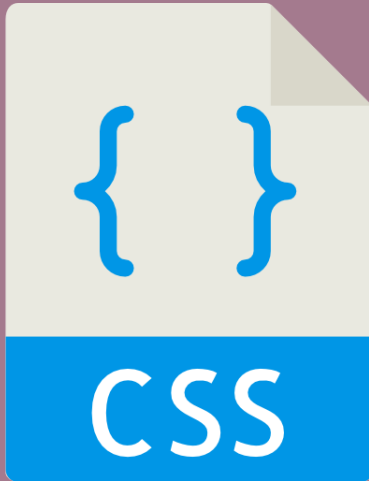


CSS

Introduction to CSS



ABOUT

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It defines how HTML elements look, including color, position, size, etc.

CSS and HTML work hand in hand. HTML sorts out the page structure. CSS defines how HTML elements are displayed.

A benefit of CSS is that it allows you to separate style from content. Using just HTML, all the styles and formatting are in the same place, which becomes difficult when you have multiple pages.

CSS SYNTAX

CSS is composed of style rules that the browser interprets and then applies to the corresponding elements in your document.

A style has three parts: **selector**, **property**, **value**

The selector points to the HTML element that you want to style

```
h1 { color: purple; }
```

selector property value

CSS SYNTAX EXAMPLES

For example, when we want to define the body background color, we know that we need to make changes to the body. Let's say we want the body background color to be blue, we would put...

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

We can also give a selector more than one property, and each property has a value. In addition to background color, we can also change the text color. We would put...

```
body { background-color: blue;  
color: red; }
```

We can also define multiple selectors at a time. For example, all the h tags...

```
h1, h2, h3, h4 { font-size: 17px;  
color: black; }
```

TYPES OF SELECTORS

TYPE SELECTORS

The most common and easy to understand selectors are type selectors. This targets element types on the page. For example, to target all the paragraphs on the page:

THE HTML

```
<p>Here is a paragraph</p>
```

THE CSS

```
p {  
  color: purple;  
  font-size: 12px;  
}
```

A CSS declaration ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly braces

ID SELECTORS

ID selectors allow you to style an HTML element that has an id attribute, regardless of their position in the document tree.

THE HTML

```
<div id="intro">  
<p>Here is a paragraph</p>  
</div>
```

THE CSS

```
#intro {  
background-color: tan;  
}
```

CLASS SELECTORS

Class selectors work in a similar way. The major difference is IDs are typically applied once per page, while classes can be used as many times on a page as needed.

THE HTML

```
<div id="intro">  
<p class="first">  
Here is a paragraph  
</p>  
</div>
```

THE CSS

```
.first {  
font-size: 15px;  
color: pink  
}
```


DESCENDANT SELECTORS

These selectors are used to select elements that are descendants of another element. When selecting levels, you can select as many levels deep as you need.

For example, to target only `` elements in the first paragraph of the intro section:

THE HTML

```
<div id="intro">  
<p class="first">  
Here is a <strong>paragraph</strong>  
</p>  
</div>
```

THE CSS

```
#intro .first strong {  
color: blue;  
font-size: 15px;  
}
```

INTERNAL CSS

INTERNAL CSS

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element that is inside the `<head>`

```
<head>  
<style>  
p {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size: 13px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>
```

EXTERNAL CSS

EXTERNAL CSS

With this method, all styling rules are contained in a single file, which is saved with the .css extension

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/css">  
</head>
```

This is a relative path since the stylesheet is in the same place as the index.html file

An absolute path would include an http:// link

COMMENTS

COMMENTS

Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code later. Comments are ignored by browsers

```
/* Comment goes here */
```

THE CSS

```
/* This is the intro section */
```

```
#intro {  
background-color: tan;  
}
```

COMMON PROPERTIES

FONT PROPERTIES

font-family: Arial, Verdana, etc

font-size: 20px (use px)

font-weight: bold, normal

font-style: italic, normal

Example

```
p {  
font-family: arial;  
font-size: 13px;  
}
```

[See More](#)

COLOR AND BACKGROUND PROPERTIES

color: color of text (black or #000000)

background-color: color of background (black or #000000)

background-image: url("name.jpg")

background-repeat: repeat-x, no-repeat

background-position: right top, center top, left top, center, etc

background-size: cover, 100% 100%

Example

```
body {
```

```
background-color: tan;
```

```
}
```

```
body {
```

```
background-image: url("name.jpg")
```

```
background-position: center;
```

```
}
```

```
p {
```

```
color: red;
```

```
}
```

[See More](#)

TEXT PROPERTIES

text-decoration: underline, overline, line-through

text-transform: uppercase, lowercase, capitalize

text-align: center, left, right

text-indent: first line indent (use px)

letter-spacing: space between characters (use px)

line-height: space between lines (use px)

Example

```
p {  
  text-align: left;  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

[See More](#)

BORDER PROPERTIES

border-color: select color (black or #000000)

border-style: dotted, dashed, solid, none, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset

border-width: 5px

Shorthand Example

border: 1px solid red

Example

```
table {  
border: 3px dotted green;  
}
```

[See More](#)

LIST PROPERTIES

list-style-type: circle, square, upper-roman, lower-alpha, none, etc
display: inline (makes list present horizontally – use this for navigation)

Example

```
ol {  
  list-style-type: upper-roman;  
}
```

```
ul {  
  list-style-type: square;  
}
```

[See More](#)

OTHER PROPERTIES

width: use px

height: use px or auto

float: used for positioning and wrapping around an element (left or right)

display: inline, block, none ([See More](#))

position: absolute, relative, fixed, etc ([See More](#))

MARGIN

Sets the size of the white space outside of the border

margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left: use px

Shorthand Example

margin: 1px 1px 1px 1px (top, right, bottom, left)

margin: 10px 20px (top/bottom, left/right)

margin: 10px (all around)

[See More](#)



PADDING

Sets the size of the white space between the content and border

padding-left, padding-right, padding-top, padding-bottom: use px

Shorthand Example

padding: 1px 1px 1px 1px (top, right, bottom, left)

padding: 10px 20px (top/bottom, left/right)

padding: 10px (all around)

[See More](#)



MARGIN AND PADDING

HTML

```
<div id="intro">  
<p>This is my content</p>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
#intro {  
margin: 20px;  
border: 1px solid blue;  
padding: 20px;  
}
```



DIV ID EXAMPLE

Use div ids as containers for layout

We will use relative for positioning

You can size containers with px

```
#header {  
position: relative;  
width: 950px;  
height: auto;  
padding: 5px;  
margin: auto;  
}
```

CLASS EXAMPLE

You can use classes more than once

```
.centered {  
text-align: center;  
}
```

USING HTML5

HTML

```
<header></header>
```

```
<nav></nav>
```

```
<section></section>
```

```
<footer></footer>
```

CSS

```
header {  
width: 950px;  
height: 100px;  
padding: 10px; }
```

CHECK OUT AN EXAMPLE

www.saramshields.com/cssexercise