CSS



CSS

- So HTML gives your page structure and text, and images.
- But the colours are so BORING!
- Now let's add some colour & styles using CSS
- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets



Adding CSS to your page

- First we create a new file in our text editor and save it in our folder
- For this example we'll call it: style.css
- Then we include this line in your HTML file:

<link href="style.css" type="text/css"
rel="stylesheet"/>



Changing the Background Colour

In the CSS file type:

```
body{
    background: blue;
}
Some example colours:
white
black
black
pink
green
orange
yellow
```

red



Changing the Text Colour

• In the CSS file type:

```
body{
    background: blue;
    color: white;
}
Some example colours:
• white
• black
• pink
• green
• orange
• yellow
• red
```



Changing the Link Colour

In the CSS file type:

```
a {
    color: white;
}
Some example colours:
• white
• black
• pink
• green
• orange
• yellow
• red
```



Changing the Font Type

In the CSS file type:

```
body{
    font-family: Arial;
}
Some example fonts:
```

- 'Comic Sans MS'
- Tahoma
- Verdana
- The default one is Times New Roman



Changing the Font Size

In the CSS file type:

```
body{
    font-size: 15px;
}
```

Some other fonts you can change:

```
h1{
    font-size: 32px;
}
h2{
    font-size: 25px;
}
```



Make the Font Bold

In the CSS file type:

```
body{
    font-size: 15px;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```



Make the Font Italic

• In the CSS file type:

```
body{
    font-size: 15px;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-style: italic;
}
```



Make the Text Center Aligned

 In the CSS file type: h1 { text-align: center; • The default is: left Another example is: h1 { text-align: right;

Line Spacing

- The space between each line can be controlled by a property called line-height.
- It can make a page's text look a little bit neater.
- In the CSS file type:

```
body {
    line-height: 26px;
}
```



CSS Classes

- For the last couple of weeks we've been styling HTML elements. But what happens if we have two H1's, and we want to give them different colours?
- The solution is that we create a class. Here's an example;

```
.redtext {
     color: red;
}
.bluetext {
     color: blue;
}
```



CSS Classes (cont...)

- On the previous slide we created two new classes, "redtext" and "bluetext"
- In your HTML file, find an element, for example, choose a paragraph tag:

Some text

Some text

Added the class to a HTML tag is called adding the class attribute.
 Attributes can be added to HTML to give the more features. We'll learn more about attributes later.



CSS Classes (cont...)

- On the previous slide we created two new classes, "redtext" and "bluetext"
- In your HTML file, find an element, for example, choose a paragraph tag:

Some text

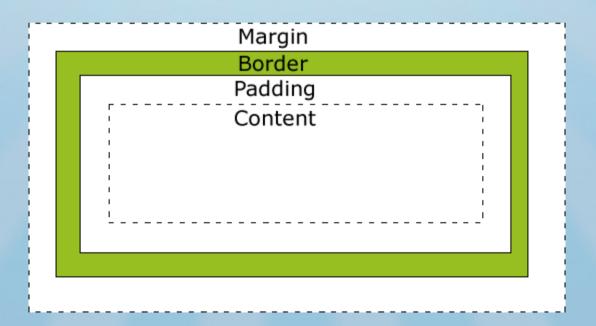
Some text

Added the class to a HTML tag is called adding the class attribute.
 Attributes can be added to HTML to give the more features. We'll learn more about attributes later.



CSS Border, Margin & Padding

- Padding and Margins can be used to create space around text, images and everything else on a webpage
- Borders add lines around items on a page, like images, links etc.





Borders

- Borders can be put on any HTML tag, try some examples to experiment
- For example, if we wanted to put a border on all the images on our pages
- Do the following:

```
img{
   border: 10px solid Black;
}
```

- How the rule works is that
- 10px is the width/thickness of the border
- solid the type of border style (there is dotted, dashed etc.)
- · black is the colour of the border



Borders

- Borders can be put on any HTML tag, try some examples to experiment
- For example, if we wanted to put a border on all the images on our pages
- Do the following:

```
img{
   border: 10px solid Black;
}
```

- How the rule works is that
- 10px is the width/thickness of the border
- solid the type of border style (there is dotted, dashed etc.)
- black is the colour of the border



Borders (Cont...)

- But what if we wanted to put a border only one side, we could have a different style and thickness, or colour on every side
- We do this by using border-bottom, border-top, border-left, borderright
- It might look a bit funny, but try your own styles!

```
img{
    border-top: 10px dotted yellow;
    border-bottom: 15px dashed purple;
    border-left: 17px double red;
    border-right: 16px solid pink;
}
```



Borders Radius

 Radius is a fancy way of saying a curved border! On your image CSS styles, add the following to your style block:

```
img{
    border-radius: 20px;
}
```

 Try changing the number, make it higher or lower than 20px, and see what happens



Padding

 If you want to put space around the image inside the border, you can use padding:

```
img{
    padding: 20px;
}
```

 This will put the same padding on the top, bottom, left and right of the image.



Padding (Cont...)

 If you want to put space around the image inside the border, you can use padding:

```
img{
    padding-top: 10px;
    padding-bottom: 20px;
    padding-left: 5px;
    padding-right: 15px;
}
```

Make all the values different, and see what happens!



Margin

Margin is just like padding, only is space outside the border

```
img{
    margin: 20px;
}
```

Add this and see what happens!



Margin (Cont...)

Margin is just like padding, only is space outside the border

```
img{
    margin-top: 20px;
    margin-bottom: 20px;
    margin-left: 20px;
    margin-right: 20px;
}
```

Add this and see what happens!



Online Resources

- If you want to learn HTML & CSS on your own you can try the following good websites:
- http://learn.shayhowe.com/html-css/
- http://www.codecademy.com/en/tracks/web
- https://www.khanacademy.org/computing/computer-programming/htmlcss

