

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

site root



index.html



about.html



services.html



stylesheet.css



charlie.jpg

```
1
2 ▾ * {
3   padding: 0;
4   margin: 0;
5 }
6
7 ▾ body {
8
9   line-height: 1.6em;
10  background-color: #0036ff;
11  font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;
12  font-weight: 400;
13  color: #333;
14  padding-left: 25px;
15  padding-right: 25px;
16  padding-top: 25px;
17  padding-bottom: 25px;
18
19 }
20
21 ▾ a:link {
22   text-decoration: none;
23   color: #333;
24   border-bottom: 1px dotted black;
25 }
26
27 ▾ a:visited {
28   text-decoration: none;
29   color: #333;
30   border-bottom: 1px dotted black;
31 }
32
33 ▾ li a:hover {
34   text-decoration: none;
35   color: #333;
36   border-bottom: 1px dotted black;
37 }
38
39 ▾ li a:active {
40   text-decoration: none;
41   color: #333;
42   border-bottom: 1px dotted black;
43
44 }
45
46
47
48 ▾ h1 {
49   font-size: 3em;
50   line-height: 1em;
51   font-weight: 300;
52   color: #333;
53 }
54
55 ▾ h2 {
56   font-size: 2em;
57   line-height: 1.4em;
58   font-weight: 300;
59   color: #333;
```

Linking to your HTML

You need to link to your css in the <head> of your HTML file.

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

The Little Mermaid

There is a story about a half girl, half fish. Pretty unbelievable, I know. I'm not sure how Disney managed to trick millions of little kids into thinking Ariel is a real being to empathize with.

In any case, an *evil* gives her a pair of legs to walk so that she can meet prince charming, but then steals her voice. Somehow without ever knowing who she is —because she has no voice—he decides to marry her. And they lived happily ever after. Hmm... skeptical.

Selectors and Declarations

A CSS rule contains two parts: a **selector** and a **declaration**.

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

Selectors indicate which element the rule applies to.

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

Declarations indicate how the elements selected are to be styled.

They are made up of two parts: **property** and **value**. The property is what you want to change, and the value is the value is that change.

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


You can specify many declarations for each selectors just separate them by a semicolon.

```
h1 {  
font-family: serif;  
font-size: 20px;  
color: pink;  
}
```

align

background-color

background-image

border

cellpadding

cellspacing

color

float

font

font-family

font-size

font-style

font-weight

height

href

letter-spacing

margin

name

padding

rel

src

title

text-align

text-decoration

text-indent

text-transform

white-space

width

word spacing

CSS Selectors

Universal `*{ }`

Targets all elements on the same page

Text `h1, h2, h3 { }`

Targets all the `<h1>` `<h2>` `<h3>` elements

Child `li>a { }`

Targets any `<a>` elements that are children of an `` element (but not other `<a>` elements in the page)

Descendent `p a { }`

Targets any `<a>` elements in the `<p>` element, even if it is not a direct child)

Naming Elements with an ID or Class

To have more control over your CSS you can name your HTML elements with an ID or Class. Identifiers (ID) are unique names given to an element. A class can be used to name more than one element.

Name your `<div>` with an ID or class within the opening tag of the element:

```
<div id="sidebar"> </div>
```

```
<div class="left-column"> </div>
```

In your CSS document, ID selectors begin with a hashtag, and class selectors begin with a period:

ID

```
html <div id="sidebar"> </div>
```

```
css #sidebar { float: left; }
```

Class

```
html <div class="left-column"> </div>
```

```
css .left-column { float: left; }
```

Types of CSS

External

Internal

Inline

External CSS

An external style sheet is a text document with a .css extension that links to your HTML page from the <head> element. This allows all of your webpages to share the same style sheet.

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

Internal CSS

Embedded styles are found in the <head> of your HTML document. Embedded styles only apply to that one page.

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body {
font-family: arial;
}
</style>
</head>
```


Inline CSS

Inline styles are nestled in with the HTML syntax using a style attribute. Inline styles are used to override external style sheets and only apply to that one element.

```
<p>The quick <style="color: red">red</style>fox  
jumped over the six lazy <style="color:  
brown">brown</style>dogs.</p>
```

Color

RGB `rgb(89, 0, 127)`

RGBa `rgba(89, 0, 127, 0.5)`

Color `red`

HEX `#ff3344`

```
h1 { color: rgb(140,200,238); }
```

```
h1 { color: rgba(140,200,238,0.5); }
```

```
h1 { color: red; }
```

```
h1 { color: #ff3344; }
```

font-family

The font-family property allows you to specify a typeface.

```
p { font-family: Georgia, Times, Serif; }
```

You can specify a list of fonts separated by commas so that if the user does not have your first choice typeface installed, the browser can try to use an alternative font from the list.

Google Fonts

google.com/webfonts provides you with the css code to paste into the `<head>` of your html so that you can set that font in your css `font-family`

font-size

There are several ways to specify the size of a font: pixels, percentages or em.

px

1 px = 1 pt

%

100% = 16px (default size of body text in the browser—all percentages are in relation to 16px)

em

1em = 16px (default size of body text in the browser—all Ems are in relation to parent's font size)

color

font-family

font-size

font-weight

font-style

text-transform

text-decoration

text-align

text-indent

text-shadow

line-height

letter-spacing

word-spacing

vertical-align



Box Model

```
#box {  
  font-size: .6em;  
  color: #fff;  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

This is the content
that is contained
within the box. This
applies to text and
images.

When setting heights and widths for an element in CSS you must take into account accurate measurements for all your boxes' properties (i.e. padding, margins, etc).

This is the content that is contained within the box. This applies to text and images.

```
.column {  
  width: 300px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  margin: 25px;  
}
```

**Actual width =
280px**

Box Dimensions

When using **percentages**, the size of the box is relative to the size of the browser window, or if the box is encased within another box, it is a percentage of the size of the containing box.

When using **ems**, the size of the box is based on the the size of the text that it sits inside of.

border

border-top

border-right

border-bottom

border-left

border-size

border-style

border-height

border-width

margin

margin-top

margin-right

margin-bottom

margin-left

padding

padding-top

padding-right

padding-bottom

padding-left

Formatting Link States

```
a:link { color: red; }  
a: visited { color: orange; }  
a: active { color: purple; }  
a: hover { color:yellow; }
```

Note: Must be in this order!