

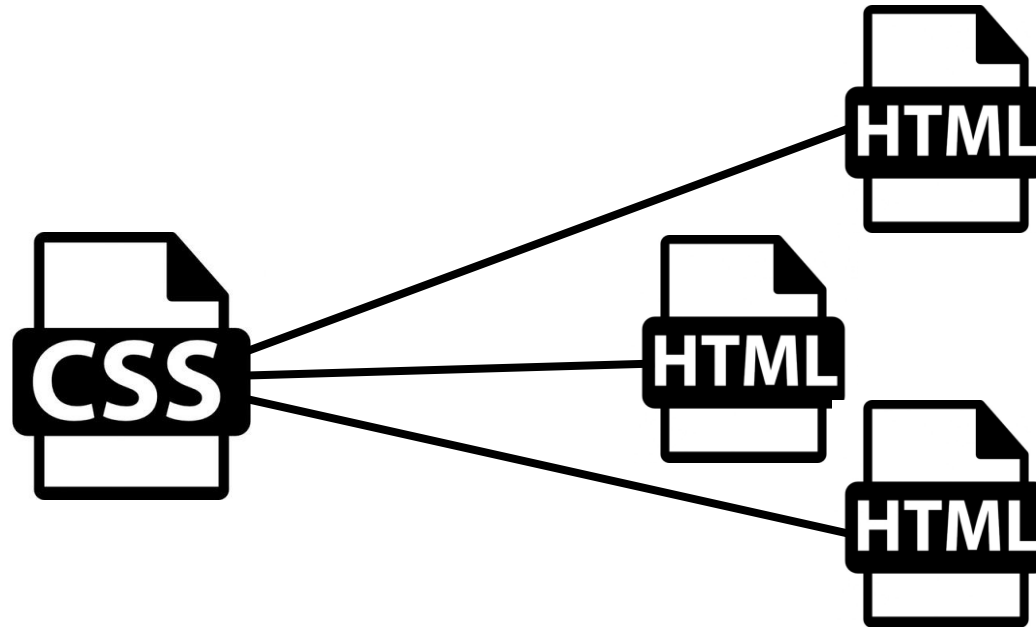
CSS

CSS Basics



CSS Definition

- **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)** contain the styling rules used to display HTML pages.
- One stylesheet can be used on multiple HTML pages.



CSS Syntax

CSS rules follow this structure:

```
selector  
{  
    property: value;  
}
```

Example:

```
body  
{  
    background-color : yellow;  
    color : red;  
}
```

Embedded CSS

It is possible to 'embed' a stylesheet in the <head> element of an HTML page. This is **not** allowed for the web markup assignments! But why not?

```
<!-- Head [Google and browser] -->
<head>
  <title>Lecture 4</title>
  <style>
    body
    {
      background-color : #F0F;
      color : #000;
    }
    h1
    {
      color : #D0D;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

Inline CSS

It is possible to write style rules 'inline' in an HTML document. Again, this is **not** allowed for the web markup assignments!

```
<!-- Body [for the user and robots] -->
<body style="background-color : #F0F; color : #000;">
  <h1 style="color : #D0D;">
    Movie "The dragon and the wolf";
  </h1>
  <p>
    Boring end!
  </p>
</body>
```

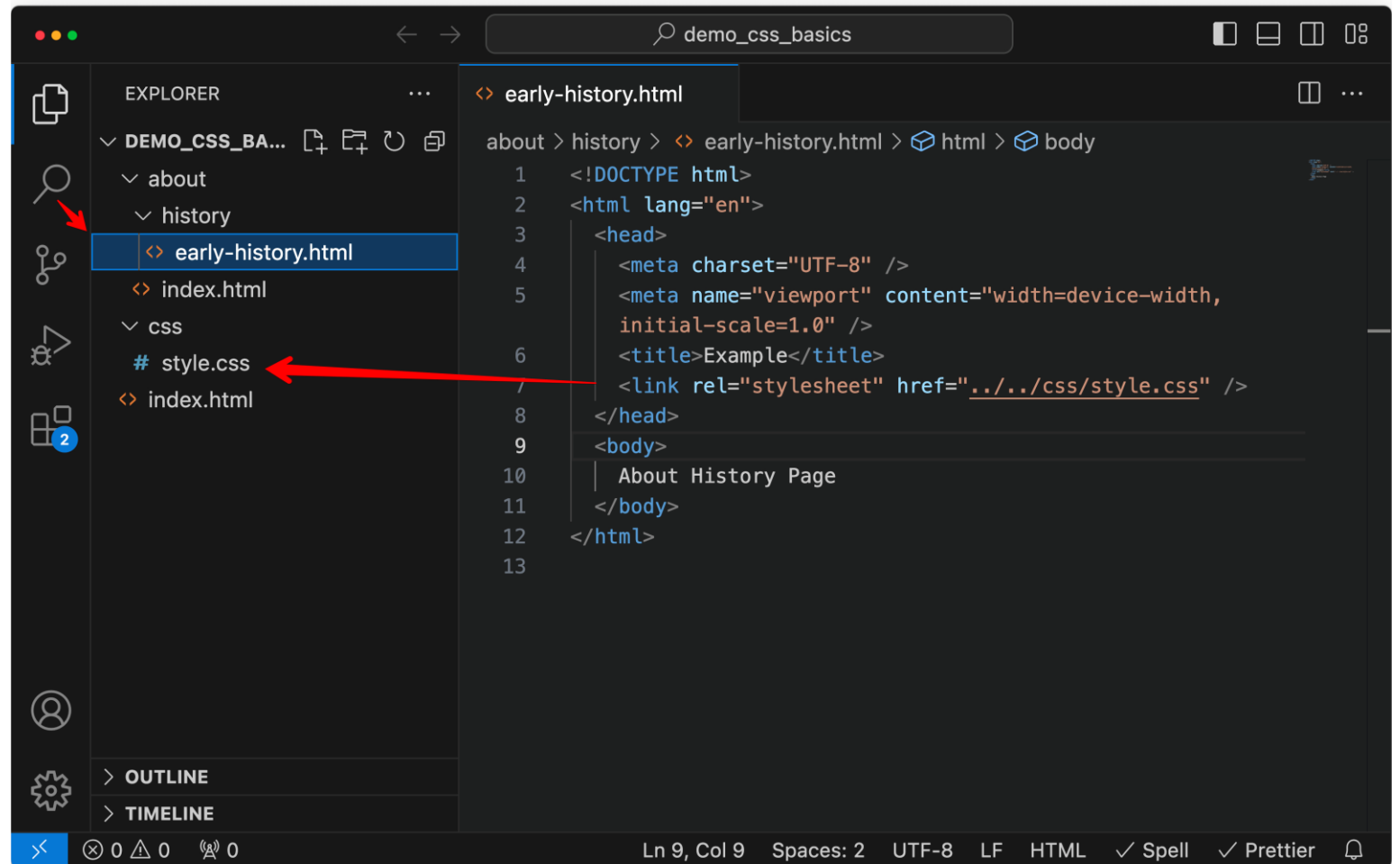
External CSS

Instead, we write our CSS code in separate .css files, which we then link in the <head> element of our HTML pages:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <!-- Head [Google and browser] -->
  <head>
    <title>Lecture 4</title>
    <link
      rel = "stylesheet"
      type = "text/css"
      href = "css/nostyle.css"
    />
  </head>
  <!-- Body [for the user and robots] -->
  <body>
    Nothing to see here
  </body>
</html>
```

Linking CSS

- Asset files can be linked relative to the current directory.
- Using “../” navigates up one directory from the current one.
- “./” is at the same location in the file hierarchy.



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. On the left, the Explorer sidebar displays a file tree for a project named 'DEMO_CSS_BA...'. The tree structure is as follows:

- DEMO_CSS_BA...
 - about
 - history
 - early-history.html** (selected)
 - index.html
 - css
 - # style.css** (highlighted with a red arrow)
 - index.html

The main editor area shows the content of 'early-history.html'. The breadcrumb navigation at the top of the editor indicates the path: 'about > history > early-history.html > html > body'. The HTML code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
6       initial-scale=1.0" />
7     <title>Example</title>
8     <link rel="stylesheet" href="../../css/style.css" />
9   </head>
10  <body>
11    About History Page
12  </body>
13 </html>
```

A red arrow points from the 'style.css' file in the Explorer to the 'href' attribute in the HTML code, illustrating the relative path '..../css/style.css' used to link the CSS file.

CSS class selector

h1

```
{ color: MidnightBlue;  }
```

All of the <h1> elements on the page will be given this color. But what if we want some <h1> elements to have a different color? We can use the 'class' attribute in HTML.

```
<h1 class="special-heading">This heading wil look different</h1>
```

h1.special-heading

```
{  
    color: Maroon;  
}
```


CSS id selector

- In HTML an element can have an ID selector.
- The HTML for a main menu with an id would look like this:
`<menu id="main-menu"></menu>`
- The CSS to select an id starts with the # symbol.
- The main menu id selector would look like this:
`#main-menu { font-weight: bold; }`
- An ID is meant to select a single item. If your selector needs to select multiple items, you should use a class instead.

In-class assignment

- Create a folder called 'css_basics' in your web markup folder.
- Add a file called 'index.html' to it with a basic HTML structure.
- Add a folder called 'css' to the 'css_basics' folder
- Add a file called 'style.css' to the 'css' folder and link the stylesheet to the html file.

In the HTML:

- Add a H1 element with an article heading
- Add a p element with some text

In the CSS:

- Change the page background color to a dark gray
- Change the page text color to a light grey
- 10 • Change the H1 text color to white

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