WD100

CSS

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

- It is the primary way of styling static HTML pages

- The current standard is CSS3, but some more antiquated browsers do not support all of its features

How do I add it to my web site?

CSS can be added to a page in several different ways.

Inline:

```
<div style="color: black"></div>
```

Included in file:

```
<style type="text/css">
div{color: black;}
</style>
```

How do I add it to my web site?

CSS can be added to a page in several different ways.

Linked to in an external stylesheet:

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

Selectors

- Use a selector to tell the browser which element you'd like to style

- A selector can be any HTML tag, a class, an ID, or a combination of these elements.

Classes and IDs

A class or ID is simply an attribute on an HTML element used to style the element or apply JavaScript to it.

```
<div id="container"></div>
<div class="profile"></div>
```

An id is meant to be used on only one element while a class is meant to select an entire *class*, or group, of elements.

Selectors

- Example selectors
  ```
  td, p, b, div, span
  ```

- To select classes, prefix their name with a dot
  ```
  .title, .section1
  ```

- IDs are selected with a #
  ```
  #personsName, #content
  ```

Attributes

- Now that you've selected your element, give it some style attributes:

```
body{

  background-color: purple;
  color: black;

}
```

In this case, `background-color` and `color` are now style attributes of the `<body>` HTML element.

Putting it all together

- CSS is just a collection of selectors and attributes:

```
body{

  background-color: purple;
  color: black;

}


#wrapper{
 margin: 0 auto;
 max-width: 900px;
 }
```

Styling backgrounds

`background-color: #fff;`

Sets the background color of the element, `#fff` is a hex code meaning "white". This is the default

`background-image: url('tiger.png');`

Sets a background image for the element with the url `'tiger.png'`

`background-repeat: no-repeat;`

Tells the browser not to repeat the background image horizontally or vertically. Other possible values: `repeat` (default), `repeat-x, repeat-y, inherit`

Element width and height

`width: 100%;`

Sets the width of this element to take up 100% of the parent element it resides in

`height: 20px;`

sets the height of the element to 20 pixels

Basic text styling

```
color: red;
```
The color attribute dictates text color

```
font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;
```
Font-family denotes the page's display font

```
font-size: 20px;
```
Font-size determines the selected element's font size

Selecting links

- To select links in various states (`<a>` tags), you have to use pseudo-classes

- A pseudo class is typically used to select an element while it is in a specific state

Selecting links

- `a:link{color: orange;}`
  a normal, unvisited link

- `a:visited{text-decoration: none;}`
  a link the user has visited before

- `a:hover{font-size: 20px;}`
  a link when the user hovers over it

- `a:active{font-size: 8em;}`
  a link the moment it is clicked

More text styling

`text-align: center;`

How the text should be aligned within the element, *not* on the entire page (unless called on `<body>`)

`text-decoration: none;`

Removes underlines when links are selected. Add them with `underline` or use `overline` or `line-through`

`text-transform: uppercase;`

Makes all text uppercase regardless of how it was entered into the element. Also try `lowercase` and `capitalize`

Styling lists

`<ul>`, `<ol>`, and `<li>` tags can be finely controlled with CSS.

`list-style-type: square;`
makes the bullet point into a square bullet point

`list-style-image: url('my-bullet.png');`
sets a custom image for the bullet point

`list-style: none;`
removes bullet points from the list style

More advanced element selection

- Select the `<li>` tag that is the descendant of the `<ul>` tag
  `ul li{font-size: 20px;`

- Select the element with id '`wonky`' that is a descendant of the `<p>` element

  `p #wonky{color: orange;}`

- Select the `<li>` element with the class '`johnson`'
  `li.johnson{padding-left: 25px;}`

- Select the li element, the element with id 'big-bird', and all link elements
  `li, #big-bird, a{background-color: red;}`

CSS Exercise

Style "The Onion" Article!

1. Make the main headline dark green.

2. Use the font family "Georgia" for the main headline and the subheadline.

3. Center the text of the main headline and the subheadline.

4. Make the paragraphs have a line height of 19 pixels.

5. Remove the underline from the links.

6. Make the "You might also like" label all uppercase.

7. **Bonus**: Make an underline appear when you hover over a link.