

Esercizio Lounge

Seguire i passi indicati

CSS internal

1. Add the following rules to the file called “lounge.html”

```
h1, h2 {font-family: sans-serif; color: gray; }
```

```
h1 {border-bottom: 1px solid black; }
```

```
p { color: maroon; }
```

2. Create the element <style> in the head of the page

CSS in HTML (L04 code lounge.html)

```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<title>Head First Lounge</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

Here's what we're interested in: the `<style>` element.

To add CSS style directly to your HTML, add opening and closing style tags in the `<head>` element.

And your CSS rules are going to go right in here.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Head First Lounge</title>
    <style>
```

Here's the rule that is going to specify the font color of the paragraphs.

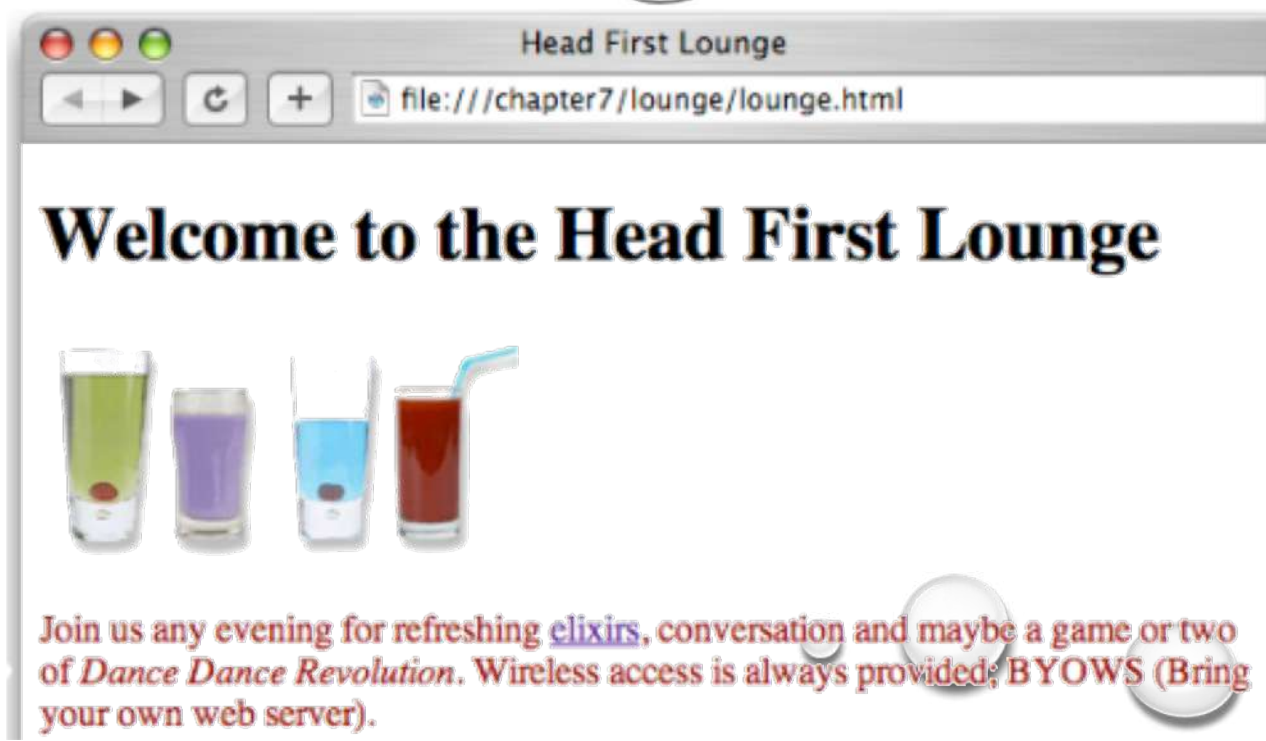
We're selecting just the <p> element to apply this style to.

```
</style>
</head>
```

```
p {
  color: maroon;
}
```

The property to change the font color is named "color" (you might think it would be "font-color" or "text-color", but it's not).

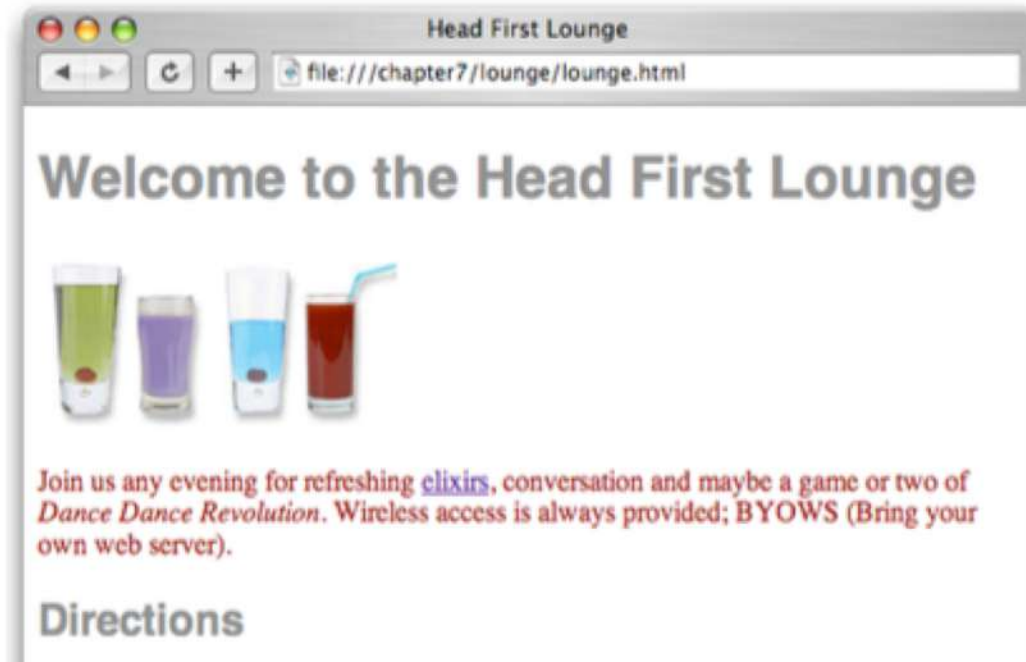
We're setting the text to a lovely maroon color that happens to match the lounge couches.



Style the heading

```
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color:      gray;  
}
```

```
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}
```



```
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  color: gray;  
}
```

The first rule stays the same. We're still going to use a combined rule for the font-family and color for both `<h1>` and `<h2>`.

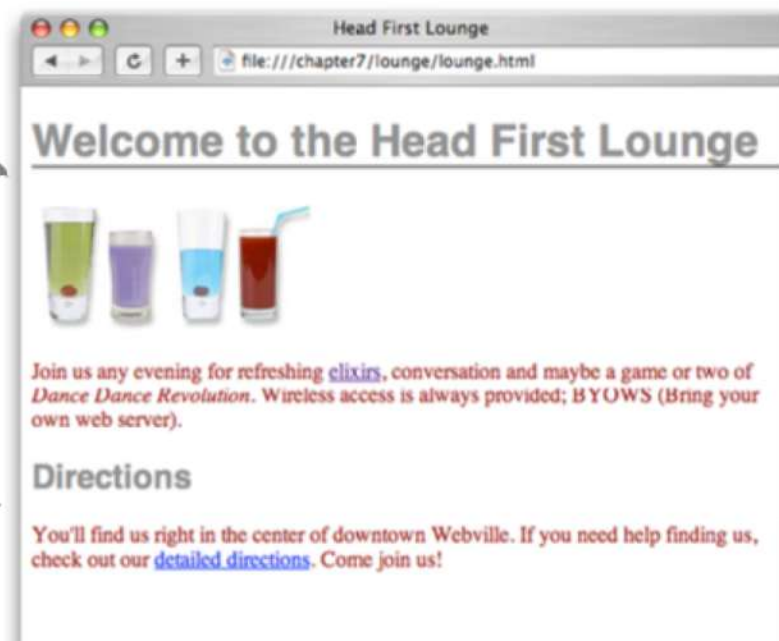
```
h1 {  
  border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}
```

But now we're adding a second rule that adds another property just to `<h1>`: the `border-bottom` property.

```
p {  
  color: maroon;  
}
```

Here's the bottom border in black.

And no border here—just what we wanted.



CSS in an external file

1. Add the following rules to the file called “lounge.css”

```
h1, h2 {font-family: sans-serif; color: gray; }
```

```
h1 {border-bottom: 1px solid black; }
```

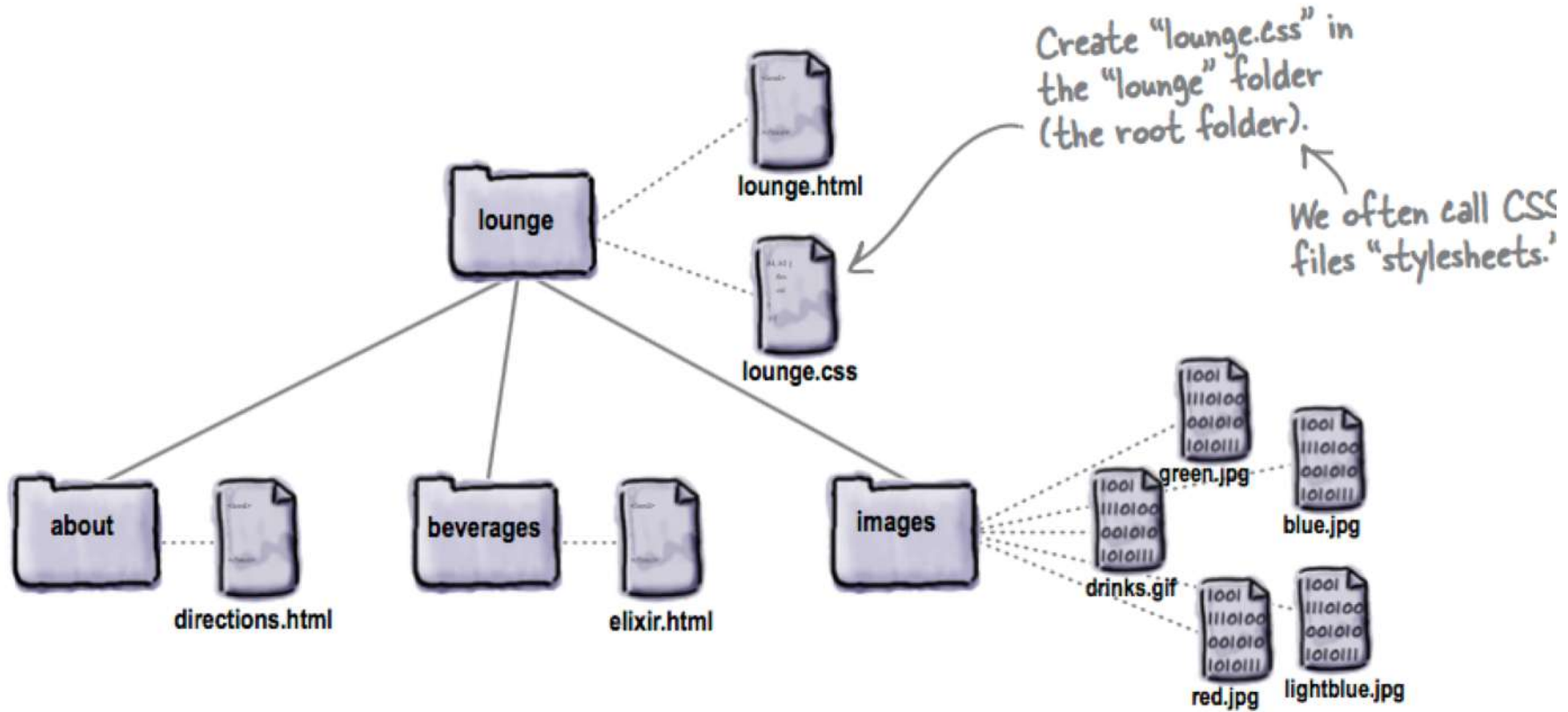
```
p { color: maroon; }
```

2. Delete the <style> element from the “lounge.html” file and create an **external link** to this file

3. Create the same external links in “elixir.html” and “directions.html”

4. Give all three files a good test drive

Creating lounge.css





lounge.css

```
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color: gray;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}
```

```
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}
```



lounge.html

```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<title>Head First Lounge</title>
```

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

```
<style>
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

Here's the HTML that links to the external stylesheet.

You don't need the `<style>` element anymore—just delete it.

Use the link element to "link in" external information.

The type of this information is "text/css"—in other words, a CSS stylesheet. As of HTML5, you don't need this anymore (it's optional), but you may see it on older pages.

And the stylesheet is located at this href (in this case, we're using a relative link, but it could be a full-blown URL).


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

The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the HTML file and the thing you're linking to. We're linking to a stylesheet, so we use the value "stylesheet".

`<link>` is a void element. It has no closing tag.

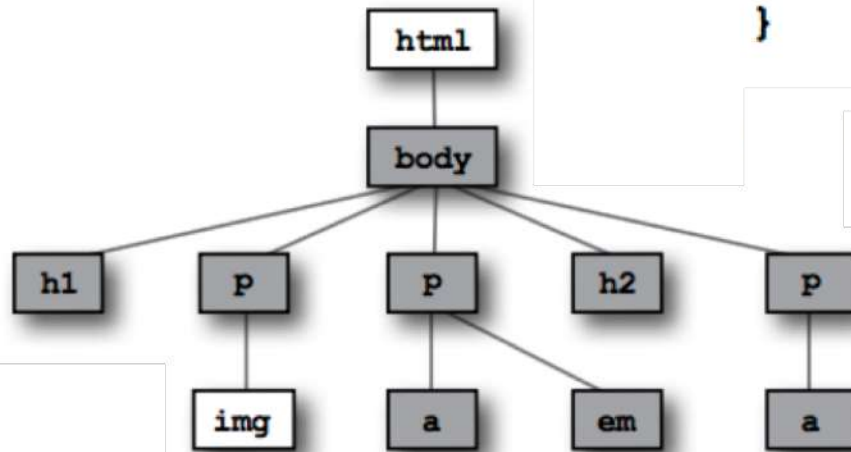


elixirs.html and directions.html

- Now you're going to link the "elixir.html" and "directions.html" files just as you did with "lounge.html"
 - Save each of these files and then open "lounge.html" with the browser. Now click on the "elixirs" and "detailed directions" links
 - Add the style reference in each file. We have a whole new style for the Elixirs and Directions pages ***with only a one-line change to the HTML in each file!***
 - ***This is the power of CSS!***
- 

Move the font up the family tree

- Move element property in the body
- That should have the effect of changing the font for all the `<body>` element's children, and children's children



```
body {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

```
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color: gray;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid bl  
}
```

```
font-family: sans-serif;  
color: maroon;
```

Overriding inheritance

```
body {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}  
  
h1, h2 {  
    color: gray;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}  
  
em {  
    font-family: serif;  
}
```



Join us any evening for refreshing [elixirs](#), co two of *Dance Dance Revolution*. Wireless acce (Bring ; own web server).

To override the font-family property inherited from body, add a new rule selecting em with the font-family property value set to serif.

Using classes

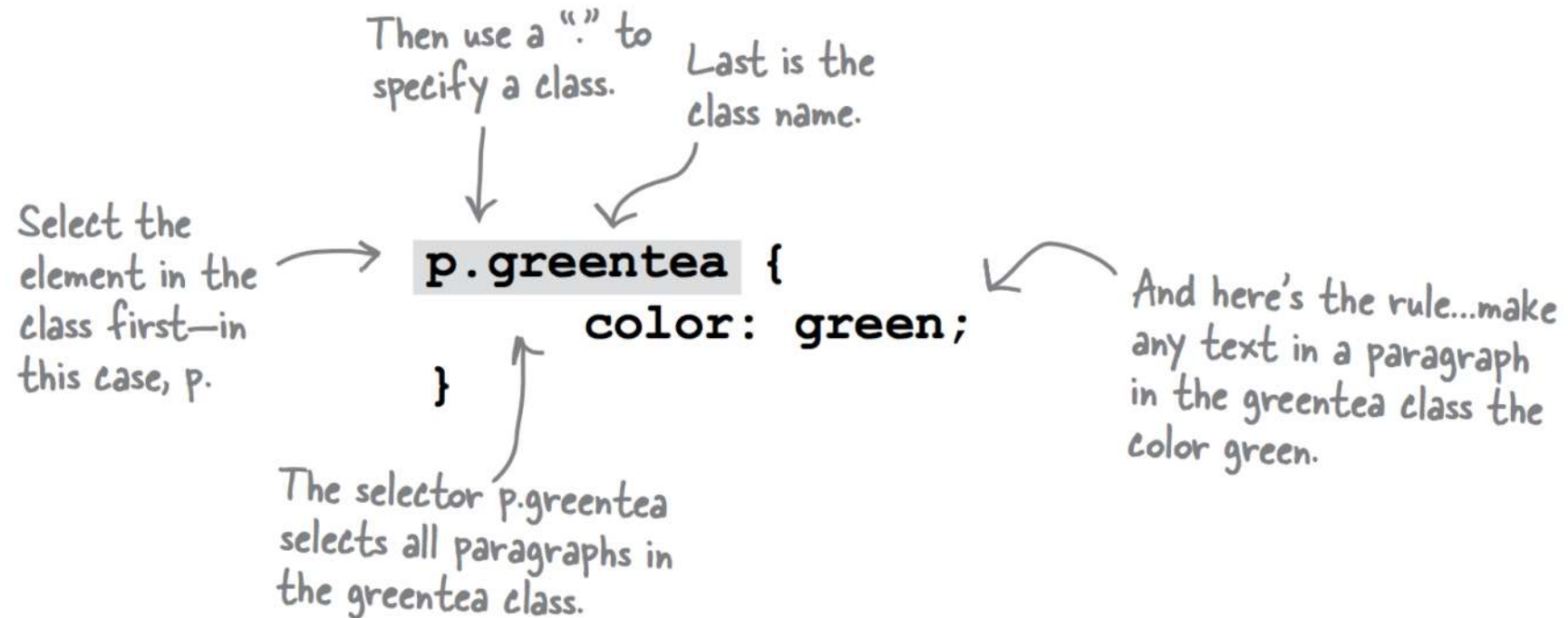
- In an HTML document, CSS class selectors match an element based on the contents of the element's class attribute
- Open up the “elixir.html” file and locate the “Green Tea Cooler” paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Head First Lounge Elixirs</title>
    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="../lounge.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Our Elixirs</h1>
    <h2>Green Tea Cooler</h2>
    <p class="greentea">
      
      Chock full of vitamins and minerals, this elixir
      combines the healthful benefits of green tea with
      a twist of chamomile blossoms and ginger root.
    </p>
```

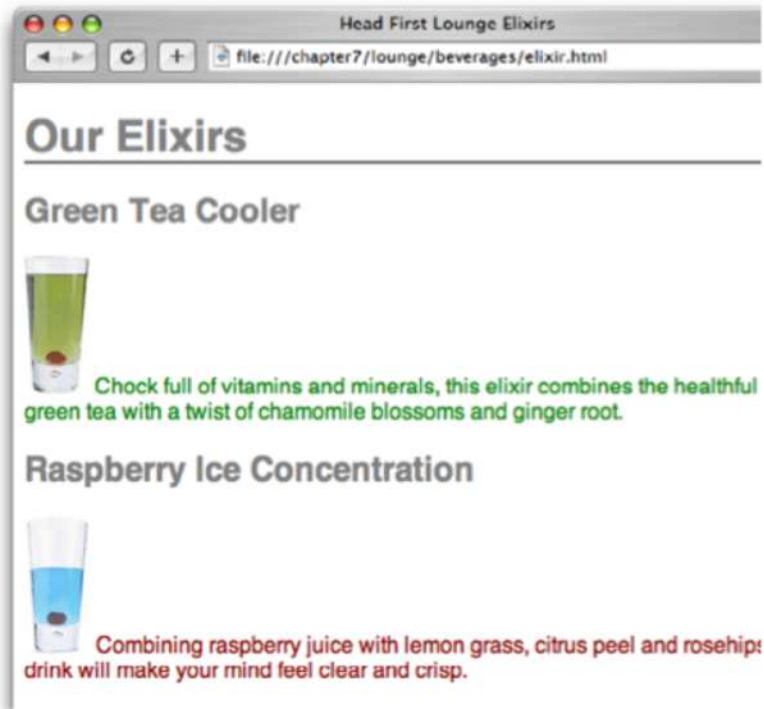
To add an element to a class, just add the attribute “class” along with the name of the class, like “greentea”.

Using classes (2)

- To create a class in CSS and select an element in that class, you write a *class selector*



- Open your “lounge.css” file and add the p.greentea class selector to it



```
body {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}  
  
h1, h2 {  
    color: gray;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}  
  
p.greentea {  
    color: green;  
}
```