# Tuesday



- CSS: Cascade StyleSheet → the last styling option is the one kept
- → if you put p {color:red;} then body {color:blue; font-style:italic;}

And you have:

```
<body>
 Paragraph 
</body>
```

In your html: what will you get?

Paragraph or Paragraph?

- 3 ways to include style:
  - Either between style tags → <style></style>
  - In an external file (my preferred method):
    - link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
    - This goes in the head
  - Style each item individually:
    - Paragraph

```
• Generally:

type {

attribute-to-change: value;
}

Ex:

h1 { → Changes EVERY h1

text-align:center; → Sets the alignment to center (like <center> tags)
of division it is in
}
```

- This poses a problem: what if I wanted to change 1 h1 but not another? (or a p, div, img etc)
- Solution: classes and ids
- Difference: class should be used for several objects (see it as a category) and id should be used for a single object (will be seen again when doing javascript)

```
When styling IDs:
#id-name {attributes...}
When styling classes:
.class-name {attributes...}
Ex: see example page
```

#### • Selectors:

tag.class → selects all tags that have that specific class tag1, tag2, tag3... → apply this to all of tag1 and tag2 and tag3

#### Objective 2:



A few widely used attributes:

border: [size] [color] [style]

Ex: border: 2px outset lightcoral (see example page h1)

padding, margin: [size]

padding is space between content and border, margin is space between border and other item

background-color: [color]

background-image: [see example page]

#### Objective 2:

- Color: [font-color]
- Opacity: [opacity percentage, 100% is all normal, 0% is transparent]
- Font-style: [italic, oblique, normal, inherit]
- Text-decoration: [dashed, dotted, double, line-through, none, overline]
- ::selection {attributes} → apply style to text when it's selected
- Item:hover {attributes} → apply style to item when the mouse is over it (similar types of selectors include ::first-letter, :link, :active, :visited, :first-line etc)
- Display: {attributes} → display an inline as a block or vice versa, you can use none to not show and object (make it disappear)

#### Objective 2:

- Setting 2 (or more) items next to each other (the pikachu images)
- Best solution:
  - Create a div to store everything (don't need to give it a border or background color)
  - Set both items with a combined width + margin + padding + borders < 100%
  - Give them each a class
  - In CSS (tags or external stylesheet): set float to either right or left
  - Give the div an overflow: auto or hidden

Float: left [or right] → send the next item to the left [or right]

# Objective2:

Reference:

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp