CSS: Casading Style Sheets

Intro

- CSS = make pretty

- show examples of CSS from http://www.csszengarden.com/

- what CSS code looks like:
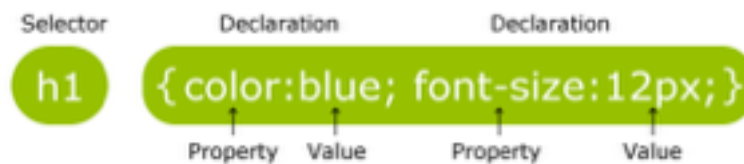
- lots of different properties and values you can use, look them up online, this is only a few:

  - `background-color: lightblue;`

  - `background-image: url("paper.gif");`

  - `border: 1px solid black;`

  - `padding: 10px;`

  - `text-align: center;`

  - `color: blue`

  - `font-size: 20%`

  - `font-size: 20px`

  - `font-size: 20pt`

  - `font-size: 20em`

  - `font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;`

  - `font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;`

  - `font-weight: normal;`

  - `font-weight: lighter;`

  - `font-weight: bold;`

- font-weight: 900;

- text-decoration: underline;

- text-decoration: line-through;

- can also do animations with CSS, but that's more advanced. Feel free to explore on your own!

CSS selectors

- select by

  - h1, body, p, a, …

    - HTML element names

  - .class

    - multiple HTML elements can be in one class

    - to add a class in HTML: add class="classname" to the open tag

      - example: <h1 class="chicken">hello</h1>

  - #id

    - only one HTML element can have a specific id

    - to add an id in HTML: add id="idname" to the open tag

      - example: <h1 id="the_hello">hello</h1>

- separate multiple ones with a comma:

  - h1, h2, h3 {

  -       color: orange;

  -       text-align: center;

  - }

- can add more than one CSS stylesheet to an HTML file

- just add another link in the head:

  - `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style1.css">`

  - `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style2.css">`

- *cascading* style sheets

  - if have conflicting rules, will use the most specific one

    - most specific to least specific: `#id` —> `.class` —> `h1` (HTML element names)

CSS example

- Demo:

  - right-click in browser > "Inspect" > can change CSS directly in the browser to test it