

1.6 Introduction to CSS

CSS and rules

A webpage without any styling will use the browser's default styling with white background and black, standard-sized text. **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)** is a textual language for describing how a webpage is styled for visual presentation. CSS controls the look and layout of webpage content.

A **CSS rule** specifies styling properties for specific HTML elements. CSS rules may be placed within `<style>` tags in the HTML file's head part. Each rule indicates the element to be styled like `h1` (header1) or `p` (paragraph), followed by a list in braces `{ }` of property:value items like `color:blue`.

Figure 1.6.1: HTML code without and with CSS rules.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>For sale: 2012 Ducati
Streetfighter</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Ducati Streetfighter -
$9000</h1>
    <p>year:
<strong>2012</strong></p>
    <p>make and model:
<strong>Ducati Streetfighter
848</strong></p>
    <p>condition:
<strong>excellent</strong></p>
    <p>odometer:
<strong>9500</strong></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>For sale: 2012 Ducati
Streetfighter</title>
    <style>
      h1 {
        color: green;
        background-color:
lightgray;
      }
      p {
        font-family: arial;
        margin-left: 10px;
      }
      strong {
        background-color:
lightgreen;
        padding: 5px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Ducati Streetfighter -
$9000</h1>
    <p>year:
<strong>2012</strong></p>
    <p>make and model:
<strong>Ducati Streetfighter
848</strong></p>
    <p>condition:
<strong>excellent</strong></p>
    <p>odometer:
<strong>9500</strong></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Ducati Streetfighter - \$9000

year: 2012

make and model: Ducati Streetfighter 848

condition: excellent

odometer: 9500

Ducati Streetfighter - \$9000

year: 2012

make and model: Ducati Streetfighter 848

condition: excellent

odometer: 9500

Feedback?

Table 1.6.1: Common CSS properties.

Properties	Purpose	Example CSS
background-color	Element's background color	<pre>h1 { background-color: lightgray; }</pre>
color	Element's font color	<pre>h1 { color: darkblue; }</pre>
font-family	Font used for the element's text.	<pre>p { font-family: arial; }</pre>
font-size	Font size used for the element's text.	<pre>p { font-size: 9pt; }</pre>
padding	Spacing between element's content and border.	<pre>strong { padding: 5px; }</pre>
margin	Spacing around element (outside element's border).	<pre>p { margin-left: 10px; }</pre> <p>Note: margin-top, margin-bottom, margin-left, and margin-right specify margin for individual sides.</p>

[Feedback?](#)**PARTICIPATION
ACTIVITY****1.6.1: Styling a webpage with CSS.**

Try changing the h1's font size to 16pt, the p's left margin to 30px, and the p's font family to Helvetica.

```
5 <title>For sale: 2012 Ducati Streetfighter</title>
6 <style>
7 h1 {
8     color: green;
9     background-color: lightgray;
10    font-size: 16pt;
11 }
12 p {
13     font-family: helvetica;
14     margin-left: 30px;
15 }
16 strong {
17     background-color: lightgreen;
18     padding: 5px;
19 }
20 </style>
```

[Render webpage](#)[Reset code](#)

Your webpage



**2012 Ducati Streetfighter
848 - \$9000**

Expected webpage






**2012 Ducati Streetfighter
848 - \$9000**

▼ View solution

--- START FILE: HTML ---

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>For sale: 2012 Ducati Streetfighter</title>
    <style>
      h1 {
        color: green;
        background-color: lightgray;
```

```
        font-size: 16pt;
    }
    p {
        font-family: helvetica;
        margin-left: 30px;
    }
    strong {
        background-color: lightgreen;
        padding: 5px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
       | <b>Dark red</b> | <u>rgb(200, 0, 0)</u><br>Reducing the red value yields a darker red. The color named DarkRed is equivalent to rgb(139, 0, 0). | Correct | |
|    | <b>Fuchsia</b>  | <u>rgb(255, 0, 255)</u><br>Maximum red and blue yields a bright pink-purple color.                                            | Correct |
|  | <b>Orange</b>   | <u>rgb(250, 150, 0)</u><br>Red mixed with a little green yields orange.                                                       | Correct |
|  | <b>White</b>    | <u>rgb(255, 255, 255)</u><br>Maximum red, green, blue yields white.                                                           | Correct |

Reset

[Feedback?](#)PARTICIPATION  
ACTIVITY

## 1.6.3: CSS colors.



Try changing h1's color to rgb(40,40,40), and changing strong's color to rgb(100,100,100).

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <title>Kyoto Kaiseki Restaurant Review</title>
5 <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 <style>
7 h1 {
8 color: rgb(40, 40, 40);
9 background-color: lightgreen;
10 }
11 p {
12 font-size: 12pt;
13 margin-left: 10px;
14 }
15 img {
16 margin-left: 10px;
```

[Render webpage](#)[Reset code](#)

### Your webpage

# Kyoto Kaiseki Restaurant Review

Rating (1-5): 5

Favorite dish: Mixed sashimi



▼ View solution

--- START FILE: HTML ---

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
 <title>Kyoto Kaiseki Restaurant Review</title>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <style>
 h1 {
 color: rgb(40, 40, 40);
 background-color: lightgreen;
 }
 p {
```



```
 font-size: 12pt;
 margin-left: 10px;
 }
 img {
 margin-left: 10px;
 }
 em {
 color: darkblue;
 }
 strong {
 color: rgb(100, 100, 100);
 }
</style>
</head>
<body>
 <h1>Kyoto Kaiseki Restaurant Review</h1>
 <p>Rating (1-5): 5</p>
 <p>Favorite dish: Mixed sashimi</p>

 <img
src="https://resources.zybooks.com/WebProgramming/kyotov1.jpg

 <p>Review: The kaiseki meal was
amazing and featured 10 courses.
 Every course was beautifully and artistically prepared
using different seasonal
 ingredients. The service was some of the best service
we've ever had. The restaurant's
 staff was amazing. The restaurant was booked
for the evening, but they managed
 to squeeze us in. And, we ended up in a private dining
room.</p>
 </body>
</html>

--- END FILE: HTML ---
```

[Feedback?](#)**CHALLENGE  
ACTIVITY**

## 1.6.1: Introduction to CSS.



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[Jump to level 1](#)

Change the spacing between p and p's border to 10px, and the spacing outside p's left border to 45px. **SHOW EXPECTED**

```
7 p {
8 background-color: lightgreen;
9 padding:10px;
10 border:10px;
11 margin-left:45px;
12 }
13 /* Your solution goes here */
14
15 }
16 </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19 <h1>Kyoto Kaiseki Restaurant Review</h1>
20 <h2>Kyoto, Japan</h2>
21 <p>Rating (1-5): 5</p>
22 <p>Favorite dish: Mixed sashimi</p>
```

1

2

3

Check

Next

**Done.** Click any level to practice more. Completion is preserved.



✓ Testing if p's padding is defined

Yours

✓ Testing p's padding value

Yours

✓ Testing if p's margin-left is defined

Yours

✓ Testing p's margin-left value

Yours

**Your webpage**

[Feedback?](#)

How was  
this  
section?



**Provide section feedback**