

# Introduction to CSS

Unit 2: CSS and Frameworks

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# What is CSS?

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This code is not HTML, however it does interact with HTML code.

What do you think this code will do if added to your HTML page?

```
body{
  background-color : lightblue;
}

h1{
  background-color : green;
  text-align : center;
}

p{
  background-color : yellow;
  color : blue;
}
```

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## What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

If HTML describes the structure of a webpage, then CSS describes the **styling** (presentation of the page).

In addition, another web language JavaScript is often used with HTML and CSS to provide interactivity, such as doing something when a button is pressed.

HTML

STRUCTURE

CSS

STYLING

JavaScript

INTERACTIVITY

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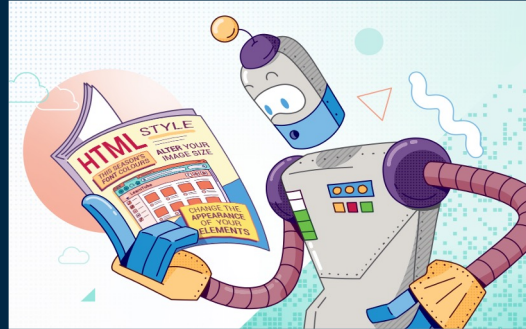
## Looking at CSS

Visit the following link:

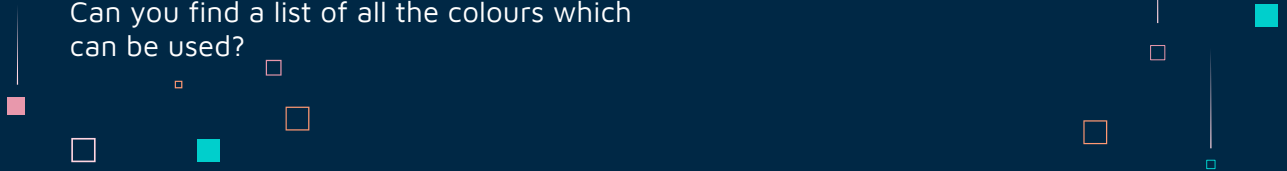
### Demo

Can you experiment with the code to alter what it does? Change the

- colours of the background and header.
- font and font size



Can you find a list of all the colours which can be used?



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## How does CSS work?

Every time we write CSS, we **select** the tag we want to work with, say which **property** we want to adjust, and give it the **value** we want to assign to it.

```
selector {
  property : value ;
  property : value ;}
```

For example:

```
p {
  font-size: 12px;
  color: red;}
```

This would make all the text for **paragraphs** red with a size of 12 pixels.



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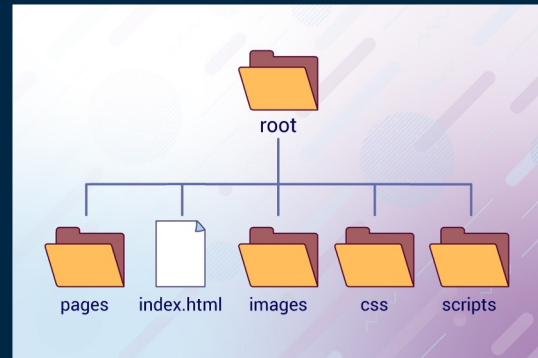
## External stylesheets

In the example you experimented with:

You were looking at CSS that affected the page it was written on only.

The better way to write CSS is in a **separate file**.

Why do you think this is?



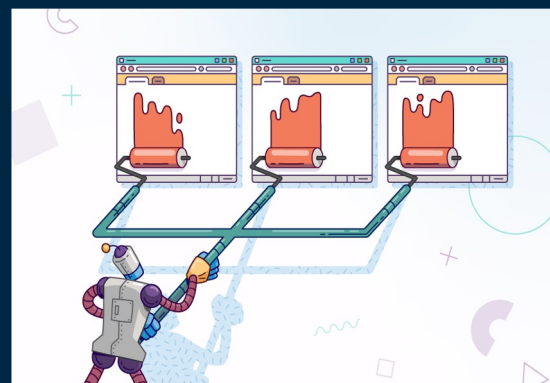
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## External stylesheets

By writing CSS in an external file, all HTML files can access the same style sheet.

- This avoids duplication of code
- Helps to achieve a consistent layout across all of your webpages.



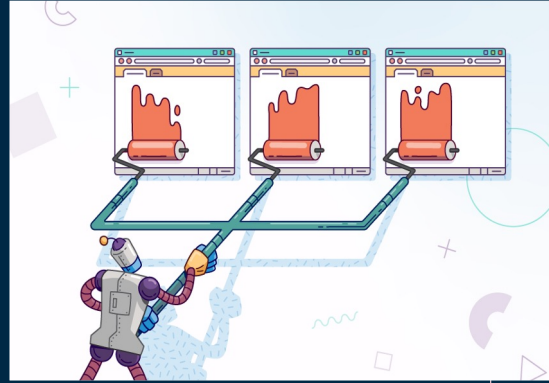
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## External stylesheets

Now you will be shown how to:

- Create an external stylesheet
- Create a link inside your HTML pages to the external stylesheet



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## External stylesheets

- Create an external stylesheet
- Add a background colour to the stylesheet
- Link your encyclopaedia HTML files to the stylesheet

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="styles.css">
```

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## Element Properties

You are able to change the properties of any tag you can find inside the body of your HTML files.

Including the body tag itself (as you know from the previous activity)

```
body{
  background-color : lightblue;
  font-family : Verdana;
}
```

```
h1{
  background-color : green;
  text-align : center;
}
```

```
p{
  background-color : yellow;
  color : blue;
  font-size:200px; }
```

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## Font Families

The **font-family** property specifies the font to be used inside one of your tags (or elements).

The font-family property can hold several, related, font names.

If the web browser doesn't support the first font in the list, it will attempt the second font and so on.

```
p{
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica,
  sans-serif;
}
```

Font Families W3C

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## Paragraphs, headings, body

Your next task is to experiment with customising the styles of each of the tags that you might find inside your HTML pages.

**Customise the styles of each one.**

Use the examples on the right as a starting point.

```
body{
  background-color :
lightblue;
  font-family : Verdana;
}
```

```
h1{
  background-color : green;
  text-align : center;
}
```

```
p{
  background-color : yellow;
  color : blue;
  font-size:200px; }
```

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## Spot the errors

```
p{
  background-color: yellow
  Color: blue
}
```

x2 missing **semicolons**

```
body{
  background-colour: lightblue;
}
```

UK English spelling of "**colour**"

```
h7{
  background-color: green;
  Text-align: center;
}
```

There is no **h7** tag in HTML (only h1 to h6)

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# DIVs and Classes

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What is the relationship between these two files?

HTML

```
<div class="favourite">  
<h2>My favourite films</h2>  
<ul>  
  <li>Back to the future</li>  
  <li>Groundhog day</li>  
  <li>Ferris Buller's day off</li>  
</ul>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
.favourite {  
  background-color: rgb(50, 60, 205);  
  color: white;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

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## DIV tags

The division `<div>` tag helps us to split the layout of a webpage into sections.

We can create divisions in our pages by surrounding blocks with these tags.

When you group together HTML elements using `<div>` tags you can ask CSS to make changes to elements within the DIV.

```
<div class = " section1 " >
<h1>My web page heading</h1>
</div>
```

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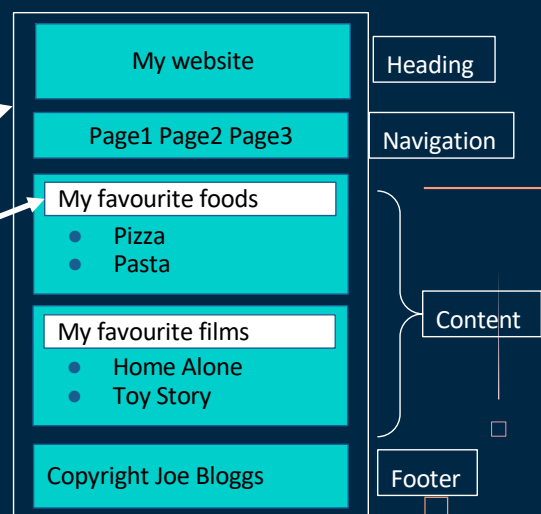


## Visualising DIVs

We can think of DIVs as a way of breaking our page into boxes or **containers**.

In this example there is one **DIV** that contains all the other DIVs.

Some of the **inner DIVs** also have another DIV inside them.



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## DIVs and Inner DIVs

Go to `style.css` and add the code on the right hand side (run your code to see what has happened)

Go to `index.html` and add another DIV to create the same effect on for **"My favourite artists"**

Use your **cheat sheet** to make the subheadings align to the centre.

```
.subheading{
background-color: rgb(229, 230, 215);
color: black;
border: 2px solid black;
margin: 5px;
padding:10px;
}
```

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## Spot the mistakes

HTML

```
.main{
background-colour:
lightblue
font-family: verdana

.heading{
background-colour: blue
color: white
```

CSS

```
<class div="main">
  <class div="heading">
    <h1>My top 10
foods</h1>
  </div>
  <ul>
    <li>Pizza</li>
    <li>Burgers</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

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# Spot the mistakes

## HTML

```
.main{
    background-colour:
lightblue
    font-family: verdana

.heading{
    background-colour: blue
    color: white
```

1. Color spelt with a 'u' (UK English)
2. Missing semicolons and end curly braces on all the CSS styles

## CSS

```
<class div="main">
    <class div="heading">
        <h1>My top 10
foods</h1>
    </div>
    <ul>
        <li>Pizza</li>
        <li>Burgers</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```

3. div and class are the wrong way round.