

Introduction to CSS

This presentation will introduce you to the fundamentals of CSS, covering its syntax, text properties, background properties, and the box model. We'll explore how CSS empowers you to style and control the appearance of your web pages.



What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

Styling

CSS defines the visual presentation of web pages.

Consistency

CSS ensures a uniform look across multiple pages.

Efficiency

CSS reduces code repetition and simplifies web development.

```
20     color: white;
21     text-decoration: none;
22     font-size: 20px;
23     font-weight: bold;
24     padding: 0px 40px;
25 }
26 .nav_button a:hover{
27     background-color: white;
28     color: black;
29 }
30 #home{
31     background-color: blue;
32 }
33 .img{
34     margin-top: 20px;
35     margin-left: 30px;
36 }
37 </style>
```

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

Selector

Identifies the HTML element(s) to be styled.

Declaration Block

Contains one or more property-value pairs that define the style.

```
selector { property: value; property: value; }
```

CSS Selectors

Selectors target specific HTML elements for styling.

1 Type Selector

```
p { color: blue; }
```

3 ID Selector

```
#my-id { color: green; }
```

5 Pseudo-class Selector

```
a:hover { color: purple; }
```

2 Class Selector

```
.my-class { color: red; }
```

4 Attribute Selector

```
a[href] { color: orange; }
```

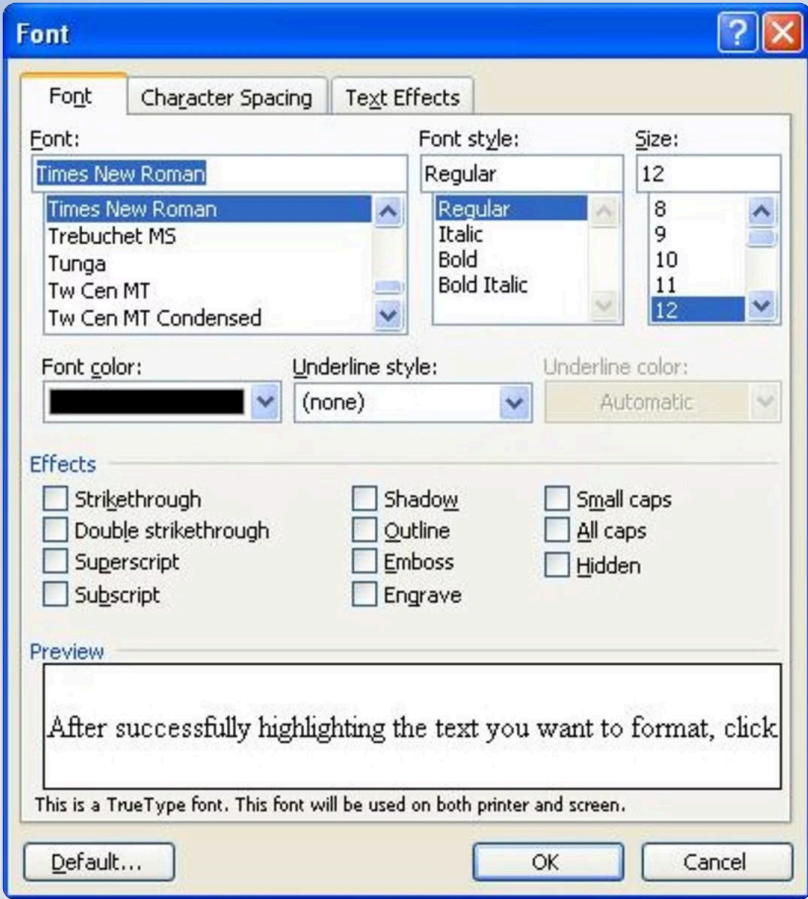
6 Pseudo-element Selector

```
p::first-line { font-weight: bold; }
```

Text Properties

CSS offers properties to control the appearance of text.

Property	Description	Example
color	Sets the color of text.	p { color: blue; }
font-size	Sets the size of text.	h1 { font-size: 2em; }
font-family	Sets the font of text.	body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }
font-weight	Sets the weight of text.	h2 { font-weight: bold; }
text-align	Sets the horizontal alignment of text.	p { text-align: center; }
text-decoration	Adds decoration to text.	a { text-decoration: none; }



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Background Properties

CSS provides properties to customize the background of elements.



background-color

Sets the background color of an element. `body { background-color: #f4f4f4; }`



background-image

Sets a background image for an element. `body { background-image: url('background.jpg'); }`



background-repeat

Specifies if/how a background image will be repeated. `body { background-repeat: no-repeat; }`



background-size

Specifies the size of the background image. `body { background-size: cover; }`

Box Model Properties

The CSS box model is a box that wraps around HTML elements. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.




```

1. <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
2. <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
3. <head>
4.   <meta http-equiv="content-type"
5.     content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
6.   <meta name="description"
7.     content="_your description goes here_">
8.   <meta name="keywords" content="_your,keywords,goes,here_">
9.   <meta name="author"
10.     content="_your name goes here_ / Original design: Andreas">
11.   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
12.     href="andreas03.css">
13.   <title>andreas03 - Speed and Accessibility</title>
14. </head>
15. <body>
16. <div id="thetop">
17. <a id="top"></a>
18. <p class="hide">Skip to: <a href="#sitemenu"
19.   accesskey="2">Site menu</a> | <a
20.   href="#maincontent" accesskey="3">Main content</a></p>
21. </div>
22. <div id="container">
23. <div id="main">
24. <div id="logo">
25. <h1><a href="index.html" accesskey="4">your
26.   site title</a></h1>
27. <span id="tagline">Your striking site slogan!</span>
28. </div>

```

Summary

CSS is essential for styling HTML elements.

1

Key Properties

Text, background, and box model properties are crucial for styling.

2

Understanding Syntax

Understanding CSS syntax and selectors is fundamental to applying styles effectively.



Questions and Discussion

Open the floor for any questions.

Encourage discussion on practical applications and any challenges faced with CSS.

Here's the link to download the PowerPoint presentation: [CSS Introduction Presentation](#)