

CSS

CSS stands for “Cascading Style Sheet”, it is used to style your website. In the CSS file we will select the html elements we want to modify.

To link a CSS file to your html nest a link in your `<head>` element:

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

You can name your stylesheet anything you want (for example: main.css, index.css, style.css). However the extension of the file must be .css

SELECTORS

There are three types of selectors we will use.

HTML tags

We can select an HTML element using its tag. For example, adding this to your .css file:

```
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
```

will make the background of all divs lightblue.

HTML class

We can select all elements labeled with a class, for example if you have a class named `my_first_class`, adding this to your .css file:

```
.my_first_class {
    font-family: verdana;
}
```

will change the font of every element labeled `my_first_class` to verdana.

HTML id

We can select a single element using an id. For example, if you have an id named `my_first_id` adding this to your .css file:

```
#my_first_id {
    color: white;
}
```

will make the font of `my_first_id` white.

After selecting an element we can style it anyway we like.

CSS Syntax

```
/*This is a CSS comment, the browser will ignore this*/  
h1 { /*h1 is a selector */  
    color: blue; /*color is a property, blue is a value*/  
    font-size: 12px; /*font-size is a property, 12px is a value*/  
}
```

CSS Margin/Padding

Two important concepts with CSS are margin and padding. Margin refers to the space surrounding the HTML element, while padding refers to adding “padding” to the HTML element. Some examples:

padding: 0px;
margin: 0px;

HTML Element	HTML Element	HTML Element	HTML Element
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

padding-top: 10px;
padding-bottom: 10px;
padding-left: 10px;
padding-right: 10px;
margin: 0px;

HTML Element	HTML Element	HTML Element	HTML Element
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

padding: 0px;
margin-top: 10px;
margin-bottom: 10px;
margin-right: 10px;
margin-left: 10px;

HTML Element	HTML Element	HTML Element	HTML Element
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

CSS Colors

The color of an element can be set using three different kinds of values, RGB, Hex, or CSS Values.

To declare a color with RGB use:

RGB(r, g, b)

Where r, g, b are numbers between 0 and 255.

To declare a color with HEX use:

#rrggbb

Where rr, gg, bb are the hex values of a number between 0 and 255.

I find it easiest to look colors up that I want to use. My favorite website is: www.color-hex.com

CSS also has keywords that match with certain hex values. For example, I can say `color: red;` and the element will be red! A complete list of color keywords can be found here:

https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp

CSS Size Types:

There are many different ways to list sizes in CSS. The format for which is: [INTEGER][SIZE TYPE]. For example: 12px.

The most common are, em, ex, %, px, cm, mm, in, pt, pc. Play around the the values to see what they do!

My favorite is to use “px”, which stands for pixels. I also like “em”, this is a ratio of the page size. That means when you resize the window the element will resize the same amount. I like using em for fonts specifically.

CSS Fonts

CSS has a lot of built in fonts, but Google Fonts is also a great resource for finding nice fonts!

<https://fonts.google.com/>

This font is called Pacifico.

To use it in your website, include

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Pacifico" rel="stylesheet">
```

In your .html file, and use this

```
font-family: 'Pacifico', cursive;
```

In your .css file under a selector.

COMMON CSS PROPERTIES

Property	Value Type
background-color	Sets background color, use a color type
border	Size in pixels
border-color	Color Type
border-style	solid, dotted, double, dashed
color	Sets font color, use a color type
font-family	Specifies the font family for text ex: 'Open Sans Pro', 'sans-serif';
font-size	Specifies the font size of text, ex: 1em;
height	Sets height of an element
margin	Sets all margin properties (margin-top, margin-bottom, margin-right, margin-left)
max-width	Sets the maximum height of an element
min-width	Sets the minimum height of an element
max-height	Sets the maximum height of an element
min-height	Sets the minimum height of an element
padding	Sets all padding properties (padding-top, padding-bottom, padding-right, padding-left)
text-align	Specifies the alignment of text (center, left, right)
width	Sets the width of an element