**Worksheet #2 Using CSS**

**3 ways of doing CSS:**

* Inline with style attribute:

<p style= “ color red;”> Hi.....</p>

* <style> tag in HEAD section:

<head>

<style>

p｛

Color red;

｝

</style>

</head>

* Separate .css file

In the html file:

<head>

<link href= “style.css” type “text/css” rel “stylesheet>

</head>

In the css file:

p｛

Color :red;

｝

**CSS Syntax:**

A CSS rule-set consists of a \_\_selector\_\_\_and a \_\_\_declaration block\_\_\_

The **selector(p)** specifies the element to be styled

We declare the CSS rules inside a **declaration block(start and end with｛and｝)(inside it in all of the style rules we want to apply to the selected elements)**.

Example:

p ｛

Color: red;

Font-style: italc;

｝

Declaration syntax(property:value;):

**CSS Properties:**

Colors

Some good resources:

* <https://www.w3schools.com/colors/default.asp>
* <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/color-picker/>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| color | ｛｝ |
| background-color |  |

We can specify colors in a variety of ways:

* Name: red, PapayaWhip,etc.

#336699 --->range from 00 to ff

3 sets of numbers

* Hexadecimal values: Based off of red,blue,grreen components
* RGB(A) values: red,green,blue,alpha---->transparency

Red ---> RGB(255,0,0);

Red half transparent ---> RGB(255,0,0,0.5);

Fonts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| font-family | Times Now Roman, Calibri, Arial |
| font-size | Specified in px or em ---> 12 px or 10 em(trail and error) |
| font-style | Default is normal,could also set italic |
| font-weight | normal or bold |

Text

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| color | Color of the test |
| line-height | Spacing between times |
| text-align | Left,right, center |

Borders

Top,left,bottom or right

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| border-style | Solid, dashed, double |
| border-width | Thin,medium,thick OR 5px, 20px |
| border-color | Sets the color ---> same as the text |
| border-top-style | Style just the top bored |

Note:

We can write rules for all 4 sides,but we can customize all 4 differently at once...

4 values,representing TOP,RIGHT ,BOTTOM ,LEFT

Border-width: 1px , 2px ,50 px ,100p

(same for margin and padding )

Margins

Margins allow us to indent our elements, spacing out items on a page.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| margin | Specifies margin in all directions (px or %) |
| margin-left\* | Only for the left |

Padding

Padding creates space inside the defined border of an element

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| padding | px or % |
| padding-left\* | Only the left |

Size

When defining size it does not include borders, margins, or padding.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| height | Can use px or % |
| width |  |

Note: can also use max-height, min-height, etc.

Prevent element from becoming larger than the value specified by max-height ex: width: 80%

max-width: 600px;

**Things to remember about size values:**

* Numerical length:

100 px ---> exact value,independent of the window/frame size

* Percentage:

Relative to the enclosing window/frame

**Specifying selectors**

CSS can select HTML elements by their **tag**, **class**, or **ID:**

* **tag:** specify rule for all elements with a given tag
* **class:** specify rules for all items with given class name,

- dot notation: <p class= “special”> In css: special｛color: red;｝

- meant to be applied to many elements

* **ID:** - meant to target one thing

- Specifies the single item that has the unique id.

General idea:

Keep simple as possibility

Simply use a selector whenever you can

If you can’t ,try and use just a single class