Intro to Web Design

Class 6

CSS

CSS – Cascading Style Sheets

As always you use your HTML file to arrange the content, but all of the presentation (fonts, colors, background, borders, text formatting, link effects & so on...) are accomplished within a CSS.

CSS can be used internally or externally

We will see how to use it internally and then how to move all the code to external file

CSS – Internal Stylesheet

Internal method of using CSS is simply placing the CSS code within the <head></head> tags of your HTML page.

<head>
<title><title>
<style type="text/css">
CSS Content Goes Here
</style>
</head>

CSS – Inline Styles

Inline styles are defined right in the HTML tags.

<p style="color:Red;"> My Red Para </p>

My Red Para

<p style="text-decoration:underline;"> This is underlined </p>

This is underlined

CSS Selector

The syntax for CSS is different than that of (X)HTML markup. Though it is not too confusing, once you take a look at it. It consists of only 3 parts.

selector { property: value }

The selector is the HTML element that you want to style. The property is the actual property title, and the value is the style you apply to that property.

For e.g.
p
{
color:red;
}

This will make all the paragraphs(p) in the html page to have red color text.

P -> Selector
Color -> property
Red -> value

Other Selectors

Selectors can find HTML elements based on their tag type, id, class and more

p -> will select all the paragraphs in the HTML

h1 -> will select all the h1 elements in the HTML

body -> will select the entire body of the HTML

The other heavily used selectors include id and class

CSS ID selector

To just style one specific element , ID can be used

Let's say one of our HTML element has an ID like below:

<p id="mypara" > This is mypara </p>

Then you can use ID selector to select just his paragraph and style it like below:

#mypara
{
color:green;
}

This will only select the element with id "mypara" and color the text for it to green. It will not select all the paragraphs.

This becomes useful when there are multiple paragraphs in your HTML page and you just want to style some of them or you may want to style each of them differently

CSS Inheritance

When you nest one element inside another, the nested element will inherit the properties assigned to the containing element. Unless you modify the inner elements values independently.

For example, a font declared in the body will be inherited by all text in the file no matter the containing element, unless you declare another font for a specific nested element.

body {color:red;}

Now all text within the HTML file will be set to red color

Combining Selectors

You can combine elements within one selector in the following fashion.

```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p {
  color: red;
}
```

This will make all h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 and p text of color red