Style.css

HTML governs what our site says but CCS governs how our site looks.

We use style sheets because of:

Scalability

Versatility

This way you can make changes easily. Picking a different theme is changing the style. You can make changes in one place.

CSS is written with a text editor

The basic building blocks of CSS consist of a rules: selector and a property: value

The basic building blocks of HTML are called tags

CSS uses curly brackets and semi-colons

The whole code lock is a CSS rule.

Selectors are elements from our CSS for which we will change default style.

The declaration is the way in which we are changing the selector, this consists of the property we’re changing and the value in which we are changing the property. You can change multiple properties.

Font families should be written in caps and if there are multiple words in the name it should be in quotes.

You can have a fall back if the computer can’t display the font: use serif, san-serif or monospace.

You can also use font size to manipulate the text.

Weight can either be normal (default) or bold (default for headline).

You can also use “italic” to emphasize text.

You can align text (text-align) to justify text (right, left, center)

Don’t forget to use breaks. When necessary.

Text-transform can make everything uppercase (uppercase)

Text-decoration can “underline” or remove one from a hyperlink (none)

HTML: <ol> creates ordered (numbered) list.

HTML <em> and <strong> tags can be overwritten in CSS

So far we’ve been shown how to change the style for all the body paragraphs, headers, etc. at once. But what if we want to make one paragraph different from the rest? We use classes and IDs. We’d add these to our HTML opening tags. Use periods to demarcate classes on CSS and hashtags to identify IDs. .class name

IDs are meant to be used only once—one thing with a special style. Classes are reusable so can be used as multiple tags—many things with special styles.

Src is a source tag for images

and it works like a href tag

Image tag

/= go down one folder level

No closing tag in image.

<img src=”folder/name of file”>

An external style sheet is referenced within the HTML but is a different file that ends in .css

Create css folder within your project specific folder.

To link the CSS style sheet you need to create a link tag under the head tag.

Link means you are loading an external file. It generally has three attributes.

rel refers to the relationship between the linked file and the current file.

type means what type of file being linked

href gives the path to the file.

The CSS sheet does not need a closing tag.

It should look like:

<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href”css/syle.css”>

Linking to sources (relative addresses—files within our computer)

Anchor <a>

Link <link>

Image <img>

Absolute addresses refer to external resources or external sites. You want to use relative addresses because external sites can sometime change.

Boilerplate

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

<hr> or horizontal line makes a horizontal line

If you want information from your users use the <input> tag

“text” and “submit” are two different types of input

<input type=”text”>

type is an “attribute”

“text” is the value of the attribute.

Attributes are options for each tag.

You can add a placeholder so there’s default text

To make an image the background in CSS, you use a similar process to changing the color

Background: black;

Background: url (“insert url here”);

If it’s small, the webpage might tile the image, to prevent it from doing so write:

Background-size: cover;

ba  
To change the position on the page

Background-position: center;

To get rid of some of the default styling on the inputs you can set the border to 0

Input {

Border: 0;

}

Padding is the amount of space between the edge of an element and the stuff inside it.

You can select an element by one of its attributes using square brackets like this:

Input[type=”text”] {

You can also refer to the text type by typing the placeholder text.

If your HTML reads:

<input type="text" placeholder="Your NYC quote">

Your CSS can read:

Input[type=”text”] {

OR

Input[type=”Your NYC Quote”] {

Also to make a heart shape in HTML, type &hearts;

\* { margin:0; padding:0; box-sizing:border-box; }