learn to code

style your web pages with css

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Short for Cascading Style Sheets. Gives style to HTML elements.

hence the ‘style sheets’

In contrast to HTML, CSS has no hierarchy and can be written in the order that we choose.

eselsbrücke: HTML will always represent content, and CSS will always represent the appearance of that content.

We need to reference our CSS file within our HTML.

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

<link> is used to define the relationship between the HTML file and the CSS file
The *rel* attribute with a value of stylesheet specifies the relationship
The *hyperlink reference* attribute identifies the location / path of the CSS file

new terminology is new and hard.

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A **selector** designates which element(s) within our HTML to target and apply styles (such as colour, size, and position) to. Selectors may include a combination of different qualifiers to select unique elements, depending on how specific we wish to be.

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

The selector here is targeting all <p> elements.

Once an element is selected, a **property** determines the styles that will be applied.

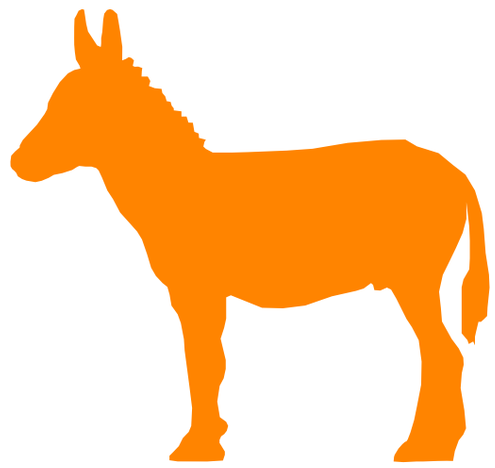
Property names fall after a selector, within the curly brackets, {}, and immediately preceding a colon, :.

```
p {
  color: ...;
  font-size: ...;
}
```

We can determine the behaviour of a property with a **value**. Values can be identified as the text between the colon, :, and semicolon, ;.

```
p {
  color: orange;
  font-size: 16px;
}
```

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



pro tip: indentation. Do it.
Imagine a buttload of semicolons
and trying to make sense of it all
on a Monday morning.

Let’s get to know some selectors!1!!

Type selectors target elements by their element type. For example, should we wish to target all division elements, , we would use a type selector of div.

CSS:

```
div {
    ...
}
```

HTML:

```
<div>...</div>
<div>...</div>
```

Class selectors allow us to select an element based on the element's class attribute value. Class selectors are a little more specific than type selectors.

CSS:

```
.awesome {
    ...
}
```

HTML:

```
<div class="awesome">...</div>
<p class="awesome">...</p>
```

ID selectors are even more precise than class selectors, as they target only one unique element at a time.

pro tip: id attribute values can only be used once per page. If used they should be reserved for significant elements.

CSS:

```
#awesome {
    ...
}
```

HTML:

```
<div id="awesome">...</div>
```

Colours may be specified as an RGB triplet or in hex(adecimal) format, beginning with a number sign (#).

This number can be picked from a graphics software or from a web tool such as Color picker.

good to know:

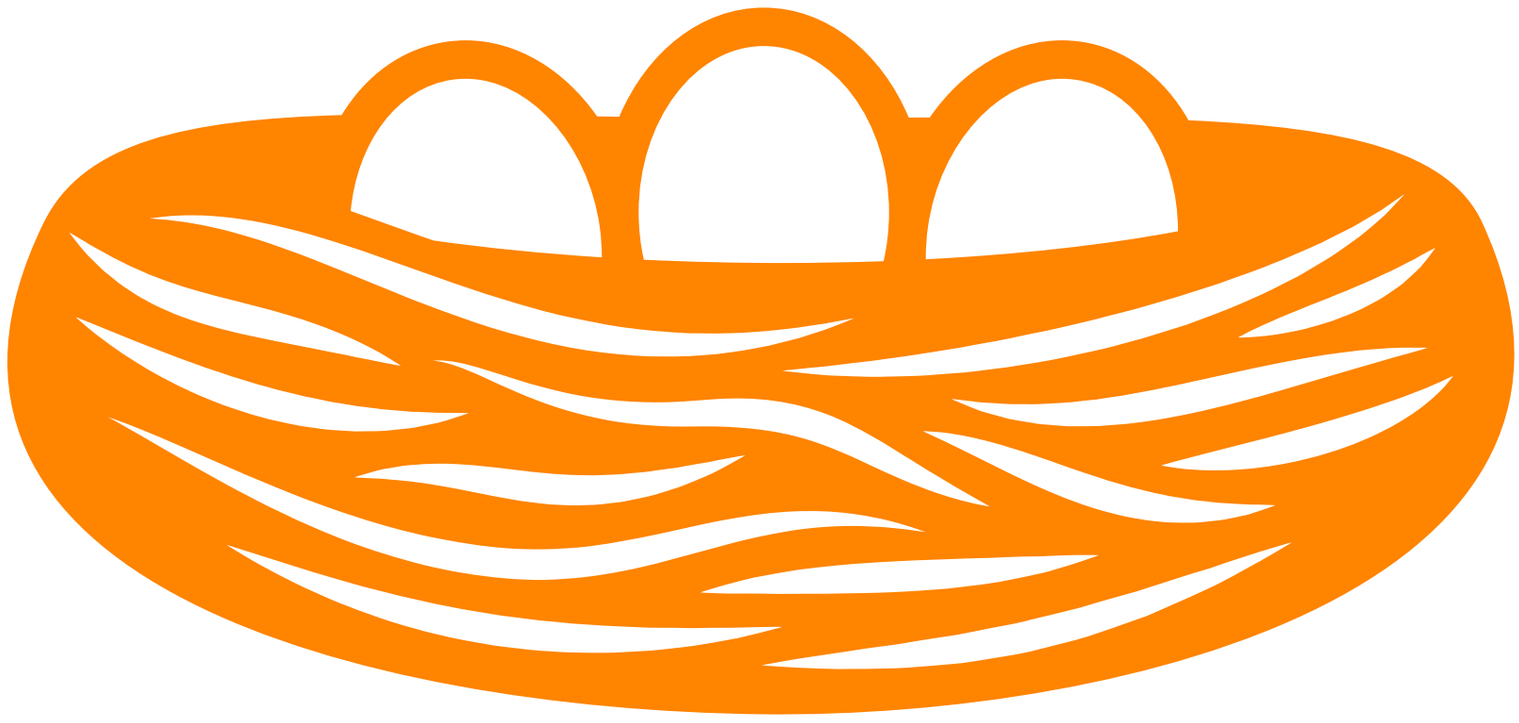
#000 is black and #fff is white.

```
img {
    border: 1px solid #000;
}
```

```
img {
    border-top: 1px solid #000;
}
```

```
img {
    border: 1px solid #000;
}
```

```
img {
    border-top: 1px solid #000;
}
```



Zach Harris - thenounproject.com

HTML:

```
<div id="main-content">
    <h1>The h1 tag indicates the primary header of the
    document.</h1>
        <p>Some text.</p>
</div>
```

CSS:

```
p {
    color: black;
}

div p {
    color: red;
}
```

A more specific rule always beats a less specific rule.

/* remember always to write a ;
after your value */

pro tip: Comments can enclose CSS elements, to “comment them out”. Experimenting ftw.

Trouble?

1. Double check the name of the CSS file in the <link>

2. Double check that the CSS file is in the same folder as the HTML file.

3. Make sure that all rules end with a ; and are placed inside of the {}.

Practice makes perfect

1.

*

** Yes you can ask us / Google for our help.

Thank you <3

Want to continue coding?

Check out our favourite resources at http://bit.ly/1ITdxBs