Lesson | Tuesday

Introduction to Programming (/introduction-to-programming)
/ Git, HTML and CSS (/introduction-to-programming/git-html-and-css)

/ CSS: Styling Text and Best Practices

Text

Cheat sheet

Terminology

- **CSS**: Stands for Cascading Style Sheets. A language used to program the visual appearance of HTML elements.
- **Rule**: A block of CSS that details particular stylistic instructions to be applied to an HTML element.
- **Selector**: The part of a CSS rule that determines which HTML elements the rule applies to.
- **Declaration Block**: Designated by curly brackets { }, this is where we define the CSS styles.
- **Property**: The characteristic a CSS rule is altering. (For example, color, or font-size).
- Value: The attribute a CSS rule is applying to the specified property.
- **Declaration**: The combination of a property and value together, for example color: blue; every declaration block can have multiple declarations separated by a semicolon;

Inline Styles Examples

- **Inline Styles**: CSS styles listed directly within the HTML body. To add inline styles, you need to add a style attribute to the element that you wish to style.
 - **Note:** We won't use inline styles frequently.

<h1 style="color:blue;background-color:hotpink">My favori
te things</h1>

External Stylesheet Examples

- External Stylesheet: CSS styles listed in a separate .css file.
- Even though we can set inline styles for our HTML elements using the style attribute, it's best practice to list CSS styles in a separate file (with a .css extension) for these reasons:
 - We can set styles that apply to multiple elements.
 - When we separate our code into multiple files, it's easier to read and update.

Linking to an External Stylesheet from HTML Document

To tell an HTML document to use a css/styles.css file for your website's CSS styles, add a new <link> tag to the <head> tags of our document:

favorite-things.html

HTML Link elements direct our HTML document to load resources stored in separate files:

- To specify where the resource is located, we give a value to the href attribute that contains the path to our file. Our href attribute contains css/styles.css as the value, because *in relation to this favorite-things.html file*, the styles.css file is in a subdirectory named css.
 - If the styles.css file were in the same directory as the favorite-things.html file, then the link would just be to "styles.css" rather than to "css/styles.css".
- To describe what type of resource we're loading we specify two additional attributes:
 - rel specifies the relationship of the resource to our HTML document. In this case, the external resource is a stylesheet!
 - type specifies the media type of the resource. We list text/css because our resource is a CSS stylesheet.

Example CSS Rules in an External Stylesheet

styles.css

```
h1 {
  color: #0000ff;
  text-align: center;
}

h2 {
  font-style: italic;
  text-align: center;
}

p {
  font-family: sans-serif;
}

ul {
  font-size: 20px;
  line-height: 30px;
}
```

In the code above...

- Each individual block is a **rule**.
- h1, h2, p, and u1 are all **selectors**.
- color, text-align, font-style, font-family, font-size and line-height are all **properties**.
- blue, center, italic, sans-serif, 20px and 30px are all values.
- The entire file styles.css is a **stylesheet**.

Additional Resources

- W3School's CSS Reference (https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp)
- MDN Web Doc's CSS Reference (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS)
- CSS Zen Garden (http://csszengarden.com/)

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