

# HTML and CSS

HTML provides some means to embellish content, but it is not a graphic designer's dream. Cascading style sheets (CSS) were developed for fine editing.

CSS can be placed right in a web page, or it can be put into a separate file and linked to several pages.

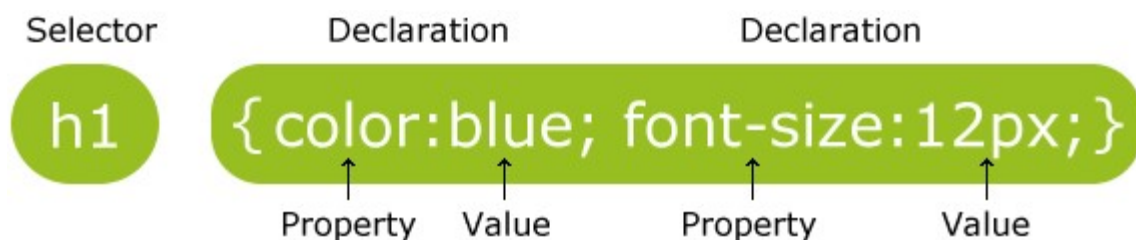
CSS is put between `<style></style>` tags, which can be placed in the head of a document.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

In this case, we are modifying the background color, the h1 text color and the standard paragraph color. A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

In the following example all <p> elements will have a red text color:

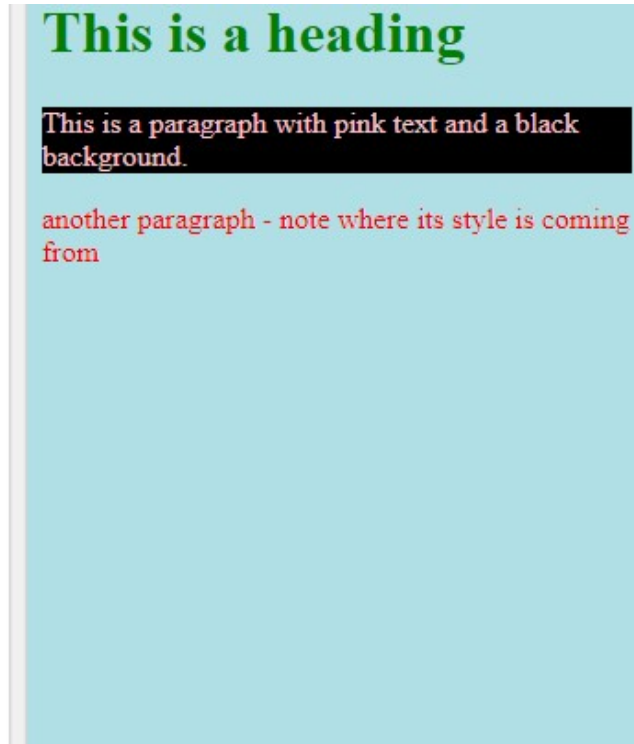
```
<html>
<head>
<style>

body {background-color: powderblue;}
p    {color: red;}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 style= "color:green">This is a
heading</h1>
<p style = "color:pink; background-
color:black" >This is a paragraph with
pink text and a black background.</p>
<p> another paragraph - note where its
style is coming from</p>
|

</body>
</html>
```



In this case, notice – the style can be modified in the html tag or in the <style> section. Both work.

## Complete CSS Assignment #1

## The id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

Example

```
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

To use the id

```
<p id="para1">This will be centered and red</p>
```

Use the id Selector to complete Assignment #2

## The class Attribute

To define a style for a special type of elements, add a class attribute to the element:

```
<p class="error">I am different</p>
```

then define a style for the elements with the specific class:

Example

```
p.error {  
    color: red; }
```

## Grouping Selectors:

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

Example

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

Complete Assignment #3.

# Links in CSS:

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.

The four links states are:

- `a:link` - a normal, unvisited link
- `a:visited` - a link the user has visited
- `a:hover` - a link when the user mouses over it
- `a:active` - a link the moment it is clicked

## Example

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: green;
}

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

/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: blue;
}
```

## Try this:

```
<style>
a:link, a:visited {
    background-color: grey;
    color: white;
    padding: 14px 25px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-family: Verdana;
}

a:hover, a:active {
    background-color: powderblue;
}
</style>
```