

## Module 5 notes:

### CSS Basics - Cascading Style Sheets

- A style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a webpage
- you can apply a wide variety of styles to your HTML and take your webpages to the next level.
- focused on colors, aesthetics, and visual layout
- works by hooking onto specific elements of an HTML page and formatting them using any number of options (called **styles**)
- Colors, aesthetics, fonts, and visual layouts each need to be coded in order for every browser to consistently render the page correctly.
  - o HTML – Skeleton of a webpage
    - CSS - is its fat, skin, and pinstripe suit.

### HTML

- Strictly concerned with the markup of webpages

### A Chocolatey Dilemma

- Create a HTML File first
  - o Copy Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Ode to Chocolate</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>An Ode to Chocolate</h1>
```

```
<h2>A Chocolatey Reflection</h2>
```

```
<p>I love chocolate soooooo much. If I could, I would eat chocolate every single day, every single hour, every single second. I am so obsessed about chocolate that I dream about it every single night. People tell me I have a problem, but I say, "How can chocolate be a problem? Chocolate IS the ANSWER."</p>
```

```

```

```
<h2>Favorite Chocolates</h2>
```

```
<ul>
  <li class="almond">Almond Joy</li>
  <li class="butterfinger">Butterfinger</li>
  <li class="ferrero">Ferrero Rocher</li>
  <li class="all">But I also love all kinds.</li>
</ul>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

- CSS comes in –
  - o a few extra lines of code, we can completely change the background color, font sizes, and text colors of the website. Take a moment to add the below code to inside your **<head>** tag.
  - o Copy link below and past with HTML in VS Code

```
<head>
<style>

  body {
    background-color: brown;
  }

  h1 {
    color: white;
    text-decoration: underline;
  }

  h2, h3, p {
    color: yellow;
  }

  p, li {
    font-size: 24px;
    font-family: cursive;
  }

  .almond {
    color: white;
  }

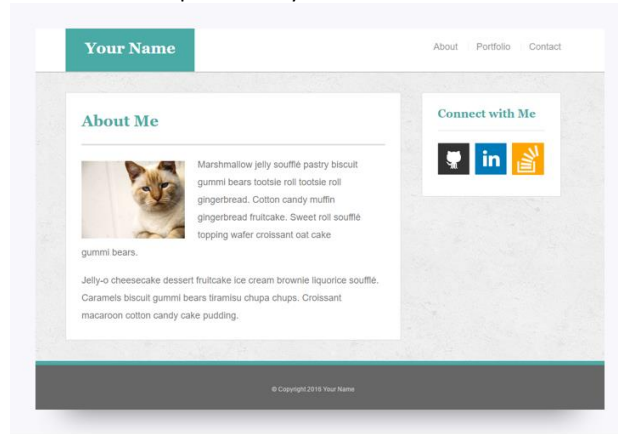
  .butterfinger {
    color: orange;
  }

  .ferrero {
    color: gold;
  }

  .all {
    color: blue;
  }

</style>
</head>
```

- we used a consistent syntax like the below.
  - Example:
    - **HTML-TAG {**
    - CSS-PROPERTY: VALUE**
    - }**
- Effect - referencing specific HTML elements and then applying changes to how they are formatted
- The format options are each known as properties in CSS, with specific options for how they can be modified.
- continually reference websites like
  - W3 SCHOOLS
    - LINK:
      - Among others, to recollect the exact syntax
- Simple HTML and CSS alone, you will be able to build complex web layouts like the one below



- Classes - (along with IDs) offer us a method to style specific or multiple HTML elements using the same CSS.
  - EXAMPLE:
 

```
<ul>
  <li class="almond">Almond Joy</li>
  <li class="butterfinger">Butterfinger</li>
  <li class="ferrero">Ferrero Rocher</li>
  <li class="all">But I also love all kinds.</li>
</ul>
```