



CSS Introduction

 [Demo Code.zip](#) 6.1KB

Goals

- Explain what CSS is
- Write basic CSS rules
- Style some content (even if doesn't look pretty)

Getting Started

- Our web pages don't look all that great...
- If we want to change the appearance of our webpages, it's time to learn CSS!

If HTML is the structure of the page and content,

CSS is the style of that content.

HTML - the nouns CSS - the adjectives

Introducing CSS!

Cascading Style Sheets

Let's ignore the "cascading" part for now and just focus on "style sheets"

Goals

Getting
Started

Introduci...
CSS!

What Can
You Do
With Css?

Where do we
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CSS?

Including
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Linking to
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stylesheet

CSS Syntax

What does
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Let's
examine
that in
detail

Our first style

Starting
with the
basics

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multiple
properties

Color in CSS

Text
Properties

What Can You Do With Css?

- fonts
- colors
- web / print / mobile layout
- animations
- so much more!

Where do we write our CSS?

Including CSS

We can do this three ways!

1. In our HTML using a `<style>` element
2. External stylesheet using a `<link>` element
3. (Inline) - DON'T DO THIS!

We will be using an external stylesheet as it is far more common

Linking to a stylesheet

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="homepage.css">
```

- Make sure to put this inside of the `<head>` element
- This assumes that we have a file in the same folder called homepage.css

CSS Syntax

What does it look like?

Here is the idea:

```
select-some-html { property: value; }
```

[font sizes](#)[Don't panic!](#)[Recap](#)

Here is an example:

```
body { background-color: purple; }
```

Let's examine that in detail

```
body { background-color: purple; }
```

- **Selector** - what we would like to style
- **Declaration** - Everything in the curly braces
- **Property** - left of the colon
- **Value** - right of the colon followed by a semicolon

We tell css **what** we want to select, and **how** we want it to be styled

Our first style

Starting with the basics

There are tons and tons of different properties in css, let's start with a simple one - *color*

To make **all** paragraphs purple:

```
p { color: purple; }
```

Including multiple properties

In CSS we place each property and value on one line, but we can include multiple rules in one declaration.

```
p { color: purple; font-weight: bold; font-size: 16px; }
```

Color in CSS

Lots of options!

- Named colors (red, green, blue, papayawhip)
- RGB - `rgb(121, 12, 41)`
- RGBA - `rgba(121, 12, 41, .4)`
- Hex - `#00bfff`
- HSL - `hsl(195, 100%, 50%)`

Text Properties

- font-size - how big should the font be?
- font-family - what type of font?
- text-align - left? center?
- line-height - how much space between lines?

font sizes

So far we've seen values for colors, but how do we measure font-size?

Many ways!

- px (pixels)
- % (percentages)
- And many more!

Don't panic!

- Don't get overwhelmed by the hundreds of CSS properties
- You do not need to spend much of your time studying or memorizing the vast majority of them.
- Google or turn to MDN whenever you're not sure how to accomplish something in CSS
 - "add a border to the bottom of an element"

Recap

- CSS is used to style HTML elements and layout web pages
- CSS syntax consists of selectors, declarations, properties and values
- CSS can also be used for animations, responsive design and much more!