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First steps in CSS

CSS stands for 'Cascading Style Sheets' and is the language we use to style an HTML document. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed. It is closely related to the attribute **style**.

Let's see some CSS properties examples:

[Color](#) | [Backgrounds](#) | [Font sizes](#) | [Margins](#) | [Padding](#)

Color

It is used to set the color of text. The way to use it is with **style**="color:*color name or hex code*" inside the tag we want to use it with.

Colored text example:

Learn more about this in the section [Colors in CSS from w3schools.](#)

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Backgrounds

Backgrounds properties in CSS are used to apply background effects to the elements. Most common are **style**="background-color:color" to give background color to an element, or **style**="background-image:url" pto set an image as background in an element.

Let's see an example of background color:

Learn more about this in the section [Backgrounds in CSS from w3schools.](#)

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Font size

With this property we define the size of the font for an element or for a group of elements. its used with **style**="font-size:% o Xpx" for an specific element or with *element* {font-size:% o Xpx} in the head of a document to give the same font size to all the same elements from a group.

```
<style>
h1 {
   font-size: 40px;
}

h2 {
   font-size: 30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p style="font-size:14px">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p style="font-size:50px">This is another paragraph.</p>
```

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is a paragraph.

This is another para

Learn more about this in the section [Font size in CSS from w3schools.](#)

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Margins

Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. It has properties to specify the margin to every side of an element:

- margin-top -> superior margin
- margin-right -> margin to the right
- margin-left -> margin to the left
- margin-bottom -> inferior margin

All of this properties can have the values of *auto*: the browser calculates the margins, *length*: specifies a margin in px, %: specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element or *inherit*: specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element. Let's see an example:

```
<head>
<style>
div {
   border: 1px solid black;
   margin-top: 100px;
   margin-bottom: 100px;
   margin-right: 150px;
   margin-left: 80px;
   background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>Este elemento div tiene un margen superior de 100px, por la derecha de
150px, inferior de 100px, y por la izquierda de 80px.</div>

</body>
```

Este elemento div tiene un margen superior de
derecha de 150px, inferior de 100px, y por la iz

Learn more about this in the section [Margins in CSS from w3schools.](#)

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Padding

Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders. It has properties to specify the padding to every side of an element:
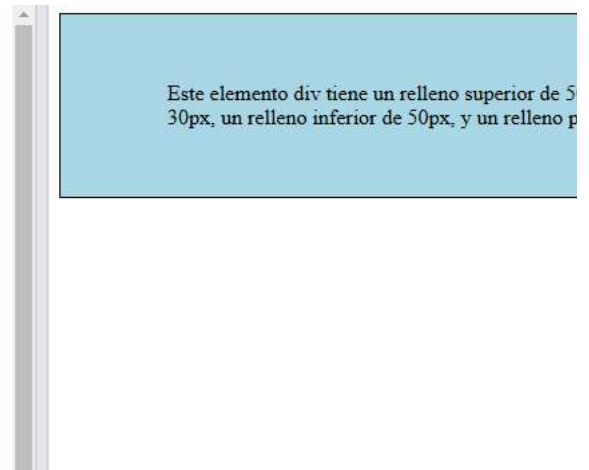
- padding-top -> superior padding
- padding-right -> padding to the right
- padding-left -> padding to the left
- padding-bottom -> inferior padding

All of this properties can have the values of *length*: specifies a margin in px, *%*: specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element or *inherit*: specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element. Let's see an example:

```
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 1px solid black;
    background-color: lightblue;
    padding-top: 50px;
    padding-right: 30px;
    padding-bottom: 50px;
    padding-left: 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Este elemento div tiene un relleno superior de 50px, un relleno por la
derecha de 30px, un relleno inferior de 50px, y un relleno por la izquierda
de 80px.</div>

</body>
```

Este elemento div tiene un relleno superior de 5
30px, un relleno inferior de 50px, y un relleno p

Learn more about this in the section [Padding in CSS from w3schools.](#)

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