Chapter 2 CSS

Tuesday, September 20, 2016   10:13 PM

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.
This example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue:

Example

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp>

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp>

External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!
To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```html
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp>

CSS Fonts

The CSS **color** property defines the text color to be used.
The CSS **font-family** property defines the font to be used.
The CSS **font-size** property defines the text size to be used.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    color: blue;
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 300%;
}
p  {
    color: red;
    font-family: courier;
    font-size: 160%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp>

CSS Border

The CSS **border** property defines a border around an HTML element:

Example

```css
p {
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
}
```

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp>

CSS Padding

The CSS **padding** property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border:

Example

```
p {
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
    padding: 30px;
}
```

From <>

CSS Margin

The CSS **margin** property defines a margin (space) outside the border:

Example

```
p {
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
    margin: 50px;
}
```

From <>

The id Attribute

To define a specific style for one special element, add an id attribute to the element:

```
<p id="p01">I am different</p>
```

then define a style for the element with the specific id:

Example

```
#p01 {
    color: blue;
}
```

From <>

The class Attribute

To define a style for a special type of elements, add a class attribute to the element:

```
<p class="error">I am different</p>
```

then define a style for the elements with the specific class:

Example

```
p.error {
    color: red;
}
```

From <>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
span.note {
    font-size: 120%;
    color: red;
}

div.cities {
```

```css
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
  margin: 20px 0 20px 0;
  padding: 20px;
}
```

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_classes.asp>

```html
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>
<div class="cities">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_classes.asp>

```html
</body>
</html>
```

From <http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_classes.asp>