



## Coding for Global Impact

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# HTML – 3rd Lesson

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**Duration :** 1 hour class

## Overview & Purpose

**CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

## Materials Needed

1. Chromebook (PC/Laptop)
2. Notepad ++ (<https://notepad-plus-plus.org/downloads/v7.0/>)

## Activity

*CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.*

## Notes:

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

Syntax:

```
Selector {  
    Property: value;  
}
```

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

- **p** is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
- **color** is a property, and **red** is the property value

## Step 1 - HTML and CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date.

Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment is placed inside the **<style>** element, and starts with **/\*** and ends with **\*/**:

```
- /* This is a single-line comment */  
  
- /* This is  
   a multi-line  
   comment */
```

HTML comments are written as follows

```
<!-- These paragraphs will be red -->
```

```
<!--...-->
```

## Step 2 - CSS Colors

### Text color

You can set the color of text:

```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
```

### Background color

The `background-color` property specifies the background color of an element.

```
<h1>CSS background-color example!</h1>
<div>
  This is a text inside a div element.
  <p>This paragraph has its own background color.</p>
  We are still in the div element.
</div>
<style>
h1 {
background-color: green;
}
div {
background-color: lightblue;
}
p {
background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
```

### Opacity / Transparency

The `opacity` property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. It can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent:

```
div {

background-color: green;

opacity: 0.3;

}
```

### Step 3 - CSS Borders

The **border-style** property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

- **dotted** - Defines a dotted border
- **dashed** - Defines a dashed border
- **solid** - Defines a solid border
- **double** - Defines a double border
- **groove** - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the **border-color** value
- **ridge** - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the **border-color** value
- **inset** - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the **border-color** value
- **outset** - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the **border-color** value
- **none** - Defines no border
- **hidden** - Defines a hidden border

```
<p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p>
<p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p>
<p class="solid">A solid border.</p>
<p class="double">A double border.</p>
<p class="groove">A groove border.</p>
<p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p>
<p class="inset">An inset border.</p>
<p class="outset">An outset border.</p>
<p class="none">No border.</p>
<p class="hidden">A hidden border.</p>
<p class="mix">A mixed border.</p>
<style>
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.solid {border-style: solid;}
p.double {border-style: double;}
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.none {border-style: none;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
</style>
```

