

# Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- created to separate presentation of an HTML/XML page from its content
- not limited to web pages... (paper, etc.)
- though HTML tags like `<center>` exist, you should henceforth avoid them
- 3 ways to incorporate CSS into a page:
  - inline
  - internal style sheet
  - external style sheet

## Basic Syntax:

```
PROPERTY: VALUE;
```

```
color: lightsteelblue;
```

```
border: 100px;
```

# Inline Styling

- Syntax: `<TAG style="CSS CODE">`  
*eg:* `<p style="color:green">`
- add CSS code to the style attribute of HTML tag
- good for trying things out
- ...but if we want all of them to look the same, it's tedious to retype over and over

# Internal Style Sheet

- add a STYLE element to the section of the page
- include all CSS code inside the `<style>...</style>` block
- requires addition of a **selector** so that it is clear what element you are styling

- Syntax:

```
SELECTOR {  
    CSS CODE  
}
```

*eg:*

```
h1 {  
    color: #FF00FF;  
}
```

# External Style Sheet

- create a separate .css file that contains all of your CSS code
- it cannot contain any other kind of code (including HTML or XML)
- include a link to the CSS file inside the head section of your page
- Syntax:

eg:

```
<head>
```

```
    <link rel="stylesheet"  
        type="text/css"  
        href="STYLE FILE">
```

```
</head>
```

## go go web browser inspect!

- right-click and select inspect
- interact with styles *without having to touch code*
- good for testing things out

## **the DIV tag**

...is a container element. Sole purpose is to define a section of your page that should be considered grouped together.

# Class Attribute

...is an identifier that can be applied to multiple elements. Any HTML element can have this.

eg:

```
<div class="navbar"> ... </div>
```

```
<h2 class="new_chapter"> ... </h2>
```

To access these classes in your CSS file,  
put a period in front of the class name:

```
.new_chapter {  
    text-align = center;  
}
```



# ID Attributes

HTML elements can also have an ID attribute.  
(identifier to be applied only to a single element)

Eg:

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

To use a selector in your CSS files,  
put a # in front of the ID name:

```
#main_content {  
    border: 2px solid goldenrod;  
}
```

PROTIP:

You can use ID names in tags as the href target.

(good for jumping to another section of same page)

Eg:

```
<a href="#main_content"> ... </a>
```

TASK:

Bookmark

**developer.mozilla.org/  
en-US/docs/Web/CSS**

(google "MDN CSS"... first hit)

TAS(K18):

Replicate this, 3 ways.

- \* choose your own lorem ipsum generator (cite)

- \* ***no Flask***

# h1 foo

nav foo

dis  
dat  
de udda ting

## main foo heading

Bacon ipsum dolor amet rump andouille short loin shank pig. Pork loin turkey shank spare ribs. Chicken tail corned beef hamburger porchetta prosciutto meatball ham biltong leberkas swine filet mignon short loin. Tail tenderloin spare ribs shank, short loin ball tip tri-tip. Ribeye pastrami andouille, drumstick swine strip steak chuck short loin prosciutto shoulder cow meatloaf fatback. Bacon kielbasa biltong turducken ham hock bresaola landjaeger pork.

Ham hock bresaola turkey andouille jerky pancetta shoulder alcatra salami pork landjaeger tongue t-bone meatball. Salami andouille boudin ribeye short loin t-bone. Kielbasa strip steak alcatra shank boudin pig ribeye ham landjaeger tenderloin cupim. Biltong ribeye cupim strip steak spare ribs. Brisket rump chuck hamburger bacon turkey pork belly short loin pork loin.

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## Guidelines+Protips:

- ***Simplicity is divine.***
- Note anything notable. (in your notebook and in-line comments in your code).
- Use QAF liberally.
  - Share your favorite lorem ipsum generators...
- Use this as a great way to get familiar with your browser's developer console.
- Develop inline first, then internal, external style sheet...
- Cite your lorem ipsum generator (the one used above is [bacon ipsum](#)).