

Cascading *S*tyl*S*heets

CSS, is used to tell web browsers how to style (color, font, size) and display HTML-structured text.

HTML provides the structure

CSS provides the style

There are 3 ways to define styles:

- Inline
- External style sheet
- Embedded style sheet

Using Inline Styling

```
<p style="color:red">I have ten pizzas.</p>
```

I have ten pizzas.

You can set style properties inline using the **style** attribute. Inside the quotes, you place one or more property:value pairs, separated by semicolons.

```
<p style="color:red; font-weight:bold;">I  
    have ten pizzas.</p>
```

I have ten pizzas.

You can set style properties inline using the **style** attribute. Inside the quotes, you place one or more property:value pairs, separated by semicolons.

Using an External Style Sheet

Using an external style sheet avoids duplication, makes maintenance easier, and allows you to make a site-wide change in one place.

1. Create a new file in the same folder as your index.html file.
2. Give it the extension **.css** (“style.css” is a good name).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My stylin website</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

3. Add a link in the <head>.

Defining CSS rules

When using inline css, style properties are set per element, but when you use an external stylesheet you define "rules" that get applied more generally to elements.

```
selector {  
    property: value;  
}
```

CSS rule

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

**This rule tells the browser to make the text
of all paragraphs red and bold.**

There are many CSS properties:

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/
Web/CSS/Reference](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference)

See code examples.

CSS rule hierarchy

The rules propagate inwards, so every element will have the styling of it's own properties and tags as well as those of any enclosing.

If there is a conflict of property values, the more immediate rule will be followed, overriding any enclosing parent rules. This is the "cascading" in Cascading Style Sheet (CSS).

See code examples.

Using an Embedded Style Sheet

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My stylin website</title>
  <style>
    p {
      color: red;
    }
    div {
      font-size: 40px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

You can also put the contents of your stylesheet in between `<style>` tags in the `<head>`.

Generally, you should stick with the
external style sheet!