

Intro to CSS

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External style sheets are saved as CSS files.

CSS syntax

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  color:blue;
  text-align:center;
}
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Selector

h1

Declaration(s)

color: blue
text-align:center

CSS declarations

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CSS declarations

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Selector

h1

Declaration(s)

color:blue
text-align:center

Property

color
text-align

Value

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CSS declarations

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h1
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  color:blue;
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```

Selector	Declaration(s)	Property	Value
h1	color:blue text-align:center	color text-align	blue center

Declaration block: { color:blue; text-align:center; }

CSS comments

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CSS comment syntax:

```
/* this is a comment */
```

```
/* p {text-align:center;} */
```

External, internal and inline styles

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Internal styles can be used to style a single page. Internal styles are defined within the <head> tag, using the <style> tag. Normal css syntax applies inside the <style> tag.

Inline styles can be used to style one occurrence of an element.

Embedding an external stylesheet

Here's the code you'd use to embed an external stylesheet:

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="stylesheet.css" />
</head>
```

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Multiple style sheets can be referenced inside a single HTML document
(although this is confusing)

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- 1) browser default
- 2) external style sheet
- 3) internal style sheet (in head element)
- 4) inline style (inside HTML element)

So, an inline style will override a style in the head element, which will override an external style sheet, which will override browser default styles.

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A tag selector applies to an html tag: <p>

A class selector applies to an item that's been given a class: <p class="first">

An ID selector applies to an item that's been given an ID: <div id="nav">

CSS tag, class and ID selectors

Selector syntax:

	HTML	CSS
Tag	<p>	p {declaration: property;}
Class	<p class = "first">	.first {declaration: property;}
ID	<p ID= "nav">	#nav {declaration; property;}

CSS tag, class and ID selectors

Additional notes about tags, classes and IDs:

- * Tag selectors in the syntax above apply to all tags in the document, unless further specifications are given.
- * Class selectors can be used multiple times (the point is to create a “class” of similar objects)
- * ID selectors may only be used once.

Tags, classes, IDs, divs and spans

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Tags, classes, IDs, divs and spans

If you recall the xhtml lecture, you'll also remember that we touched briefly on two generic html tags: **div** and **span**.

These tags do not have any semantic meaning, and do not by themselves affect document style. They are used to organize content and, often, to write rules to target specific parts of your document.

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For example, I might write the following html:

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```
<body>
  <div id="main">
    <h1>Header</h1>
    <p><span class="first">Content goes here</span> on several
       paragraphs.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="sidebar">
    <p>Sidebar content goes here</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

Tags, classes, IDs, divs and spans

This css selector:

#main {some-css-rule:here}

would target this part of the html:

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  <div id="main">
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Tags, classes, IDs, divs and spans

This css selector:

#sidebar {some-css-rule:here}

would target this part of the html:

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<body>
  <div id="main">
    <h1>Header</h1>
    <p><span class="first">Content goes here</span> on several
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and this css selector:

.first {some-css-rule:here}

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Full list of CSS color names

Styling links in CSS

A common use of CSS is to style links for different states. Links can be styled with any CSS property, but there are four states links are styled in:

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- * a: visited — a link the user has visited
- * a: hover — a link being hovered over
- * a: active — the link when the user clicks it

Syntax notes:

a: hover **must** come after a: link and a: visisted
if using a: active, a: active **must** come after a: hover
so, basically write what you see up top there.

The CSS box model

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp

