

CSS

HTML: Hyper-Text Markup Language

- ▶ Hyper-Text: Links to other texts within the text.
- ▶ Markup Language: A limited language that *marks up* text.

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

Separate page style from page content.

Example

```
1 body {  
    background-color: #d0e4fe;  
3    color: orange;  
    text-align: center;  
5 }  
  p {  
7    font-family: "Times New Roman";  
    font-size: 20px;  
9 }
```

What HTML is not for

Formatting a webpage

What HTML is for

Describing the content of a webpage.

How should a webpage be formatted?

- ▶ Using separate CSS files.
- ▶ A complete website can be styled with a single CSS file.

CSS Syntax

```
1 h1 {  
    color:blue;  
3    font-size:12px;  
    /* comments can be inserted like this */  
5 }
```

- ▶ CSS is made of rules.
- ▶ Each rule is a selector and a declaration block.
- ▶ Declarations are split by ;
- ▶ Each element in the declarator is of the format
property:value

Selectors

Element selector

This formats all elements of a specific type, i.e. all paragraphs:

```
1 p {  
    text-align: center;  
3    color: red;  
    }
```

ID Selector

Use this selector when you only want to change the format of **specific** elements.

```
#para1 {  
2    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
4 }
```

Class selector

Sometimes it's useful to collect many attributes into a **class**

```
2 .important {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
4 }  
<p class="important"> lorem ipsum </p>
```

Class specialisation

We can specialise class selectors to specific elements

```
1 p.important {  
    text-align: center;  
3    color: red;  
    }  
5 <p class="important"> lorem ipsum </p>  
  <h1 class="important"> lorem ipsum </h1>
```

Grouping selectors

We can group together selectors if they are the same

```
2 h1, p.important {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
4 }
```

External sheet


```
2 <head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

Internal Sheet

```
1 <head>  
  <style>  
3 body {background-color: blue;}  
  </style>  
5 </head>
```

Inline styles

```
1 <p style="color:blue;">voila.</p>
```



Tutorial sections

`http://www.w3schools.com/css/`

- ▶ CSS Background
- ▶ CSS Text
- ▶ CSS Fonts
- ▶ CSS Links
- ▶ CSS Lists
- ▶ CSS Tables

CSS Boxes

- ▶ Everything in CSS is a box

```
1 div {  
    width: 300px;  
3    padding: 25px;  
    border: 25px solid navy;  
5    margin: 25px;  
}
```

Box properties

- ▶ Border
- ▶ Outline
- ▶ Margin
- ▶ Padding
- ▶ Dimension

CSS Display

There are block elements like

```
1 <div>
2 <h1>
  <p>
4 <for>
  <header>
6 <footer>
  <section>
```

There are Inline elements like

```
1 <span>
  <a>
3 <img>
```

You can change this behaviour with `display:block;`
`display:inline;`

Positions

The position property

- ▶ static
- ▶ relative
- ▶ fixed
- ▶ absolute

The z-index property changes the order of overlapping elements

```
1 div.static {  
    position: static;  
3    border: 3px solid #AABBCC;  
    z-index: -1;  
5 }
```

Exercise

Add a CSS Style to your HTML page.

- ▶ A CSS Style changing the default.
- ▶ A title.
- ▶ A link.
- ▶ A picture.
- ▶ Two levels of headings (e.g. My Homepage, My Hobbies, My Studies)
- ▶ An ordered list (e.g. your hobbies)

Access the page with `file:///path` in your browser.

Post results in socrative.com class FDD2