CSS

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What is CSS?

CSS, or **Cascading Style Sheets**, is a style sheet language used for specifying the presentation and styling of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is used to make websites look beautiful and organized. Think of it as the "makeup" or "decorator" for websites.

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Video

6 CSS IS

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Why we use CSS?

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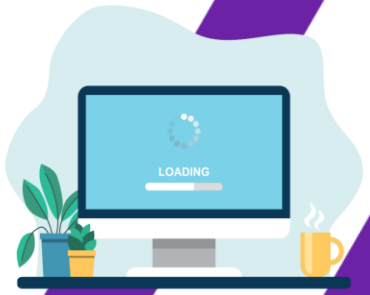
Without CSS, websites would look very plain. All the text and images would be lined up in boring, black-and-white blocks.
CSS make the pages responsive: allowing adaptation for different devices (Mobile, Laptop, etc.).

CSS allows us to add:

- Colors to text and backgrounds
- Styles like bold, italics, and underlining
- Layouts to arrange items on the page in grids or sections
- Animations to make things move or change dynamically



Where we use CSS?

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CSS is used everywhere on the web. Any website you visit uses CSS to:

- Adjust its design for different screen sizes (like phones vs. laptops).
- Highlight important information with colors and bold text.
- Create visually stunning effects, like slideshows or animations.

When someone visits the website, the browser reads both the HTML (for the content) and the CSS (for the style) to show the final, polished webpage.

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Key features

- **Styling**:

Defines the visual appearance of HTML elements.

- **Selectors**:

Allow targeting of specific HTML elements for styling.

- **Box Model**:

Provides a framework for layout control, including margins, borders, padding, and content.

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CSS Basics

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CSS works by giving instructions to a web page. These instructions tell the browser (the program you use to view websites, like Chrome or Safari) how the website should look. CSS is usually written in a separate file and linked to an HTML file.

- You can tell the browser to make all the text on the page blue.
- You can tell it to make the background of the page look like the sky.
- You can organize items into rows, columns, or grids.

Instructions

Instructions are written in simple "rules" that pair elements (like text or images) with styles. Here is an example:

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
h1 {
  color: navy;
  text-align: center;
}
p {
  font-size: 18px;
  line-height: 1.5;
}
```

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Instructions

Let’s break instructions down:

- ***The first rule says the entire page ("body") should have a light blue background.***
- ***The second rule says the main heading ("h1") should be navy blue and centered.***
- ***The third rule says the paragraphs ("p") should have bigger text and more space between the lines.***

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Why is it useful for the deaf?

Even if you don’t plan to build web contents, CSS helps to:

- Communicate better with designers or developers.
- Customize personal blogs or small projects.

But, **if you plan to build web contents**, CSS would be beneficial:

1.

Low Communication Barriers

- CSS is a rule-based language (written), so it relies less on auditory communication.
- Written code, notes, and visual content make collaboration accessible for deaf individuals.

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2.

Accessibility

CSS does not requires software installations. It operates:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements.
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
- **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file.

CSS helps to **add features in HTML** like **videos**, **signs**, etc.

3.

Employment Opportunities

HTML **CSS developpers** in web design is a growing industry, and deaf individuals can gain competitive skills in this field.

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4.

Visual Work

- CSS acts on **visual**, which aligns with the strengths of deaf individuals, such as strong visual perception and attention to detail.

5.

Educational Opportunities

- It is an easy-to-learn code with several online tutorials, many of which are visual or include captions.
- It can help foster creative self-expression in the deaf community, for example, and deaf accessibility to the web contents.

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Thank you for your attention!

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Stay tuned for the next presentation!

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