

CSS

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
 - “Cascading” refers to the fact that when more than one style declaration applies, we must have a rule for determining which style to apply
 - CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed
 - CSS saves a lot of work - can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

The HTML Formatting Problem

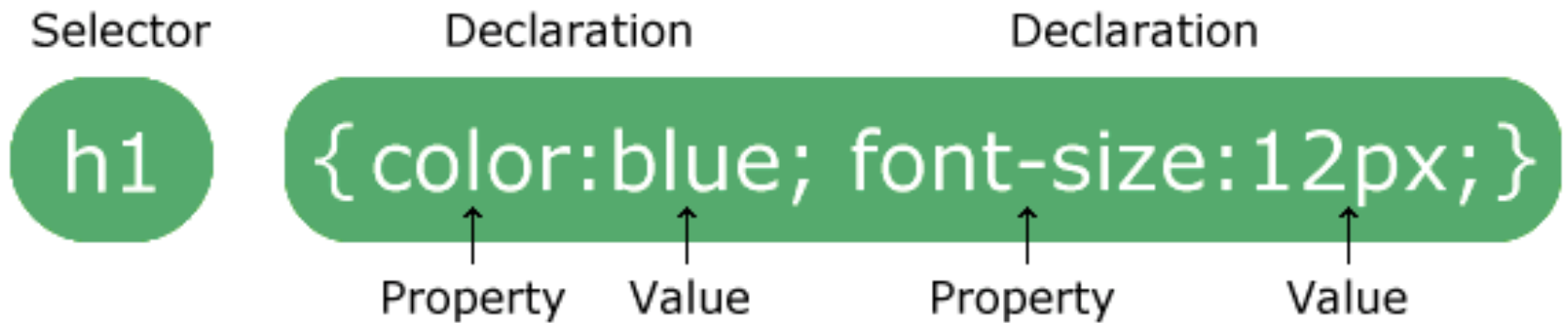
- HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

- When tags like ``, and color attributes were added to HTML 3.2, it became a nightmare
- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS
- Can describe formatting for multiple web pages

CSS Syntax



Examples

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Examples

CSS:

```
.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

Effects HTML elements such as:

```
<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
```

Examples

```
* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}
```

```
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

Using CSS in HTML

External CSS Link:

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

In line:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


CSS Specificity

- Guidelines that define what happens when there are two or more conflicting CSS rules that point to the same element
- Rule of thumb: more specific rule wins
- Specificity Hierarchy
 1. **inline css (html style attribute) overrides css rules in style tag and css file**
 2. **a more specific selector takes precedence over a less specific one**
 3. **rules that appear later in the code override earlier rules if both have the same specificity.**
 4. **A css rule with !important always takes precedence.**

Example

A: h1

B: #content h1

C: `<div id="content"><h1 style="color: #ffffff">Heading</h1></div>`

Example

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

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

The important keyword:

```
.myclass {  
    background-color: gray;  
}
```

```
p {  
    background-color: red !important;  
}
```

CSS Colors

- This can be used to set backgrounds, text, borders, etc.
- CSS allows many different methods for denoting a color:

`rgb(255, 99, 71)`

`#ff6347`

`hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>
```

CSS Colors

Has many predefined colors:

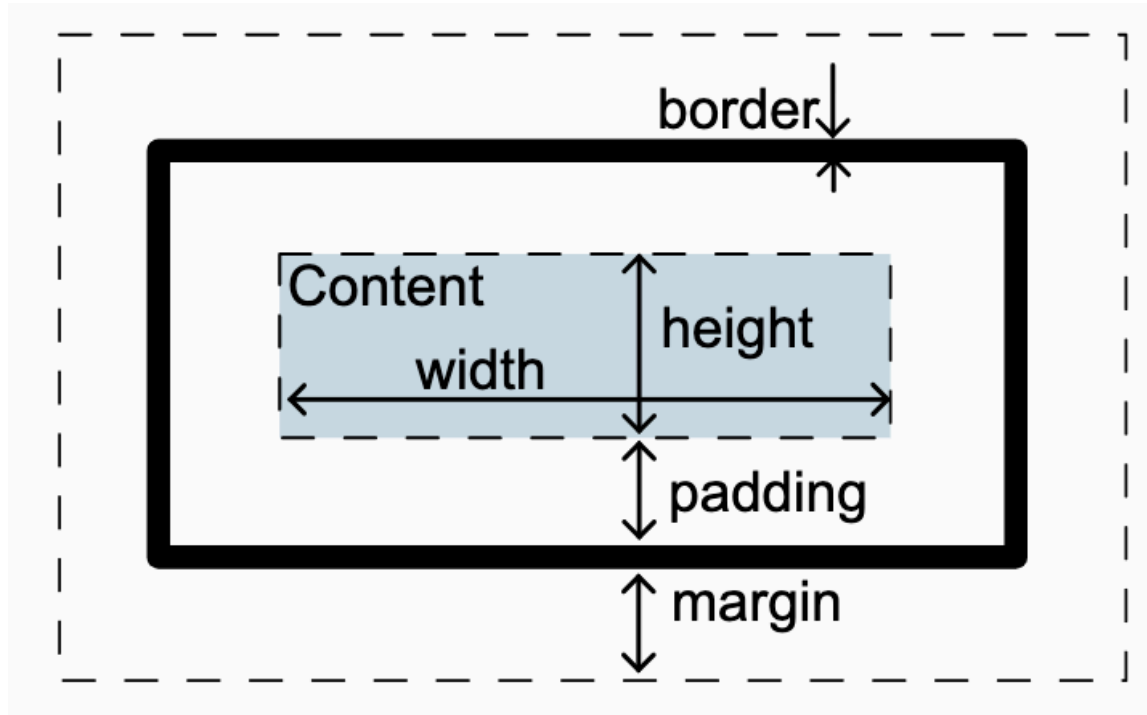


```
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">
```

CSS Text Style

```
html {  
  font-size: 10px; /* px means "pixels"*/  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

CSS Box Model



In-line vs. block:

```
img {  
  display: block;  
  margin: 0 auto;  
}
```