# INTRODUCTION TO CSS FUNDAMENTALS, RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN, CSS ICONS

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Lecture 3, Week 3

## LAST TIME

- Intro to HTML Fundamentals
- □ HTML Images/Forms/Tables
- Built a simple project with HTML

# **TODAY**

- ☐ How CSS describes the elements displayed by HTML
- ☐ How HTML and CSS can help make a website look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones)
- ☐ How to customize and use icons during web design

# <u>CSS</u>

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It describes how HTML elements are to be displayed.

## **CSS Syntax**

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block

```
h1 {font-size:32px; color:red; text-align:center;}
```

- ☐ The selector points to the HTML element to style (h1)
- ☐ The declaration block (in curly braces) contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons (;). Each declaration includes a CSS property "name" or "property" and a "value", separated by a colon (:).

#### **Examples**

</style>

## **External Style Sheet**

A CSS style sheet can be stored in an external file e.g mystyle.css. The external style sheets are linked to HTML pages with link> tags.

#### External file (mystyle.css)

## Inline Style

The CSS style is added directly into the HTML elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html> <html>
```

# **Cascading Order**

If different styles are specified for HTML elements, the styles will cascade into new styles with the following priority:

- Priority 1: Inline styles
- Priority 2: External and internal style sheets