STYLE SHEET (CSS)

Separating Content from Design
using Cascading Style Sheets

CSS STYLING

INLINE

INTERNAL

EXTERNAL

INLINE STYLING

`<p style="color: blue; font-size: 12px;">`

   This text will appear blue and size 12.

`</p>`

http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp

INTERNAL STYLING

```
<head>

    . . .

    <style type="text/css">

        p { color: blue; font-size: 12px; }

    </style>

</head>
```

EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

```
<head>

    . . .

        <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

inside style.css file:

```css
p {
    color: blue;
    font-size: 12px;
}
```

CSS SYNTAX

Example:

p {color:#00ff00; font-size:14px; font-style:italic;}

Selector {Property:Value; Property:Value; Property:Value;}

Declaration   Declaration   Declaration

STYLING TEXT

family

Example: p {font-family:"Times New Roman", Courier, serif;}

STYLING TEXT

style

Example: p {font-style:italic;}

STYLING TEXT

weight

Example: p {font-weight:bold;}

Values:

normal (default), bold, bolder, lighter;

100 to 900 (400 = normal, and 700 = bold)

STYLING TEXT

size: pixels

Example: h1 {font-size:40px;}

STYLING TEXT

size: combination

Example:

body {font-size:10px;}

h1 {font-size:2.5em;}

STYLING TEXT

align

Example: h2 {text-align:left;}

STYLING TEXT

text decoration

Example:

```
a {text-decoration:none;}          /*Removes links decoration*/
h1 {text-decoration:underline;}    /*Applies decoration*/
```

STYLING TEXT

color

Example: h1 {color:#00ff00;}

Same as: h1 {color:#0f0;}

STYLING TEXT

text indentation

Example: a {text-indent:50px;}

NOTE: do not use this to create margin or padding (these are separate declarations)

STYLING ELEMENTS

background

background-color

```
body {background-color:#00ff00;}
```

background-image

```
body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
```

background-repeat

```
body {background-repeat:repeat-y;} /*repeat-x, repeat, no-repeat */
```

STYLING ELEMENTS

width & height

Example: p#main { height:100px;

width:100px; }

img { height:100px;

width:auto; }

CLASS & ID SELECTORS

ID (#) can be used to identify one element

CLASS (.) can be used to identify more than one

ID example:

```
p#main { height:100px;
              width:100px; }
```

CLASS example:

```
p.main { height:100px;
              width:100px; }
```

LINK STATES

Order matters: LVHA ("love, ha!")

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;}     /* unvisited link */

a:visited {color:#00FF00;}   /* visited link */

a:hover {color: #FF00FF;}   /* mouse over link */

a:active {color:#0000FF;}   /* selected link */
```

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp

Don't forget the basics!

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8" />
        <title>My Webpage</title>

    </head>

    <body>

    </body>

</html>
```