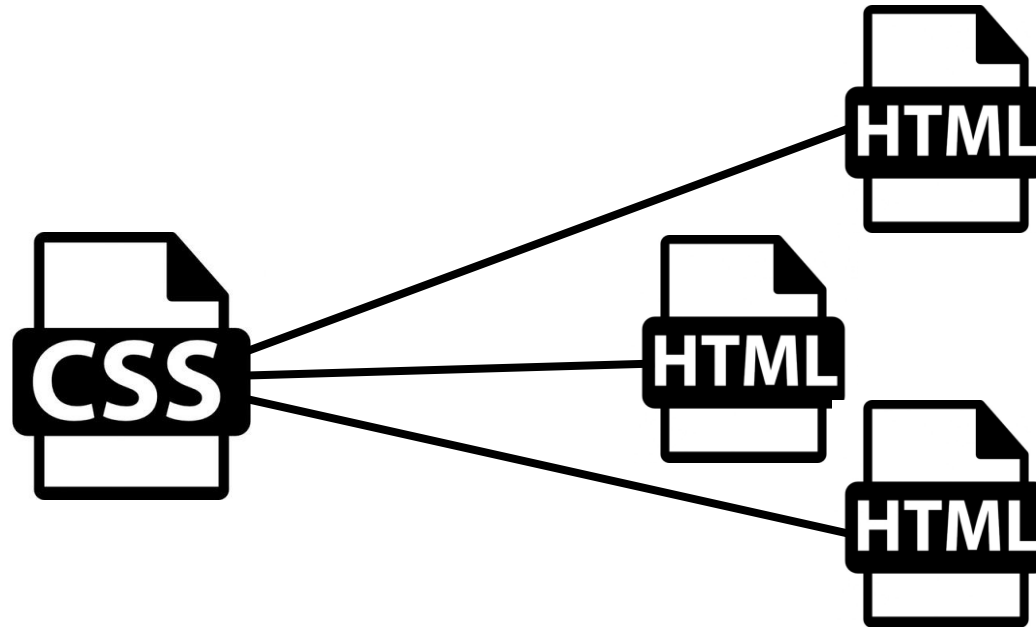# CSS Basics

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:

Example:

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

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

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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!

```html
<!-- Body [for the user and robots] -->
<body style="background-color : #F0F; color : #000;">
    <h1 style="color : #D0D;">
        Movie &quot; The dragon and the wolf &#34;
    </h1>
    <p>
        Boring end!
    </p>
</body>
```

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External CSS

Instead, we write our CSS code in separate .css files, which we then link in the <head> element of our HTML pages:
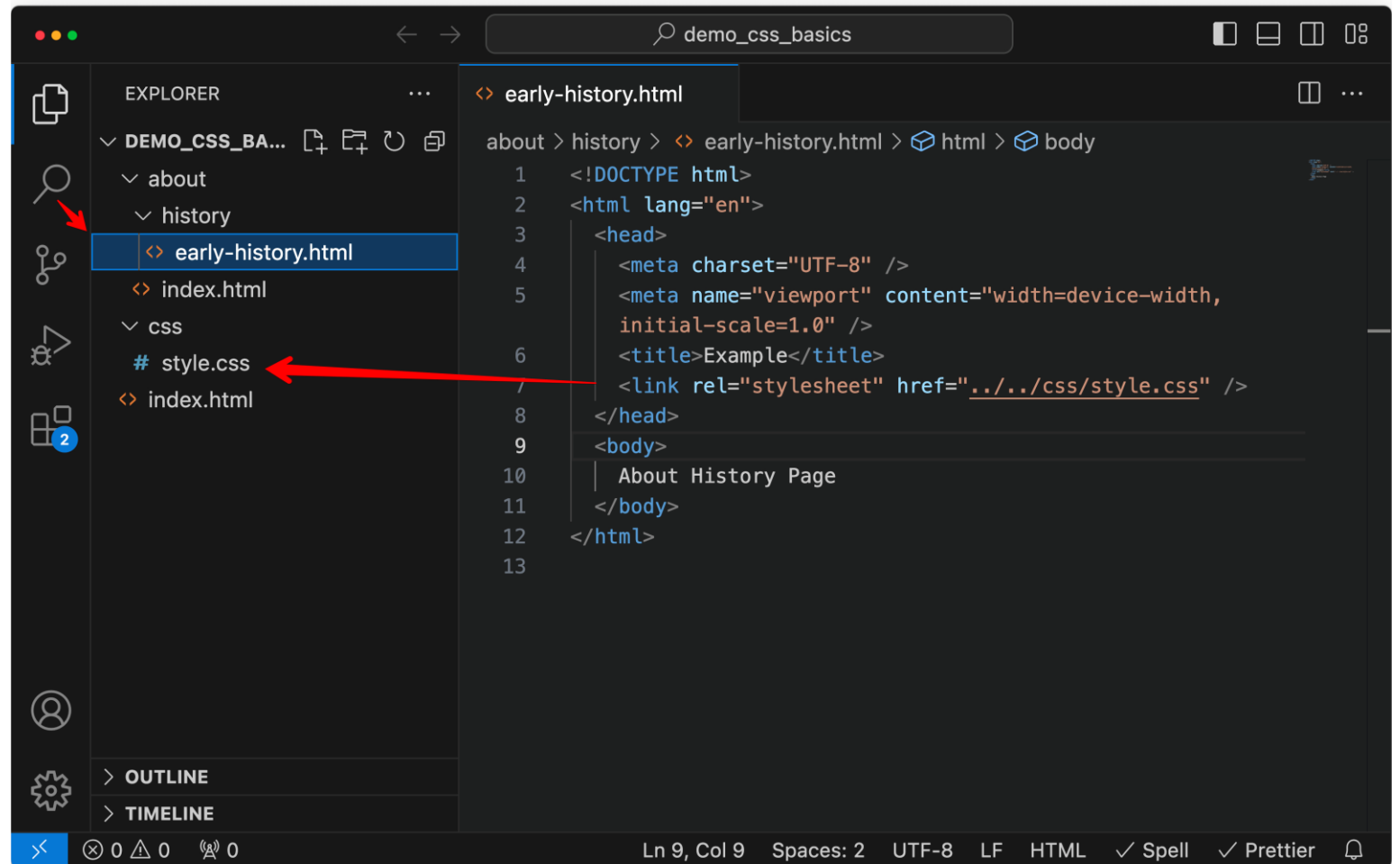
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <!-- Head [Google and browser] -->
    <head>
        <title>Lecture 4</title>
        <link
            rel = "stylesheet"
            type = "text/css"
            href = "css/nostyle.css"
            />
    </head>
    <!-- Body [for the user and robots] -->
    <body>
        Nothing to see here
    </body>
</html>
```

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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.

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;

}
```

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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
- Change the H1 text color to white

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