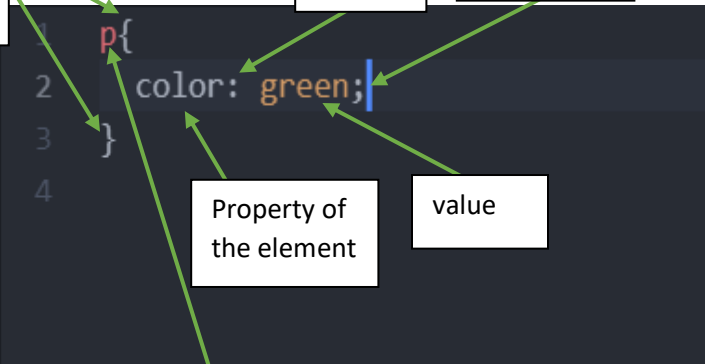


## Lesson 3: Syntax of CSS



The diagram shows a code editor with the following CSS rule:

```
1 p{  
2   color: green;  
3 }  
4
```

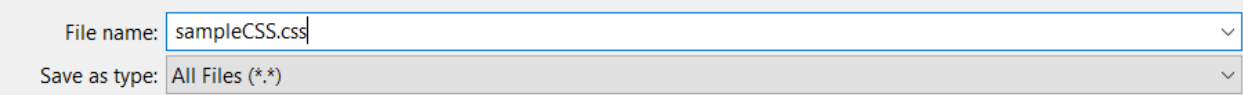
Annotations with arrows point to the following parts of the code:

- Opening and closing braces**: Points to the curly braces `{` and `}`.
- colon**: Points to the colon `:` after the property name.
- semicolon**: Points to the semicolon `;` at the end of the statement.
- Property of the element**: Points to the property name `color`.
- value**: Points to the value `green`.
- The element you want to style. (selector)**: Points to the selector `p`.

1. Type the HTML element you want to style. This could be a div class or ID.
2. Put opening and closing braces right after it.
3. Inside the braces, what property of the element you want to change.
4. Put a colon right after.
5. Type the value you want.
6. Put a semicolon to end the statement.

## Creating your CSS file

Now that we know the syntax of CSS, it is time to create our CSS file. To create a CSS file, simply open your text editor then save it as a CSS file by typing “.css” at the end. For example, I want my CSS file name to be “sampleCSS”. To save this as a CSS file I would have to type “.css” at the end of my desired file name (see picture below).



File name:

Save as type:

## Setting up your HTML document

Now that we have created our external CSS file, the next step is to let our HTML document know that we have an external CSS file. To do this, simply type “<link rel = “stylesheet” href = “[the filename of the CSS document you created]”>” inside the head element of your HTML document. For example, I want to use the CSS file “stylesheet.css” for my HTML document. To do this, I would have to type the code below inside the head of my HTML document



```
1 <head>  
2   <link rel = "stylesheet" href = "stylesheet.css">  
3 </head>
```

## LESSON 4: Changing Colors

Changing the color of certain HTML elements is one of the things every web designer should know. In this lesson, I will teach you how to change the color of certain HTML elements and how to do it in three different ways.

### Three methods for changing the color of HTML elements

1. **Changing color by Color Name** – this method allows you to change the color by simply typing the name of the color you want. For example, you want to change the color of your H1 element from black to red. To do this, you could:

**Step 1:** Write the element you want to modify(selector).

```
4  h1
```

**Step 2:** Put opening and closing braces right after it.

```
4  h1{  
5  
6  }
```

**Step 3:** Inside the braces, I would write “color” followed by a colon.

```
4  h1{  
5    color:  
6  }
```

**Step 4:** Write the name of the color you want

```
4  h1{  
5    color: pink  
6  }
```

**Step 5:** Put a semicolon right after it.

```
4  h1{  
5    color: pink;  
6  }
```

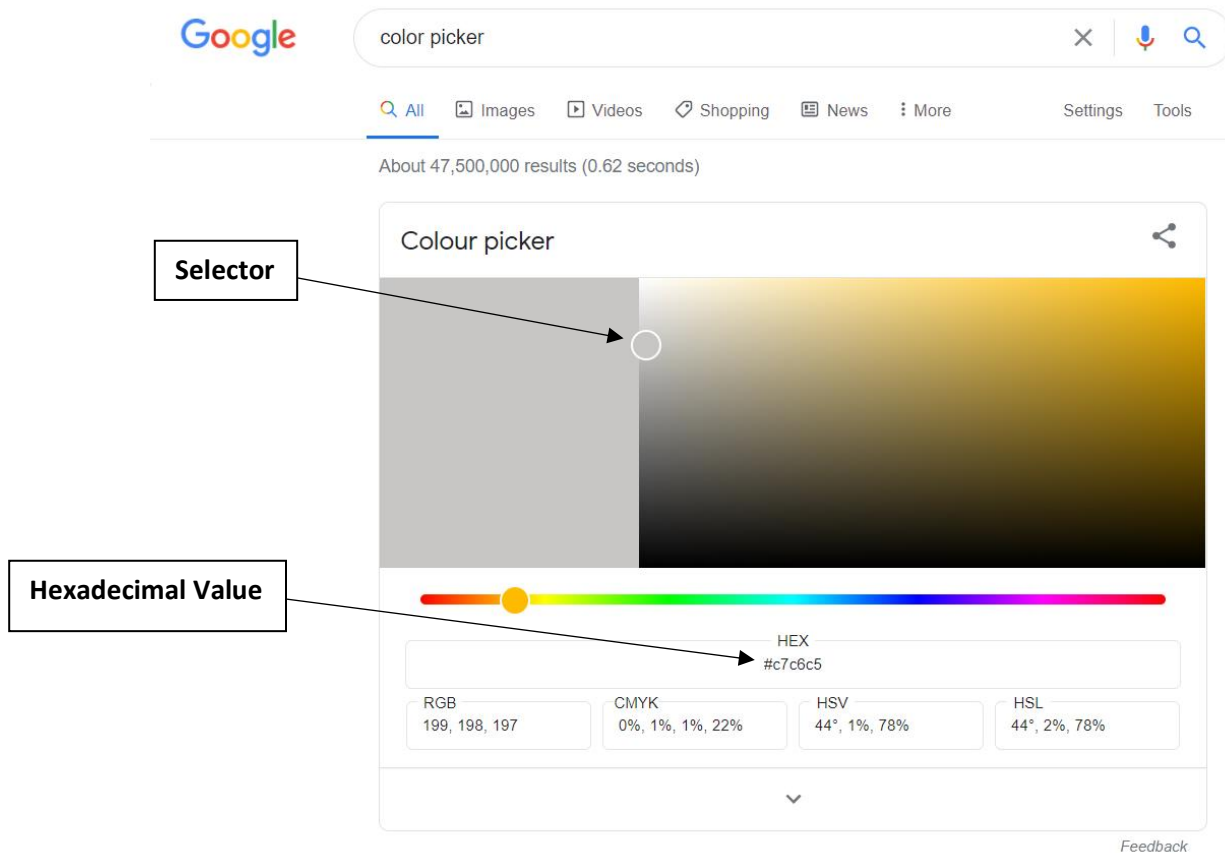
OUTPUT:

This Header should be pink

2. **Changing color by Hexadecimal Values** – This method will allow you to change the color of the element you want by writing down the hexadecimal value of the color. For example, you want to change the color of your h1 element to light gray. To do this, you could:

**Step 1:**

First, you would have to know the hexadecimal value of the color. You could do this by searching for “color picker” in google and sliding the selector to your desired color. Once you’ve already chosen your color, simply copy the hexadecimal value displayed right below the slider.



**Step 2:** Write the element I want to modify(selector).

4 h1

**Step 3:** Put opening and closing braces right after it.

```
4  h1{  
5  
6  }
```

**Step 4:** Inside the braces, I write “color” followed by a colon.

```
4  h1{  
5    color:  
6  }
```

**Step 5:** Paste the hexadecimal value of the color you want. In this case it’s “#c7c6c5”

```
4  h1{  
5    color: #c7c6c5  
6  }
```

**Step 6:** Put a semicolon right after it to end the statement.

```
4  h1{  
5    color: #c7c6c5;  
6  }
```

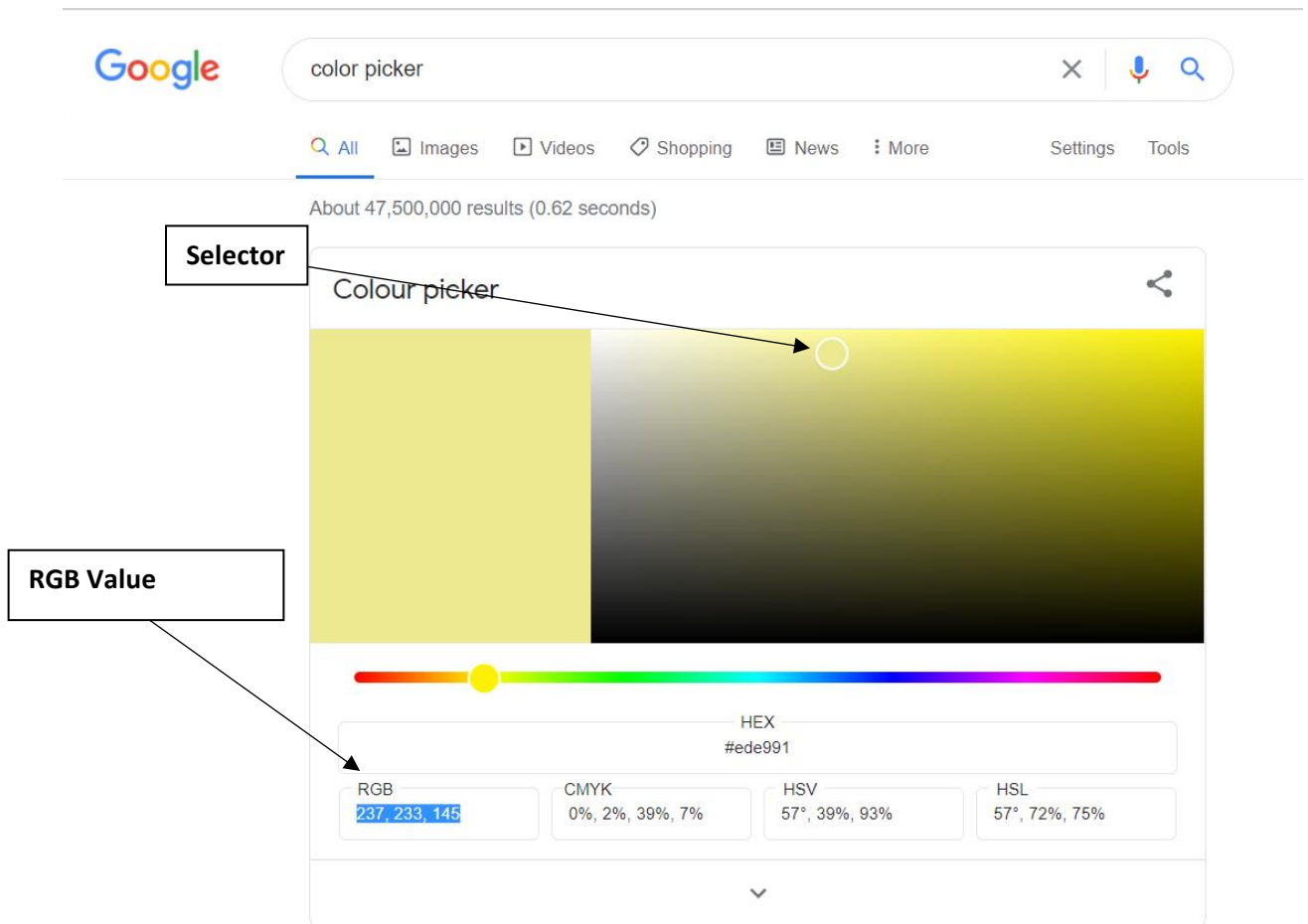
**OUTPUT:**

THE HEADER COLOR IS NOW LIGHT GRAY

**Changing color by RGB values** – This method will allow you to change the color of an html element by writing the corresponding RGB value of that certain color. RGB values follow this format “value1, value2, value3”. Value1 represents the amount of Red in the color, value2 represents the amount of Green in the color, and value3 represents the amount of Blue in the color hence the name “RGB”. For example, you want to change the background color of the body element of your HTML document to yellow.

**Step 1:**

First, you would have to know the RGB value of the color you want. You could do this by searching for “color picker” in google and sliding the selector to your desired color. Once you’ve already chosen your color, simply copy the RGB values displayed right below the hexadecimal value of the color.



**Step 2:** Write the element you want to modify(selector).

```
7 body
```

**Step 3:** Put opening and closing braces right after it.

```
7  body{  
8  
9  }
```

**Step 4:** Inside the braces, write “background-color” followed by a colon.

```
10 body{  
11     background-color:  
12 }
```

**Step 5:** Write “rgb()” then inside the parenthesis, paste the corresponding RGB value of the color you want. In this case it’s “237, 233, 145” .

```
10 body{  
11     background-color:rgb(237, 233, 145)  
12 }
```

**Step 6:** Put a semicolon right after it to close the statement..

```
10 body{  
11     background-color:rgb(237, 233, 145);  
12 }
```

**OUTPUT:**

