

INTRO TO CSS

Lesson 2

WORDS
&
IMAGES



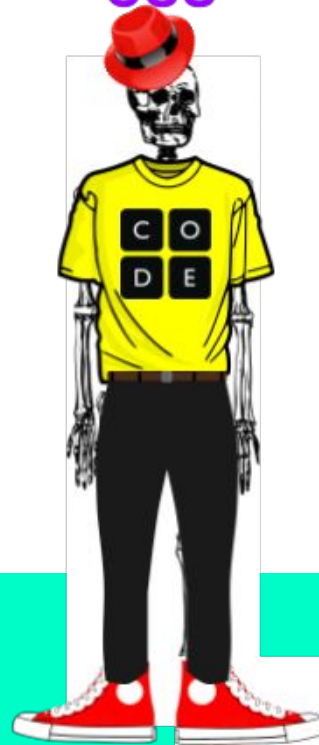
THE CONTENT

HTML



THE STRUCTURE

CSS

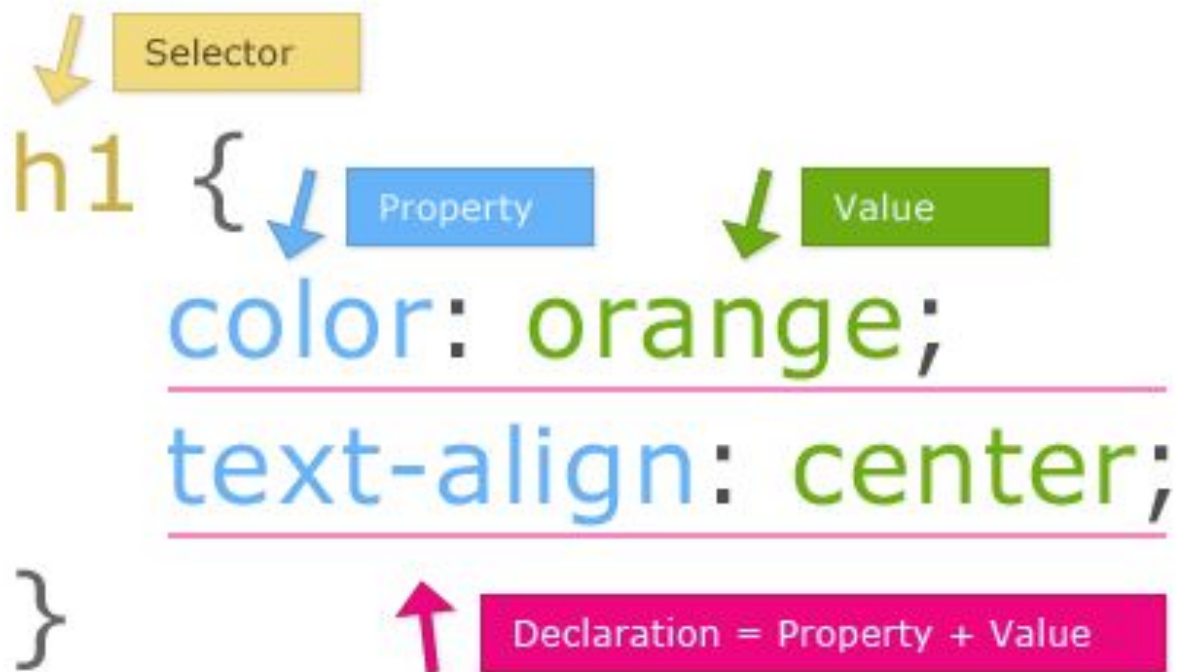


THE STYLE

CSS is what we will use to make our webpages look nice and unique. They are separate files that we create that can be linked to our HTML to enhance the overall page.



Anatomy of a CSS Rule



BODY STYLING

The `<body>` element is a special element that wraps all of the visible content on a web page. Because everything that you see is inside this tag, any rule-set that you create for the body element will apply to every element on page, unless the element itself has a rule that contradicts it. This is useful for establishing a baseline style for everything on your page.

```
body {  
  text-align: center;  
  color:  blue;  
}
```

CSS Rules

- Yellow: The first part is the "selector". This lets our HTML know what we are referring to.
- Green: The next part is the entire declaration we are making.
- Pink: Inside of the { } is where we will "declare" our style choices. "property: value;" pairs.
- Orange: The first part of our pair is the "property" which states what type of style we are referring to.
- Blue: The second part is the "value" which states the specific setting or numeric value we want to assign.

selector

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

declaration block

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

declaration

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

property

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

value

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

CLASS VS ID

- A 'class' is an attribute assigned to an HTML element. It can be assigned to as many different elements as we would like. It is best used though for elements that are used for the same purpose.
- An 'id' is also an attribute assigned to an HTML element. It is a specific and unique value that cannot be used anywhere else.

```
<h3>Original Burger</h3>
<p class="menu-descriptions">
  |   Half pound patty, lettuce, tomato, cheese.
</p>
<h3>Cowboy Burger</h3>
<p class="menu-descriptions">
  |   Full pound patty, Bacon, tomato, cheese, bbq sauce.
</p>
<h3>Hot Hot Dog</h3>
<p class="menu-descriptions">
  |   Hot dog, ketchup, onions, jalapeno.
</p>
<button id="order-submit">
  |   Place order!
</button>
```

- General element selectors can be used to style every element in your HTML that matches the selector (least specific)
- When a "." starts the selector we are referring to a "class". So any element with an attribute of 'class=bill-images' will be assigned the same style as each other. (more specific)
- When a "#" starts the selector we are referring to an "id". Each "id" is unique and can only be applied once. The one element with the attribute of 'id=quote' will be assigned the style choices declared

```
1  h1 {  
2    |   text-align: center;  
3  }  
4  
5  .bill-images {  
6    |   height: 350px;  
7    |   width: 350px;  
8  }  
9  
10 #quote {  
11   |   font-size: large;  
12 }
```


BASIC TEXT PROPERTIES

Text Properties

Property	Description	Values
color	Sets the color of a text	RGB, hex, keyword
line-height	Sets the distance between lines	normal, <i>number</i> , <i>length</i> , %
letter-spacing	Increase or decrease the space between characters	normal, <i>length</i>
text-align	Aligns the text in an element	left, right, center, justify
text-decoration	Adds decoration to text	none, underline, overline, line-through
text-indent	Indents the first line of text in an element	<i>length</i> , %
text-transform	Controls the letters in an element	none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase

BASIC LIST PROPERTIES

Property	Description	Values
list-style	Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration	<i>list-style-type</i> , <i>list-style-position</i> , <i>list-style-image</i> , inherit
list-style-image	Specifies an image as the list-item marker	URL, none, inherit
list-style-position	Specifies where to place the list-item marker	inside, outside, inherit
list-style-type	Specifies the type of list-item marker	none, disc, circle, square, decimal, decimal-leading-zero, armenian, georgian, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-greek, lower-latin, upper-latin, lower-roman, upper-roman, inherit

PRACTICE WITH CSS WITH YOUR ABOUT ME WEBSITE

Font Size

The `font-size` property sets the size of the text.

Set Font Size With Pixels

Setting the text size with pixels gives you full control over the text size:

To Do

- Make the paragraph text a different sizes.

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 40px;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
  font-size: 30px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-size: 14px;  
}
```

CSS BACKGROUND COLOR



Hello World

```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
```

To Do

- Make the paragraph background and different color.

CSS TEXT COLOR

You can set the color of text:

Hello World

```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
```

To DO

- Make the paragraph text a different color.

DIFFERENT LIST ITEM MARKERS

The `list-style-type` property specifies the type of list item marker.

The following example shows some of the available list item markers:

To Do

- Use one of the list style to change the item marker.

```
ul.a {  
  list-style-type: circle;  
}
```

```
ul.b {  
  list-style-type: square;  
}
```

```
ol.c {  
  list-style-type: upper-roman;  
}
```

```
ol.d {  
  list-style-type: lower-alpha;  
}
```

HTML vs CSS

What are the differences between HTML and CSS?

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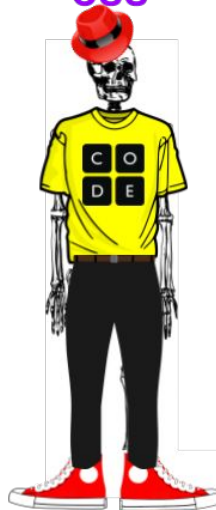
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