows you to create space between content and element's boundary for ex.



`padding: 10px;`

// Similarly as margin, you can pass four, three, two or one value in padding as well.

You can write padding: 10%;
%-specify a padding or margin in % of the containing element.

PRATHAM 😊

Height and width property are pretty intuitive. These are used to set fixed height and width to the element

I suggest to give a look at max, min-width and max, min-height properties as well (we will cover these further in this thread)

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Proper and uniform separation of elements is something that can give your webpage a appealing look. Margin and padding can do this for you.

Give this article a short read for Definitive guide of padding and margin

<https://t.co/eEEHcxNNGq>

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Border are used to set the color, width and style to elements. You can learn it in 5 min ■

Some good border selection can give your element a good pleasant look

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Moving forward, typography is an essential thing of web page. A good font can make your webpage and establish a strong visual hierarchy, provide a graphic balance to the website, and set the product's overall tone.

You can add free fonts from Google's official site

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There are five basic classifications of fonts:

1. serif
2. sans serif
3. script
4. monospaced
5. display

Give this article a read for more detailed explanation

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A small decorative line or flourish



Plain strokes. Sans serif do not have flourishes at the end

Display

Bold and large size fonts

Handwriting

As the term suggests, look like written by hand



characters are equally spaced

Made with ♥ by Pratham

<https://t.co/L1Y99vho0F> (Download free fonts from here)

You just need to look at few fonts properties. For ex,

- font-family
- font-weight
- font-size

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Alright moving further, We have CSS positioning.

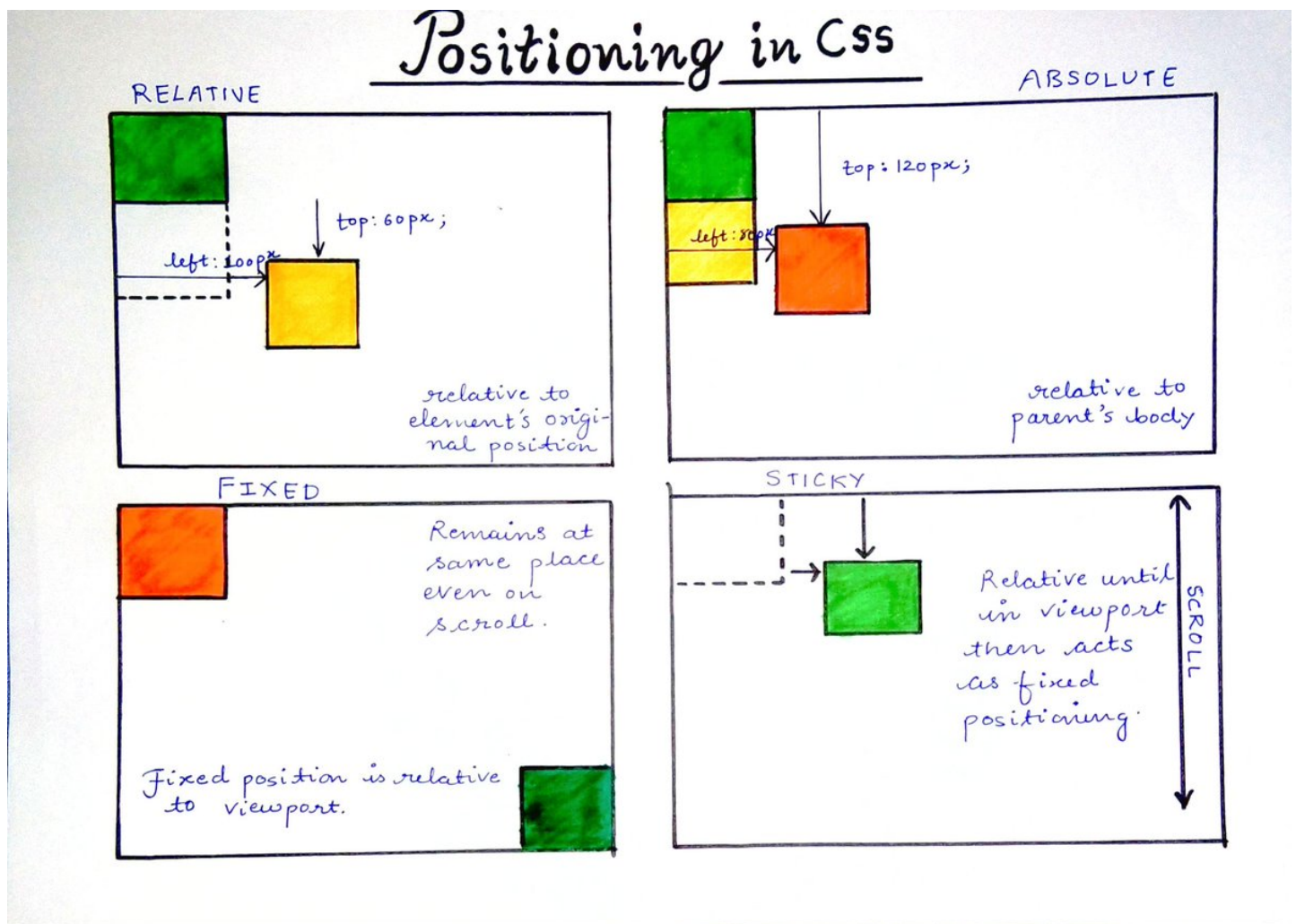
From here, a bit tricky CSS starts. Using CSS positioning you can change the position of you element. This might seems bit tough but you can learn it in 2-3 days

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I have already written a detailed thread on CSS positioning, If you're interested check it out

<https://t.co/gyWq9czZbj>

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Positioning in CSS allows you to display your element wherever you want on the screen

But when I was learning it, I found it little bit confusing\U0001f605

So in this thread I'll try to explain it in easiest manner with practical implementation. Let's start

THREAD\U0001f9f5\U0001f447 pic.twitter.com/M3UnegtQUk

— Pratham (@Prathkum) [January 31, 2021](#)

Up to this point you have some decent knowledge of styling your website. It would be great if you learn about a layout system now.

Flex and Grid

Grid is little bit tough to master but flex isn't

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I have covered both the layout systems in my other threads. Check them out

Flex: <https://t.co/VOErQbev6>

Grid: <https://t.co/XtbqA0wxZP>

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Everything you need to know about CSS Flex layout

A Thread\U0001f9f5 pic.twitter.com/uYxYwgFevB

— Pratham (@Prathkum) [April 7, 2021](#)

We have covered almost everything upto this point except one thing.

■ Responsive Web Design

This is the most trickiest part let's cover it in detail ■■

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In order to make a RWD, you just need to consider one thing.

"Ability of content to fit inside any device that look good and it will be for user to interact with that"

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Few quick points ■■

- 1■■ Use meta viewport element
- 2■■ Don't use large fixed width
- 3■■ Use tag
- 4■■ Responsive text size
- 5■■ Try to use layouts
- 6■■ Media Queries are saviour
- 7■■ Use "auto" in media

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1■■ First and foremost thing in order to make RWD is viewport element.

It forces page to follow the screen-width of the device.

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2■■ The second important point to note is that don't use large fixed width or height element.

It can cause trouble. Let's say an element having width 500px but user is viewing on a device having width smaller than 500px

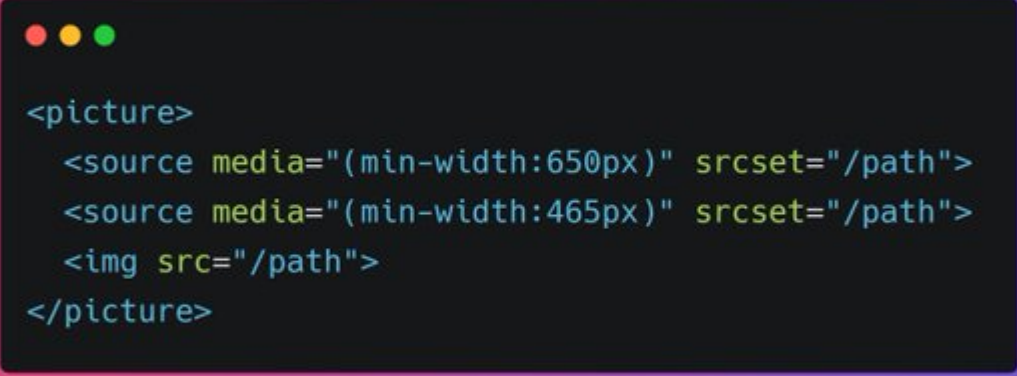
In such cases, use min-width or max-width

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3■■ Use HTML tag

The HTML element allows you to define different images for different browser window sizes.

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```
<picture>
  <source media="(min-width:650px)" srcset="/path">
  <source media="(min-width:465px)" srcset="/path">
  
</picture>
```

4■■ Responsive text size

Although you can make text responsive using media queries but you can also use "viewpoet" width as well.

```
h1 {
font-size: 10vw;
}
```

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5■■ Try to use Layouts

Using Grid or Flex layout always beneficial in order to make a web page responsive. Both these layout are not hard to learn. Try to use them

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6■■ Media Queries are saviour

Media query is a rule to include a block of CSS properties only if a certain condition is true. It is very useful in order to make a RWD.

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Media query starts with
@media keyword

Media types describe the general
category of a device. For ex, in this case
we are targeting devices with a screen

```
Syntax of Media rule
@media screen (min-width: 320px) and|or|not (max-width: 768px) {
  /* Whole bunch of CSS Code */
}
```

This is media feature which
describe specific
characteristic of media

and, or, not are operators.

Not - inverse the condition

And - when both conditions true

Or - atleast one condition must be true

7 Use "auto" in media

Almost 99% a web page contains images or videos. And in order to make them responsive, use "auto"

If the width property is set to a percentage and the height is set to "auto", the image will be responsive

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Great!! I think that's pretty much it in order to give you a quick overview. If you have any doubts, feel free to drop a comment below

If you like this thread, a retweet means a lot ❤️

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