

The background is a light blue gradient with faint, radiating lines emanating from the bottom center, creating a sunburst effect. At the top, there are three clusters of stylized white clouds with soft shadows, giving them a 3D appearance.

# 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 **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets

# 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
- 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:

```
<p class="redtext">Some text</p>
```

```
<p class="bluetext">Some text</p>
```

- 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.



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# 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



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# 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**, **border-right**
- 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/html-css>