

# CSS!

## Q1: Week 4

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# what is CSS?

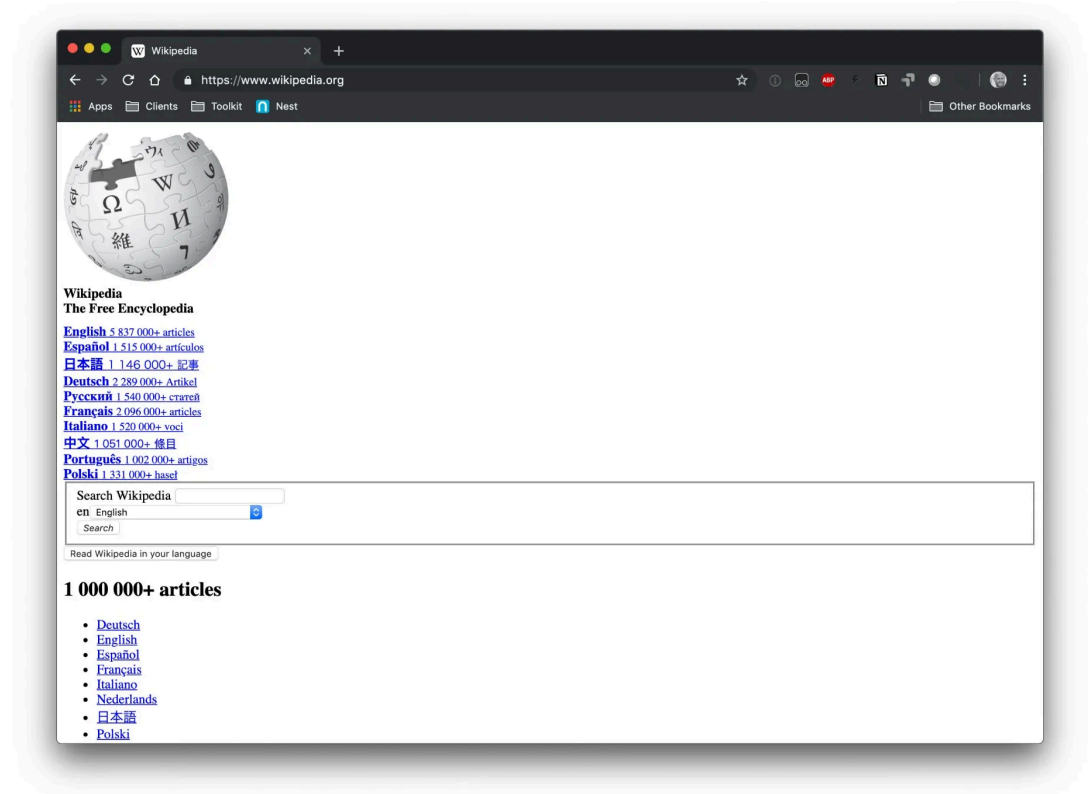
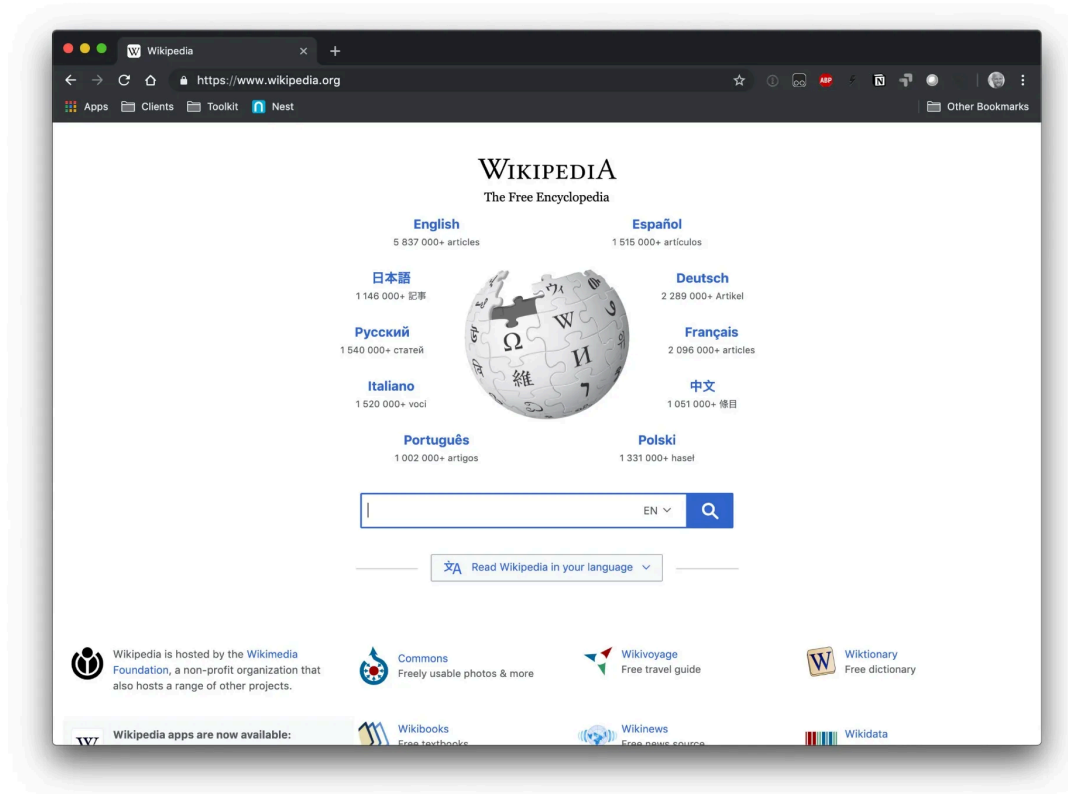
# what is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is the *styling* language of HTML and other markup languages.

In short: CSS is how we make our sites look GOOD!!!

# why CSS?

This is what Wikipedia would look like with and without CSS. Look at the difference!



**so, how do we CSS?**

# CSS Syntax

CSS syntax is pretty simple! You specify the element or group of elements you're modifying (called the selector), and list their properties in order.

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
  property: value1 value2 value3;  
}
```

# CSS Syntax

Below is an example of basic CSS syntax in action.

```
section {  
  font-size: 30px;  
  color: white;  
  background-color: blue;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

Hi!

# CSS Syntax

The `selector` can be a specific type of HTML element. This will dictate the properties of **all** elements of that type.

For example, the code below will change the `background-color` of ALL `div` elements.

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



# CSS Syntax

Alternatively, the `selector` can be an HTML identifier, like an ID or class.

To refer to an ID, prepend the selector with a hashtag `#`.

The example below changes the font size of the element with the ID `my_id`.

```
#my_id {  
  font-size: 200px;  
}
```

# CSS Syntax

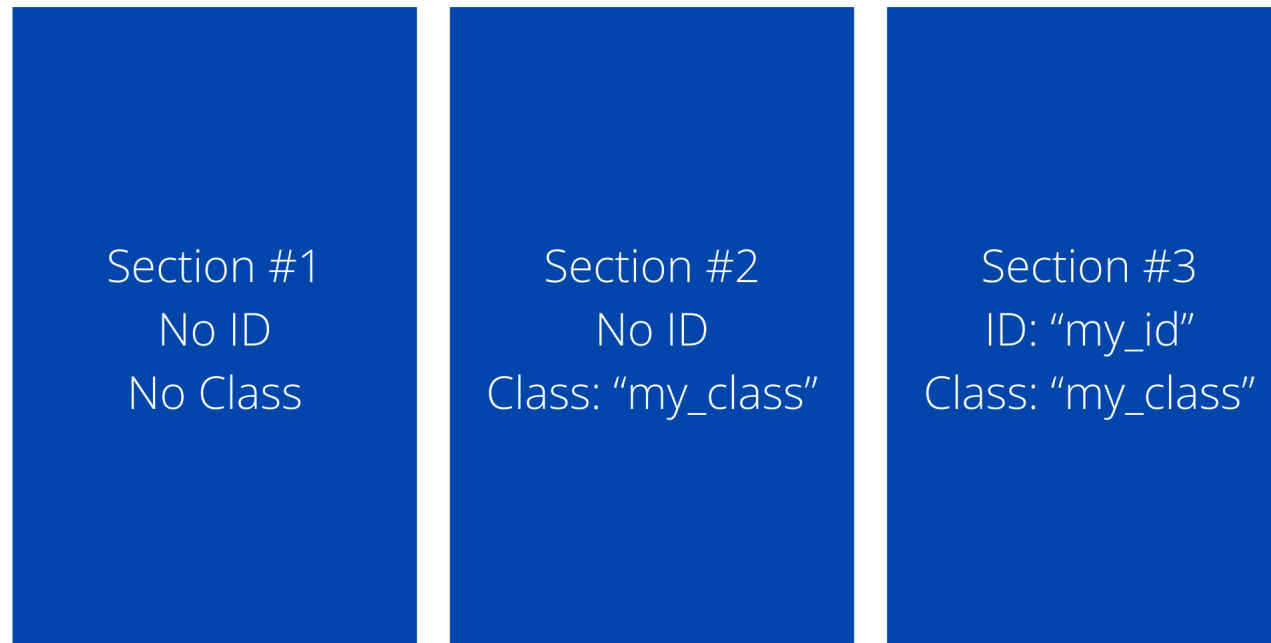
To refer to a class, prepend the selector with a period `.`

The example below changes the text color of the elements under the class `my_class`.

```
.my_class {  
  color: gray;  
}
```

# CSS Example

To make sense of CSS, let's use an example with three HTML sections.



Now, let's change the background color of all sections to green.

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

Section #1  
No ID  
No Class

Section #2  
No ID  
Class: "my\_class"

Section #3  
ID: "my\_id"  
Class: "my\_class"

Now, let's change the background color of the sections in the class `my_class` to blue. Notice that this overrides the green background color from the previous CSS code.

```
.my_class {  
  background-color: blue;  
}
```

Section #1  
No ID  
No Class

Section #2  
No ID  
Class: "my\_class"

Section #3  
ID: "my\_id"  
Class: "my\_class"

Finally, let's change the background color of the section with the ID `my_id` to black. Notice that this overrides both the green BG color of all sections, and the blue BG color of those in `my_class`.

```
#my_id {  
    background-color: black;  
}
```

Section #1  
No ID  
No Class

Section #2  
No ID  
Class: "my\_class"

Section #3  
ID: "my\_id"  
Class: "my\_class"

# CSS Priority

Turns out, CSS code has levels of **priority**. The more specific the selector, the higher the priority.

Because ID properties are more specific than class properties, the ID properties (black BG color) take precedence.

```
generic_element { /* prioritized least */}

.class { /* prioritized second */ }

#id { /* prioritized most */ }
```

**we're almost ready to start styling!**

we just need to discuss some common CSS properties.



# CSS Common Properties

The `color` property defines text color.

All colors in CSS can be defined using their HEX code (#RRGGBB).

```
body {  
    /* defines text color */  
    color: #FF3300;  
}
```

> Hi!

# CSS Common Properties

CSS has various `font` related properties; some are listed below:

```
header {  
  /* defines text size */  
  font-size: 40px;  
  
  /* defines text font */  
  /* can have alternatives in case the font is missing */  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
  
  /* defines "boldness" of font */  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

# CSS Common Properties

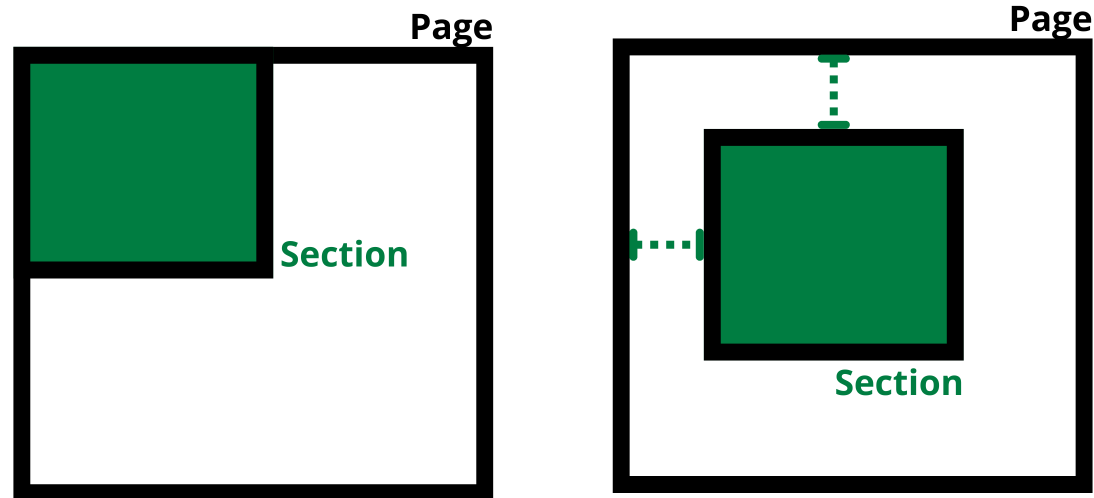
CSS has various `background` related properties; two are listed below.

```
footer {  
    /* defines background color */  
    background-color: blue;  
  
    /* defines the background as an image */  
    background-image: url(bg.png);  
}
```

# CSS Margin

CSS has the `margin` property, which adds space **around** an element.

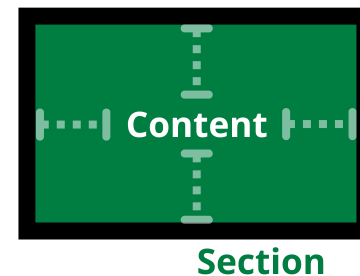
```
section {  
  margin-left: 50px;  
  margin-top: 50px;  
}
```



# CSS Padding

CSS has the `padding` property, which adds space **inside** an element.

```
section {  
  /* padding-left, -top, -right, and -bottom can be*/  
  /* condensed into one property, applying to all directions */  
  padding: 50px;  
}
```



# CSS Integration

Finally, CSS can be integrated in HTML by adding a **<style>** tag, usually placed inside the **<head>** tag.

**head** is where metadata about the page are encoded. It is often placed above everything else, and is where **<style>** can be found.

```
<head>
  <style>
    /* CSS IS WRITTEN HERE */
    html {
      color: black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

## **Now, we're ready to style!**

Always remember CSS syntax, CSS selectors and selector priority, common CSS properties, as well as how to integrate CSS into HTML.

# Let's Style! (~5-10 mins.)

1. Open VScode and open your HTML page, "my\_page.html"
2. Add a `<head>` tag above everything. This is where your `<style>` tag will go.
3. Inside your `<style>` tag, write CSS!
  - Change the color of your page's title!
  - Change the background color of your page's div!
  - Change the background color of your footer *using its ID*.
  - Change the margin of *only the first* section to 100px! (try giving it an ID or class?)

Be creative! Try to get 4/4!