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DARE TO
DEVELOP

Introduction to CSS

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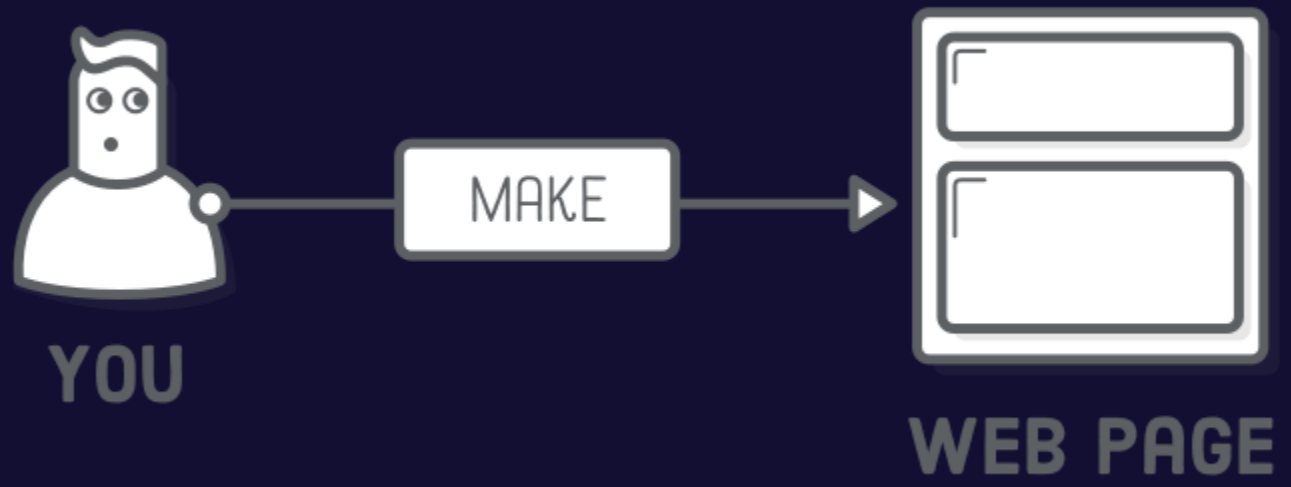
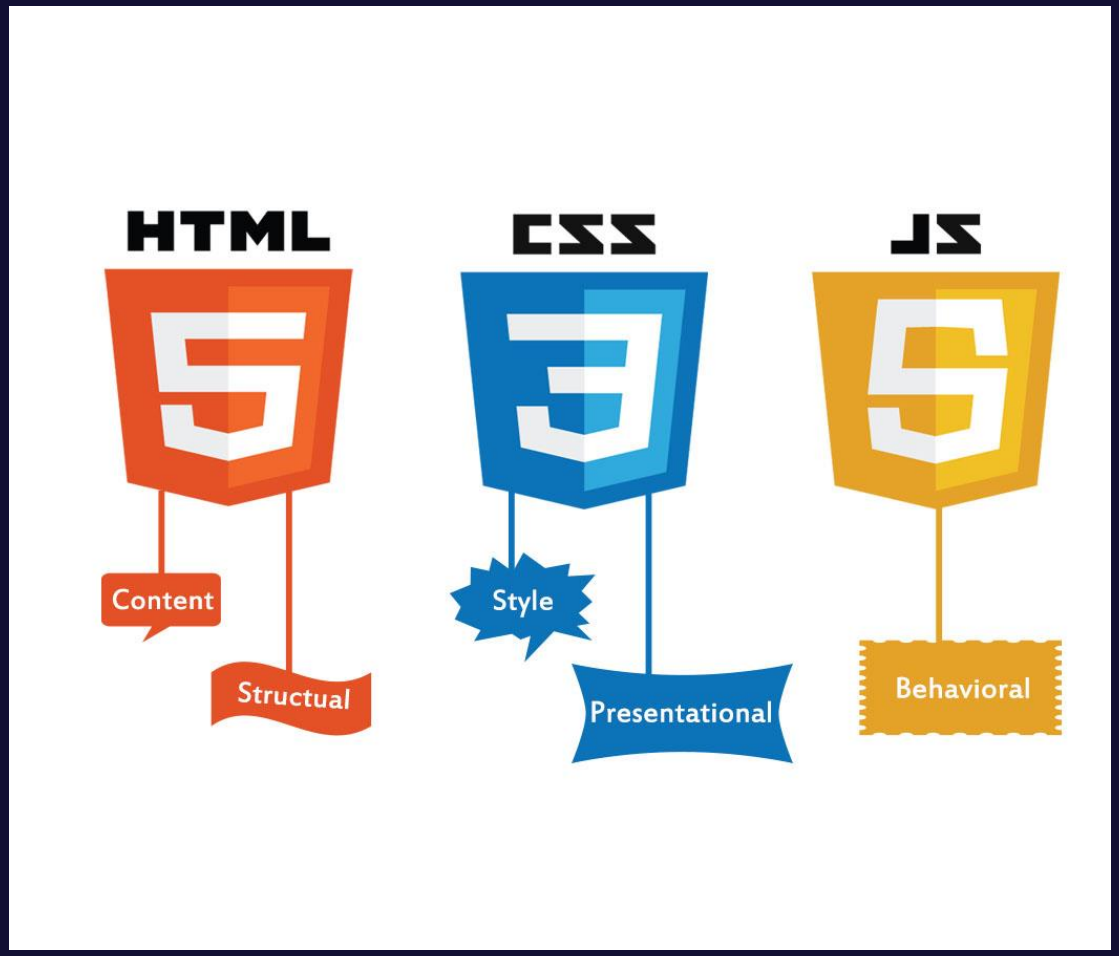
Agenda

- CSS
- More HTML and CSS

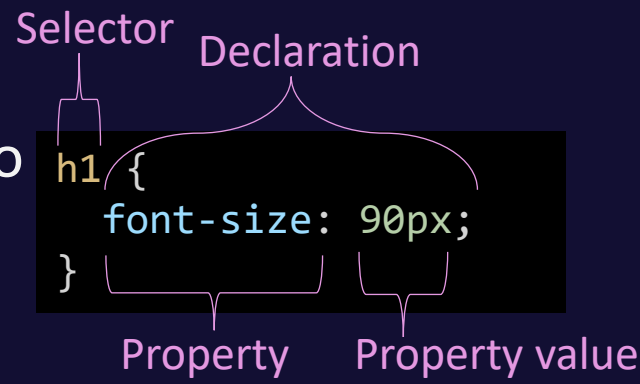


Languages for A Web Page



CSS

- Cascading Style Sheet
  - Describes the style of web page – any element within and including <body>
  - Saved in a .css file extension

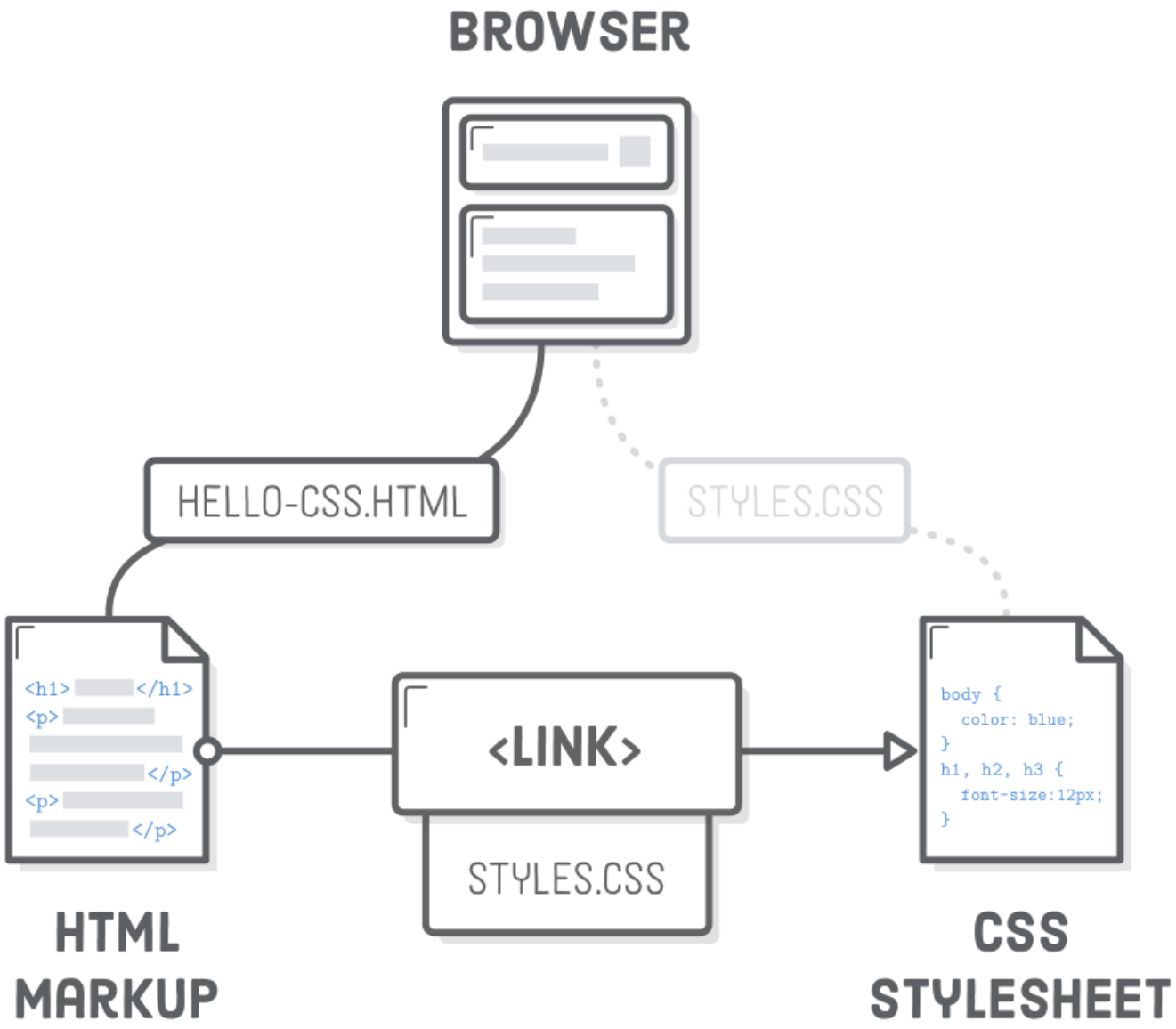


- Selector is the html element(s) that the styling ruleset applies to
- Property is an aspect of style specified
- Property value is the value specified
- Declaration is a ruleset with `property:value` pair ending with semicolon

- Need to link up html and css by adding a <link> element in the <head> element of html file

```
<link href="main.css" rel="stylesheet" >
```

Path and name of css file


BROWSER
HELLO-CSS.HTML
STYLES.CSS
<h1> </h1>

<LINK>
STYLES.CSS
body {
color: blue;
}
h1, h2, h3 {
font-size:12px;
}
HTML
MARKUP
CSS
STYLESHEET

Your Turn

- Let's create a new HTML file and add the same code from yesterday

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Good Morning page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Morena!</h1>
        <p>This is my second web page</p>

        <h3>My favourite website:</h3>
        <a href="https://www.bing.co.nz">Google😉</a>

        <h3>My favourite Foods</h3>
    </body>
</html>
```

Your Turn

- Create a new file in Visual Studio Code, save it as “style.css” in the same folder as your HTML file
- Put the following code into the file and save the file

```
h1 {
  font-size: 90px;
}

p {
  border: solid 2px purple;
  color: purple;
}
```

- You won’t see any changes to your html yet because we haven’t linked up the HTML and CSS files

Your Turn

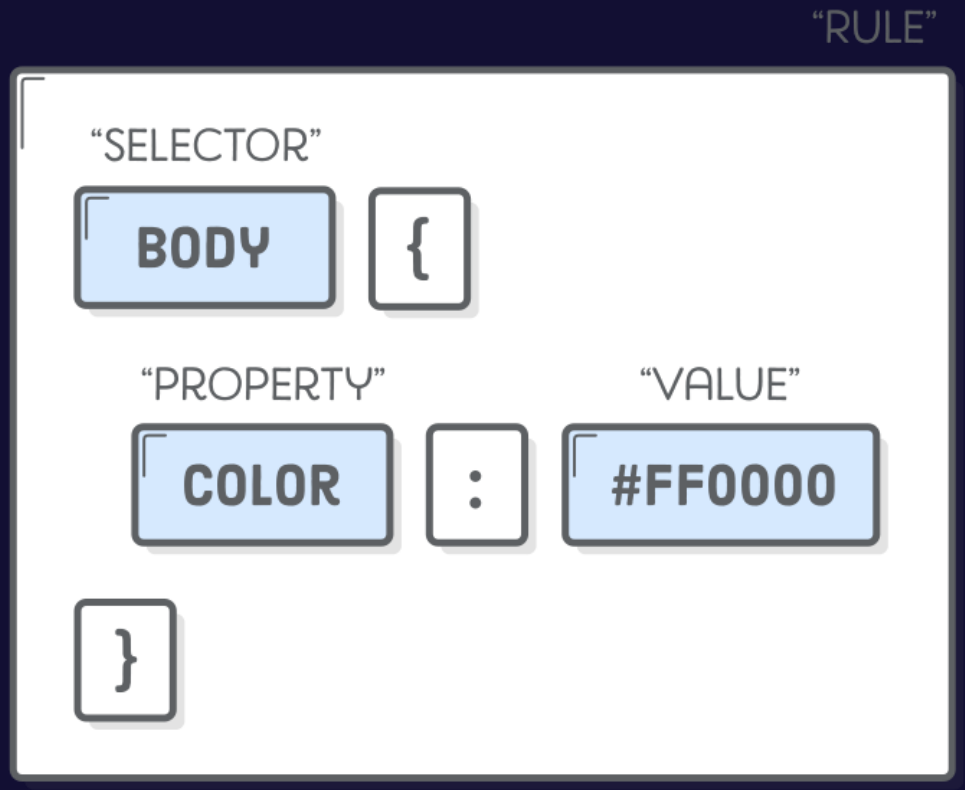
- Switch back to your html file (it was opened as a tab on VS Code)
- Add the link element per below, notice it is in the <head> element, and there is no end tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Good Morning page</title>
        <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" />
    </head>
   <body>
        <h1>Morena!</h1>
         <p>This is my second web page</p>

         <h3>My favourite website:</h3>
         <a href="https://www.bing.co.nz">Google😏</a>

         <h3>My favourite Foods</h3>
    </body>
</html>
```

- Save the file and preview the web page. You should see the font styles changed

CSS Rules

- CSS serves a completely different purpose. HTML represents the content of your web page, while CSS defines how that content is presented to the user.
- A CSS “rule” always start with a “selector” that defines which HTML elements it applies to.



CSS Comments

- You can use comments to explain a section of code
- CSS comments go between /* and */

```
/* applies to all buttons */
.button {
  background-color: #d8e4ef;
  margin: 2px 5px;
  padding: 8px 15px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

CSS Selectors: Apply styles to one element by ID

- An ID is unique – it should only be applied to one HTML element

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Good Morning page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1 >Morena!</h1>
    <p>This is my second web page</p>

    <h3 id="title">My favourite website:</h3>
    <a href="https://www.bing.co.nz">Google😍</a>

    <h3>My favourite Foods</h3>
  </body>
</html>
```

```css
h1 {
  font-size: 90px;
}

p {
  margin: 35px 0px;
  color: purple;
}

#title {
  font-family: "Tahoma";
}
```

CSS Selectors: Apply styles to multiple elements by class

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Good Morning page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>Morena!</h1>
    <p>This is my second web page</p>

    <h3 id="title">My favourite website:</h3>
    <a href="https://www.bing.co.nz">Google 😋</a>

    <h3>My favourite Foods</h3>
    <ul>
      <li class="dessert">Chocolate Fudge</li>
      <li class="dessert">Spaghetti Icecream</li>
      <li class="dinner">Broccoli</li>
      <li class="dinner">Pad Thai</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

```css
/* CSS Element Selector */
h1 {
  font-size: 90px;
}

p {
  border: solid 2px purple;
  color: purple;
}

/* CSS ID Selector */
#title {
  font-family: "Tahoma";
}

/* CSS Class Selector */
.dinner {
  background-color: orange;
}

.dessert {
  background-color: blueviolet;
}
```

CSS Selectors: Apply styles to multiple elements by nesting

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Good Morning page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>Morena!</h1>
    <p>This is my second web page</p>

    <h3 id="title">My favourite website:</h3>
    <a href="https://www.bing.co.nz">Google 😋</a>

    <h3>My favourite Foods</h3>
    <ul id="foods">
      <li class="dessert">Chocolate Fudge</li>
      <li class="dessert">Spaghetti Icecream</li>
      <li class="dinner">Broccoli</li>
      <li class="dinner">Pad Thai</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

```css
/* CSS Element Selector */
h1 {
  font-size: 90px;
}

p {
  border: solid 2px purple;
  color: purple;
}

/* CSS ID Selector */
#title {
  font-family: "Tahoma";
}

#foods {
  font-family: "Comic Sans MS";
}

/* CSS Class Selector */
.dinner {
  background-color: orange;
}

.dessert {
  background-color: blueviolet;
}
```

Your Turn - Explore CSS

- Find out more about the following CSS properties from w3schools https://www.w3schools.com/css/ .

- Practice using these elements on your web page
  - Color (If you want hex code for colours, use Google color picker)
  - Backgrounds
  - Text
  - Fonts
  - Selectors
  - CSS Comments

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Thank you | Reuben Simpson