**CSS inline style**

Style into a single specific element using an attribute.

<body>

    <p style="color:dodgerblue; font-size:20px;">Testing Text1</p>

    <div style="color:red">Testing Text1</div>

    <p>Test Text 1</p>

    <p>Test Text 2</p>

    <p>Test Text 3</p>

    <p>Test Text 4</p>

    <div style="color:green">

        <div style="color:yellow">Test1</div>

        <div>Test2</div>

    </div>

</body>

*Note: you can change the color and size in the html file*

***Style tag Styling***

*<style>*

*p{*

*color:red;*

*font-size: 25px;*

*} Note: in the style tag you can put all the attributes and change it.*

*div{*

*color:blue;*

*font-size: 8px;*

*}*

*</style>*

***CSS style external link***

*Benefits:*

1. *Everything is stored within a single file*
2. *Changes/ updates are reflected on all other pages that reference the stylesheet*
3. *Makes it easier to maintain larger website*

*Note: in the html add the next line in <head> tag*

*<link rel="stylesheet" href="samplestyle1.css">*

*Note: rel = stylesheet href= [css file location]*

*p{*

*color:red;*

*font-size: 25px;*

*}*

*div{*

*color:blue;*

*font-size: 8px;*

*}*

***Selection classes and ID***

*Are used for selection of elements*

* *Classes (styling to multiple elements)*
* *ID(styling to a single element)*

*Note: in the html remember to do the external link and now you give it the keyword “class” or “id”*

*<body>*

*<p class="red bigFont">Testing Text1</p>*

*<div class="red">Testing Text1</div>*

*<p class="blue">Test Text 1</p>*

*<p class="bigFont">Test Text 2</p>*

*<p class="blue">Test Text 3</p>*

*<p id="firstParagraph">Test Text 4</p>*

*<div>*

*<div>Test1</div>*

*<div>Test2</div>*

*</div>*

*</body>*

*Note: now on the CSS file to change it by id use “#name” and for class use “.classname”*

*#firstParagraph{*

*color: aliceblue;*

*font-size: 24px;*

*}*

*.red{*

*color:red;*

*font-size: 25px;*

*}*

***CSS colors***

* *Keyword colorname “red”*
* *RGB HEX value “#ffoooo” Note: are different ways to achieve the same*
* *REGB value “rgb(255,0,0)”*
* *REGB value “rgba(255,0,0,1)”*

*<style>*

*.green{*

*Color:green: Note: you can change the colour and background*

*Background:red;*

*}*

*</style>*

***CSS background property (colors/ images)***

*Background-color: “color name”*

*Background-image: url(“url image”) Note: normally on body tag of the html*

*Background-repeat: no-repeat [x-, y-]*

*Background-position: bottom right [top right,…]*

*Background-attachment: fixed*

*Note: you can also do the short hand method and just in one line with background and all values*

***CSS display property***

*<div> display and jump Note: you can change the format on <style> putting the block of div or span and add “display: [inline/block/…]”*

*<span> display*

*Note: on the html in the body*

*<nav>*

*<ul>*

*<li><a href= “#”>Home</a></li>*

*<li><a href= “#”>Services</a></li> Note: nav means navegation*

*<li><a href= “#”>About</a></li>*

*<li><a href= “#”>Contact</a></li>*

*</ul>*

*</nav>*

*Note: there is a property called visibility: and could be hidden*

**List items**

Manipulate list items.

*list-style: none;*

*display:inline-block;*

***CSS measures and properties***

* *Percentaje (%) Note:for screen (em, px, %) {%}*
* *Pixel unit (px) Note: for print (em, cm, mm, in, pt, pc, %) {em}*
* *EM unit (EM)*
* *REM unit (REM)*

***Divs and spans***

*Can help with the selection of elements*

*Note: create a span or a div with a class, then specify from outside to inside in order to apply a style*

*<style>*

*.ingridient {*

*color: red;*

*}*

*span .ingridient{*

*background: yellow;*

*}*

*</style>*

*</head>*

*<body>*

*<ol>*

*<li>*

*Add the <span class="ingridient">basil</span>,*

*<span class="ingridient">pine nuts</span>, and*

*<span class="ingridient">garlic</span> to a blender and blend into a paste.*

*</li>*

*<li>*

*Gradually add<span class="ingridient">Parmesan</span>*

*.Add<span class="ingridient">salt</span> to taste and plenty of*

*<span class="ingridient">black pepper</span>.*

***Styling text CSS***

*Note: in the style tag on the html, use classes in order to apply to different things*

*<style>*

*li{*

*color: red;*

*}*

*.textRight{*

*Text-align: right; Note: text -align: [left, center, right]*

*Text-transform: uppercase; Note: text-transform:[uppercase,*

*capitalize, lowercase, ]*

*}*

*.textLeft{*

*text-align: left; Note: text-decoration: [underline, line-thorugh, overline]*

*}*

*</style> Note: letter-spacing: [#px] (between letters), text-indent:[#px],*

*Line-height: #, direction: [ltr], word-spacing:[#], text-shadow:[px, px, color]*

*Note: you can go to the blindtextgenerator.com*

***CSS font-family***

*Using div and span can help you*

*font-family: [serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, times new roman, …]*

*Note: in styles on html or in the CSS file*

***Google fonts***

*Fonts.google.com -> select any font and add the link into the stylesheet*

*Note: try to use the import and on the style tag or sheet*

*<style>*

*@import*

*url(“URL”)*

*body{*

*font-family: “name”*

*}*

*</style>*

***CSS Float images***

*The float moves the image. In the style tag on html create an image block*

*Img{*

*Max-width: 100%*

*Float: left;*

*}*

***CSS float elements***

*<style>*

*div {*

*border: 1px solid blue;*

*width: 100px;*

*height: 70 px; Nota: float mueve el contenido de la pagina*

*float: left;*

*}*

*</style>*

***CSS box model***

    <style>

        div {

            padding: 10px; *Note: padding inside to the boarder*

            border: 1px solid/dotted black;

            margin: 10px; *Note: margin outside of the boarder*

        }

    </style>