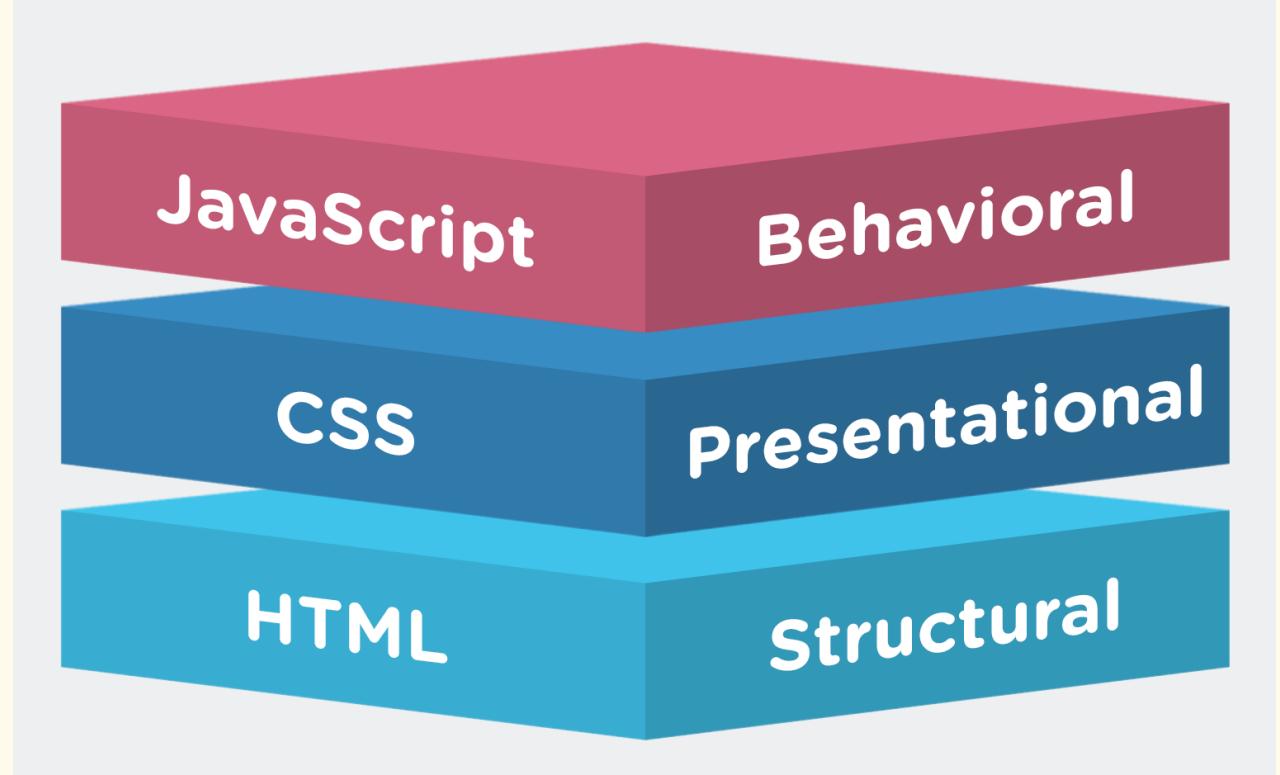


# CSS: Introduction

Website Development 1

# CSS

- CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- CSS is the standard language for the presentation layer in a webpage
- Allows us to control the webpage's **appearance**



# CSS - Rules

- CSS consists of "style rules". Each style rule consists of a "selector" and "declarations" of property-value pairs:

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

css  
rule

# CSS - Selector and Declarations

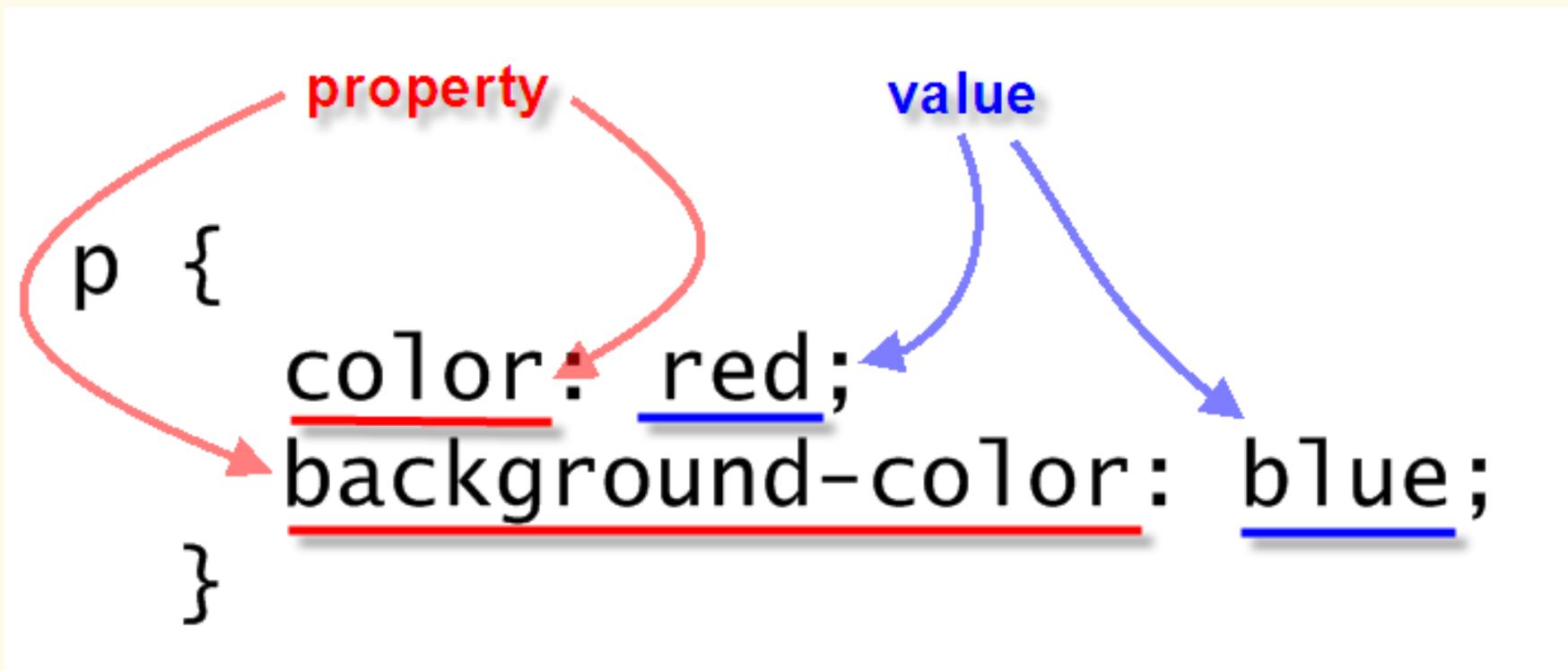
Selector	Declaration
p	{ color: red; background-color: blue; }

# CSS - Selector

- Any HTML element can be a selector – the “p” in this example could be replaced with any other HTML tag

Selector	Declaration
p	{ color: red; background-color: blue; }

# CSS - Properties and Values



# CSS Properties: color

- The “**color**” property changes the text color.

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

# CSS Properties: background-color

- The "**background-color**" property changes the background colour.

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

# Colour values

- Colour names:
  - 140 options e.g. red, blue, darkgreen, antiquewhite
  - <https://www.learningwebdesign.com/colornames.html>

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

# Colour values

- Hexadecimal codes:
  - These colour codes take the form: #rrggb
  - 16-base numbering system (0-9, A-F)
  - <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/>

```
p {  
    color: #0000ff;  
}
```

# Colour values

- RGB values:
  - We can also specify red, green and blue values to achieve a specific colour
  - Values from 0-255 to represent colour intensity
  - <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/>

```
p {  
    color: rgb(0, 0, 255);  
}
```

# CSS : Grouping selectors

- You can use group selectors to apply the same style to all of the selectors by separating them with commas.

```
h1, h2, h3{  
    color:slategray;  
    background-color: #000000;  
}
```

# Linking CSS to HTML

- CSS contains information about how your markup (HTML) should be presented to the end user. That means that the two languages have to be linked together - the browser needs to know that you want to combine a piece of HTML markup with a piece of CSS code.
- This can be done in three ways:
  1. External (affecting multiple webpages)
  2. Embedded (affecting a single webpage)
  3. Inline (affecting a single element)

# 1. External (affecting multiple webpages)

- The most efficient way to use CSS is to put all your CSS code in an external file (saved with the file extension **.css**) and adding a link to this file in each HTML page in your website

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
```

index.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 ▼ <html lang="en">
3 ▼ <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <link rel="stylesheet" href = "css/style.css">
6   <title>Bubble Under – The diving club for the
    south-west UK</title>
7 </head>
```

style.css

```
1 ▼ p{
2   color: navy;
3 }
4
5
6
7
8
```

## 2. Embedded (affecting a single webpage)

- The second method to apply CSS to elements in your document is through the use of a `<style>` block.
- Here, you can define rules which will affect the whole page (but that page only)

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  ▼ <html lang="en">
3  ▼ <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <title>Bubble Under - The diving club for the
       south-west UK</title>
6
7  ▼  <style>
8  ▼    p{
9        color: navy;
10       }
11   </style>
12 </head>
```

### 3. Inline (affecting a single element)

- You can also use the *style* attribute to specify CSS for one individual element
- Loses many of the advantages of using CSS, so should be done sparingly

```
<h1>BubbleUnder.com</h1>
<p>Diving club for the south-west UK - let's make a splash!
</p>
<p style="color:green; background-color: aquamarine;">
There's something a bit different about this paragraph...
</p>
```

**BubbleUnder.com**

Diving club for the south-west UK - let's make a splash!

There's something a bit different about this paragraph...