

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

A 1 Hour Crash Course

HTML and CSS – What's the difference?

HTML – what to show

CSS – how to show it

Why do we need CSS?

Allows use of HTML as **PURE MARKUP**

HTML should **ONLY** contain information about what is on the page

Use CSS to **STYLE** the content

Let's Look at an Example:

```
#container{  
  background-color: #3498db;  
  width:100%;  
  font-size: 22pt;  
}
```

The diagram illustrates the components of a CSS rule. The **Selector** is `#container`. The **Property** is `width`. The **Value** is `100%`.

Selectors

Selector (CSS):

What it Selects (HTML):

body

<body>

#blahblah

<div id="blahblah">

.thingy

<div class="thingy">

Cascading Style Sheets

Any element can have several rules applying to it

Which one does the browser choose?

Cascading Style Sheets

ANSWER: The most specific one

The browser follows the “cascade” of property value pairs to the most specific declaration for a given element.

Lets Look at an Example

HTML

```
<body>  
  <p>Hello!</p>  
</body>
```

CSS

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

What color is “Hello!”?

Properties and Values

There are quite a few properties:
334 in CSS3

<http://meiert.com/en/indices/css-properties/>

Properties and Values

Some of them are pretty self explanatory:

```
background-color: green;  
width: 500px;
```

Some not so much:

```
float: left;  
display: block;
```

(you'll find out what these mean in the demo)

Layout and Style

Properties in two rough groups

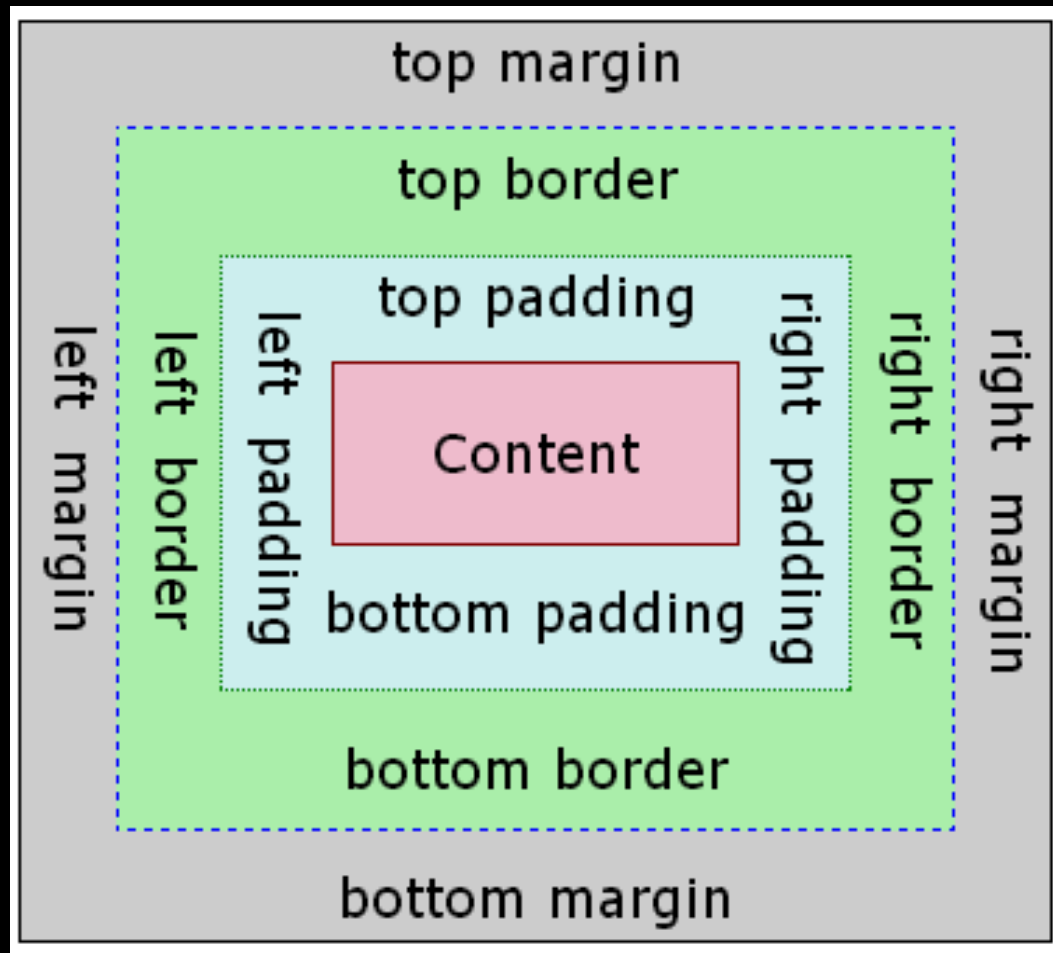
Style

e.g `color` to change color of text

Layout

e.g `width` to change width of a div

Layout – The Box Model



So that's the basics...

...Let's build a site