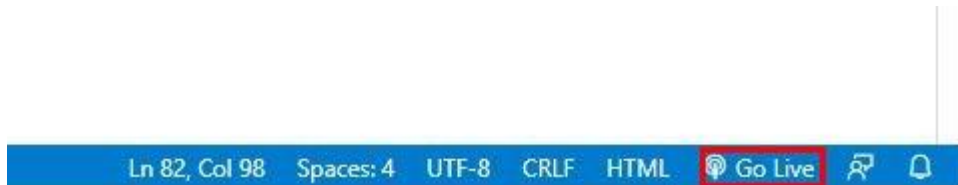# Intro to CSS

CSS or cascading style sheets is essentially the style, positioning, coloring, and layout of an HTML page. You can do amazing things with CSS and bring to life any website. This week we will start simple by looking at how you can manipulate text in size, color, style, weight, and decoration. We will also see how borders can be helpful with elements like tables.

Resources:

- Classes: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_classes.asp
- Id: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_id.asp
- Colors: https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/w3css_colors.asp
- HEX Codes: https://www.color-hex.com/
- Font weight: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp
- Underline text: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp
- Italic text: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_formatting.asp

1) Open up VSCode.
2) Go to the index.html file and click the "Go Live" button in the bottom right hand corner. This will give you a live preview to the index.html and reflect any changes you make every time you save.

Ln 82, Col 98   Spaces: 4   UTF-8   CRLF   HTML   Go Live

3) Create a new file under your webdev repository and name it *style.css*
4) Add a comment at the top that has your name, date, and Week 1 - Intro to CSS
   a. You can create comments by nesting your text within /* & */
   b. It should look like:

```
/*
    Seth Kerrey
    3/14/2022
    Week 1 - Intro to CSS
*/
```

5) Before we get into the CSS we need to link our CSS file to our index.html file. We do this by adding a link in the head:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

6) Make sure to keep the style.css and index.html files in the same directory otherwise they will not link.

7) To test that we've linked the CSS file create a style for our <p> tags. This can be done by making the paragraph text bold:

```
p {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

    a. You can add styling to any element (i.e. h1, h2, h3, p, div, body) but **beware!** Because if you add a style to that element it will effect ALL elements of that type. (i.e. you change the style of h1, ALL h1 reflect that style).

8) Underneath the p CSS add a class called underline. To do this add a period "." and the word underline like so: `.underline`

9) Give the **.underline** class the <u>value</u> of underline by using the text decoration <u>property</u>:

```
.underline {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

10) Create a new class named **italic** and use the <u>property</u> of *font-style* with the <u>value</u> *italic*.

11) Write a CSS style for our untitled list (<ul>). Give it a list-style-type: none; (Hint: Look at the paragraph CSS in step 7).

12) Before we do any more CSS we need to link our classes that we created in the style.css file to our HTML file index.html. Our live preview should only be showing the styles we created for the <p> and <ul> tags because we need to assign our classes in HTML first before the changes we made show up in the index.html file.

13) In the index.html file go to our first <div> that says "I am studying web development". Give it our underline class:

```
<div class="underline">I am studying web development.</div>
```

14) Add the **italic** class to the 2nd div right below that one, "I enjoy making beautiful websites."

15) If all looks good lets go back to our CSS file, style.css. Create a 5 new classes for each color you made, naming the class after the color you chose and giving it that same color.

    a. Example: I chose the colors blue, teal, and green so I will create three new classes called:

```css
.blue {
    color: blue;
}

.teal {
    color: teal;
}

.green {
    color: green;
}
```
       i. There are lots of colors that you can just put the name of the color but when you get more complex colors you will need to use HEX codes.

16) Create two more classes for the remaining colors and use their hex codes to change their color:

```css
.silver {
    color: #C0C0C0;
}

.aquamarine {
 color:  #00FFBF;
}
```
    a. HEX codes are very easy to find with a simple good search of the name of the color and HEX code, like "silver HEX code" or you can use one of many color pickers:

https://www.color-hex.com/

17) Now go back in our HTML file and add those color classes to each of our listed items matching up the colors:

```html
<ul>
    <li class="blue">Blue</li>
    <li class="teal">Teal</li>
    <li class="green">Green</li>
    <li class="silver">Silver</li>
    <li class="aquamarine">Aquamarine</li>
 </ul>
```

18) We will be adding three more CSS rules and is up to you to figure out with the given resources:

    a. Give your table a border with the value of "3px dotted black;"

    b. Table cell (<td>) a border of "1px solid yellow;"

    c. Create an Id called #last-div and give it the following style: font-size: 3em;

When you're done with the assignment, open GitHub Pages. Save, commit, and push your work to GitHub Pages.

Final Result:

Welcome to my landing page!

My name is Seth Kerrey.

I live in Omaha, NE.

<u>I am studying web development.</u>
I enjoy making beautiful websites.

My favorite colors are:

- Blue
- Teal
- Green
- Silver
- Aquamarine

My favorite animals are:

1. Bears
2. Squirrels
3. Cats
4. Dogs
5. Snakes

Colors List	Animal List
Blue	Bears
Teal	Squirrels
Green	Cats
Silver	Dogs
Aquamarine	Snakes

This website stuff is easy!