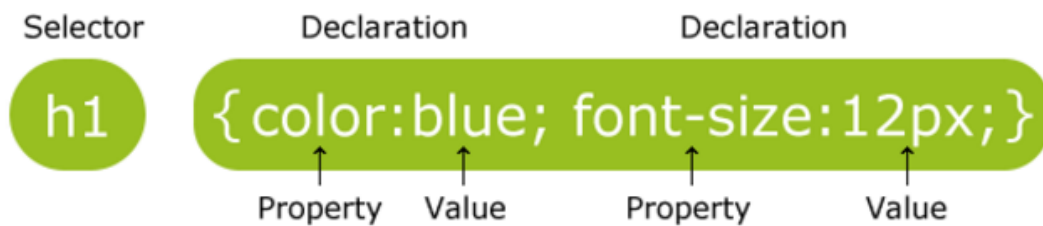


CSS Introduction – Styling a website

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a language that describes the style of an HTML document. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

We'll start off with changing the colour and fonts of different HTML elements. The way you write a CSS style is important and the punctuation and syntax is crucial.



Background Color

The **background-color** property specifies the background color of an HTML element. *(Notice the spelling of the word color – American version!!)*

The background color of a web page is set like this:

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

You can change the background colour of every element.

```
h1 {  
  background-color: green;  
}
```

You can also use hexadecimal codes for colours. To see examples of colours and codes that you can use, click here:

http://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp

CSS Fonts

The CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

Difference between Serif and Sans-serif Fonts



If you choose a font that is installed on your computer it may not be installed on another computer. Because of this it is important to specify a fall-back font and this is why the font type's serif or sans-serif are used.

If you use a font that is more than one word, it must be enclosed in quotes. See examples below:

Font family

```
body {  
  font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;  
}
```

Font Size

The `font-size` property sets the size of the text. Using the `em` measurement is like using a percentage and is better for responsive design.

```
h1 {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;  
  font-size: 40px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  font-family: Impact, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 1.2em;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-size: 1em;  
}
```

CSS Border Properties

The CSS `border` properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

I have borders on all sides.

I have a red bottom border

I have rounded borders.

I have a blue left border.

Borders

The `border-style` property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

- `dotted` - Defines a dotted border
- `dashed` - Defines a dashed border
- `solid` - Defines a solid border

The `border-color` property is used to set the color of the four borders. It can be added beside the style. The color can be defined using a word, e.g. red but is always better if a hex code is used, #FF367f

The `border-width` property specifies the width of the four borders. This is defined in pixels (px)

The styles can be defined separately but it is quicker to add them to the one style rule: These two examples would give the same results:

```
img{border: solid red 2px;}
```

```
img {  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-color: red;  
  border-width: 2px;  
}
```

Styling Links

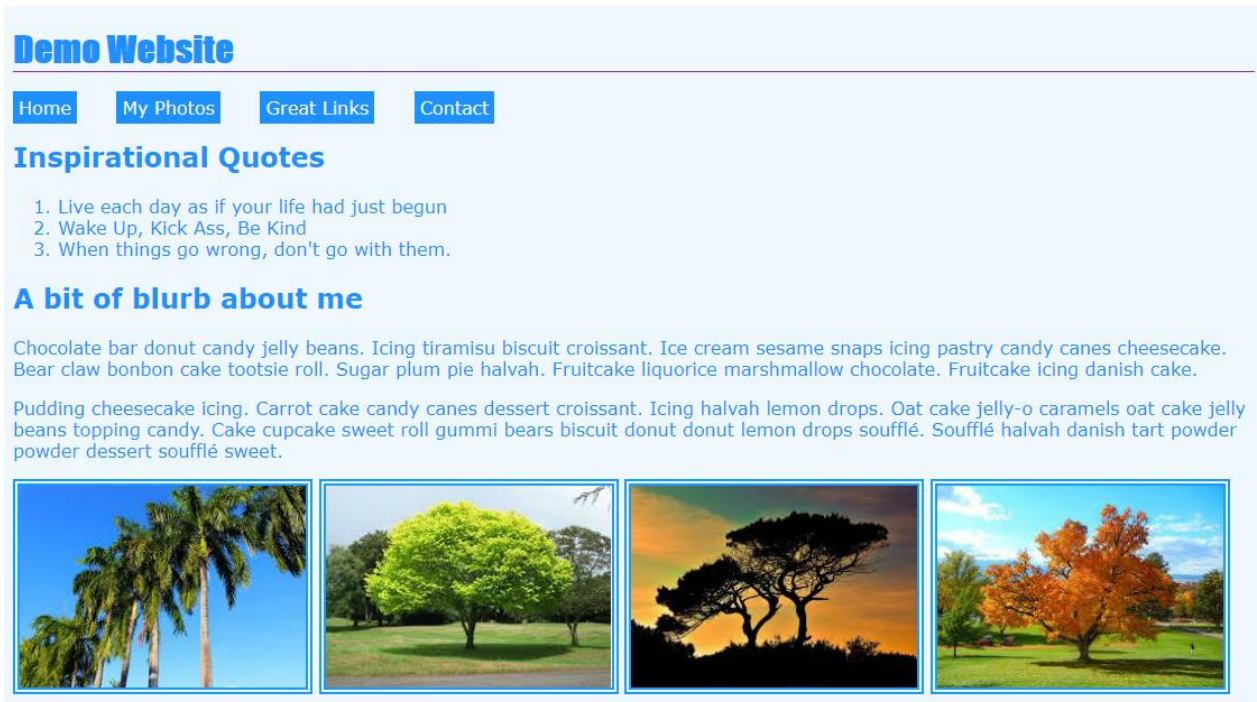
`padding: 5px;`
`text-decoration: none;`
`margin-right: 30px;`

leaves 5px space around an element
takes away the default underline of a link
leaves a gap between one link and another

```
a {  
  padding: 15px;  
  background-color: dodgerblue;  
  color: aliceblue;  
  text-decoration: none;  
  margin-right: 10px;  
}
```

Task

1. Experiment with different styles to make your page more colourful. You could use CSS styles to make it look something like this:



To start, add the following line into the <head> of your web page –

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

See below:

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Demo 1 - Basic HTML elements</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
```

Open a new document, File>New and save as **styles.css**. Add the following starter code to the document and see how your page looks. Experiment yourself.

(Note, your version will not look exactly like the example shown yet)

```
body {
  background-color: aliceblue;
  font-family: verdana;
  color: dodgerblue;
}

h1 {
  font-family: impact;
  color: dodgerblue;
}

a {
  padding: 15px;
  background-color: dodgerblue;
  color: aliceblue;
  text-decoration: none;
  margin-right: 10px;
}
```

Add a border around the images
Add a background colour to the links
Change link text colour to white
Add a bottom border to the <h1>