

CSS

▼ Reasons for Using CSS

- Adding style directly into a HTML file makes the code **long and difficult to read**
- CSS makes it possible to style a HTML file **without cluttering up** the HTML code

▼ Having separated HTML and CSS files **segregates** the content of the website from the design of the webpage

- The design of the webpage can be easily changed **without affecting** the content of the webpage

▼ Linking an External Style Sheet to a HTML File

- **<link>** element is used
- **<link>** element must be a direct child of the **<head>** element

▼ Example

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

▼ CSS Syntax

```
h1 {
  color:red;
  font-size:12px;
}
```

▼ Basic CSS Properties

▼ color

- Sets the colour of text
- Note: "color" and not "colour"

▼ font-size

- Specifies the font size of text

▼ font-weight

- Specifies the weight of a font

▼ font-family

- Specifies the font family for text

▼ text-align

- Specifies the horizontal alignment of text

▼ text-decoration

- Specifies the decoration added to text

▼ border

- A shorthand property for border-width, border-style and border-color

▼ border-collapse

- Sets whether table borders should collapse into a single border or be separated

▼ width

- Sets the width of an element

▼ height

- Sets the height of an element

▼ margin

- A shorthand property for all the margin- properties

▼ padding

- A shorthand property for all the padding- properties

▼ Classes & IDs

- Used to further customise the formatting for the **same type** of elements
- A class can belong to **several elements**
- An ID can only belong to **one element**
- An element's class or ID styling **overwrites** its generic styling

▼ CSS Selectors

- ▼ **CSS selectors** are used to target the styling to a class (.) or an ID (#)

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Second Webpage</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p id="about_me">About Me</p>
    <p>I enjoy coding</p>
    <p class="main">Good morning.</p>
    <p class="main">Good afternoon.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
p {
  color:blue;
}

#about_me {
  color:red;
}

.main {
  color:green;
}
```

▼ Descendant CSS Selectors

- You can differentiate an element's formatting depending on what it is nested under

▼ Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Second Webpage</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <p>>Hello</p>
    </div>
    <p>Goodbye</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
div p {
  color:red;
}

p {
  color:blue;
}
```