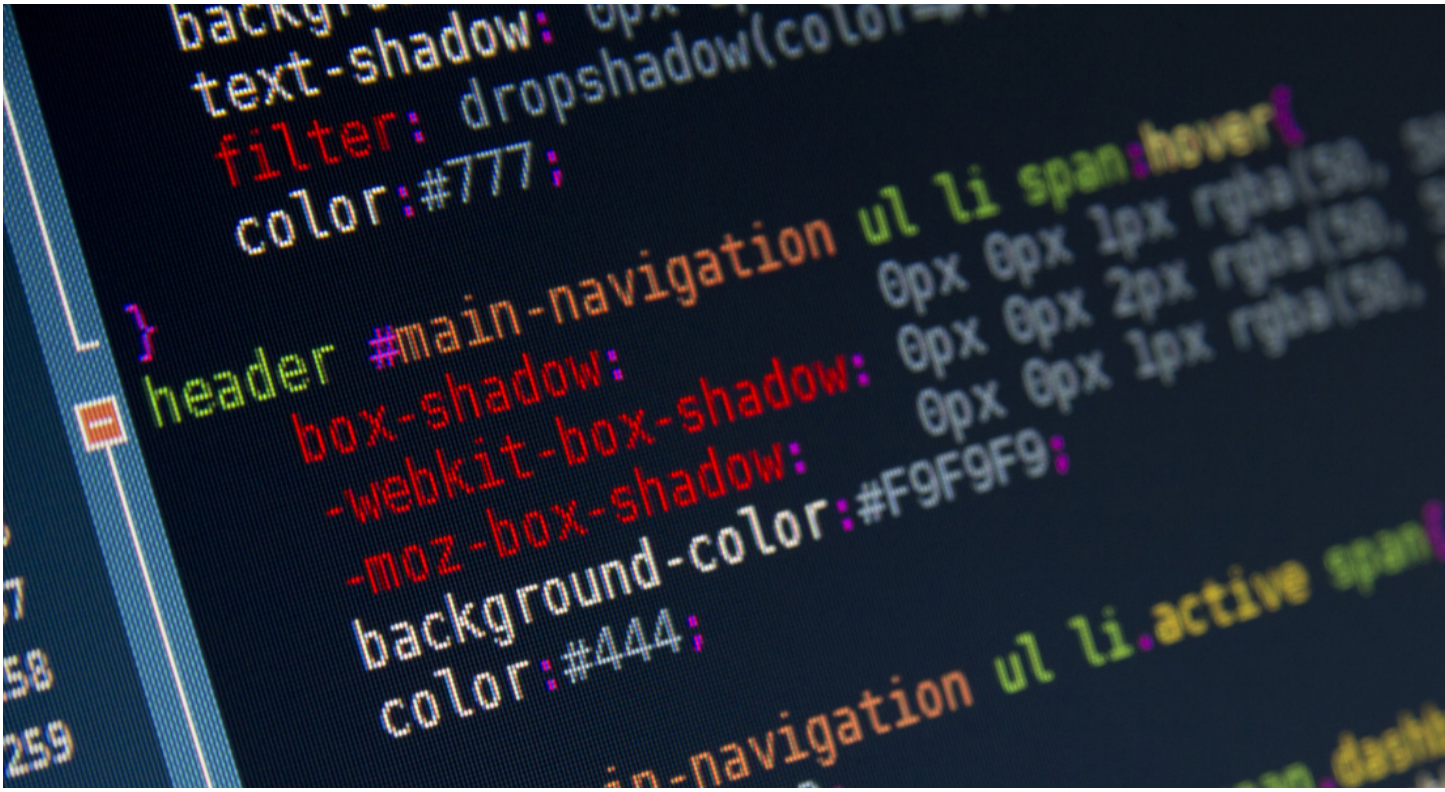
Getting Started Writing CSS



There are three ways to specify styles. They have a hierarchical order, from the style with the greatest least: inline(or local), embedded (or global), and external CSS files. This course will focus on the use o these are the most commonly used, and the least problematic! Click on the following tab to learn more

External

External, or linked style sheets, are linked to a document using the <link> tag. External the styles you have specified in an external file (external to the html page). This external extension. You link to that CSS file in the <head></head> of your document like so:

Example 1:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="path/to/stylesheet.c
```

The CSS rules of an external stylesheet will apply to every HTML page that links to the s CSS makes it easy and convenient to uniformly style many elements across many differe changes to your CSS to optimize your site for mobile and different sized viewports by ed

External CSS files are overridden by both embedded/global styles in the document head in the tags. External CSS files offer one major advantage over the other styles in that the styles for more than one page. External style sheets are text-only documents that contai contain the file extension .css.

which is that HTML is for structure and CSS is for presentation. Also, it's not mobile frien
applies to the <p> that you've added it to (if you wanted all of your p tags to look the sam
to all of the p tags on the page) and it bloats your HTML markup.

*Inline styles should **not** be used because they override other styles, they mix structural
presentation information, and they make it harder to find and change code.

Embedded

Embedded This style is found inside the <head></head> tags on your page and delimite
tags.

Embedded style sheets apply to the entire document and are overridden by inline style
external CSS files. Embedded styles are written within opening and closing <style> tags
specifications are enclosed in braces {}. Embedded/internal styles are also known as gl

Example 3:

```
<head>
<style>
    p {
        font-size: 16pt;
    }
</style>
</head>
```

*The use of embedded, or internal, styles is also **not** recommended because it's a lot ha
changes to your pages, as these styles apply only to the page that you have them embe
this method and sometimes even inline styles, are used when writing HTML emails.

Video Commentary: Global and Local Styles

This video file cannot be played.
(Error Code: 224002)

need to update the external style sheet. Click on the following tab to view how to apply external styles.

Create an External Style Sheet

Example 4:

Follow these steps to create a CSS file (remember to use vertical quotation marks where

1. Using a text editor, such as Notepad (for Windows) or TextEdit (for Mac), create a n use a word processing program.
2. Type in the code for your new HTML page. It could look like the following and thoug not necessary, it is a good practice to incorporate. Notice the code that follows just

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Our Second HTML Page</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles.css" />
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Create an External Style Sheet</h1>
  <p>Some text related to our external style sheet example.</
</body>
  </html>
```

   The <link> tag instructs the browser to look for an external resource. This tag is use current HTML document with another document, i.e., the CSS file you are about to attribute directs the browser to look for a style sheet and defines the relationship be CSS files. The **href** attribute provides the name and location of the style sheet. The sheet in this example is /**styles.css**.

3. Save the newly created HTML file.
4. Create a .css file that contains CSS rules in the text editor of your choice. Let's add

```
h1 {
  font-family: Georgia, serif;
  font-size: 2em;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: underline;
  color: #ff0000;
  background-color: #00ffff;
}

p {
  font-family: cursive;
```

```
 6   color: #ff0000;
 7   background-color: #00ffff;
 8 }
 9
10 p {
11   font-family: cursive;
12   font-size: 1em;
13   color: #0000ff;
14   background-color: #ffff00;
15   }
```

Some text related to our sheet example.

Exercise: More External Style Sheets

In this lab, we will write code using the external style. In this and other labs, write code exactly as it app otherwise the code may not render properly in the code tool. Click on the following tab to begin the lab.

External Styles, Part 1

Click on styles.css in the code tool and type in the following code:

```
body {
  background-color: #09F;
}
h1 {
     font-family: sans-serif;
     font-size: 30px;
}
p {
  font-family: sans-serif;
        font-size: 20px;
}
```

You should see the following in the CSS file:

```
1  body {
2    background-color: #09F;
```

```
 <body>
  <h1>External Style Example</h1>
  <p>Change the color, font-family,
   and font-size in the .css file.</p>
  <p>See what happens!</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

The HTML code should look like the following:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3  <head>
4   <title>CSS External Style
  Lab</title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet"
  href="styles.css"/>
6  </head>
7
8  <body>
9   <h1>External Style
  Example</h1>
10   <p>Change the color, font-
  family,
11    and font-size in the .css
  file.</p>
```

Once the CSS and HTML code has been entered, click on the **Run Code** button. The co
appear like the following:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3  <head>
4   <title>CSS External Style
  Lab</title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet"
  href="styles.css"/>
6  </head>
```

External Style Example

Change the color, font-fam
font-size in the .css file.

See what happens!

Let's say we have the following code, saved with the .css file extension:

```
body {
  background-color: azure;
}
h1 {
  color: black;
}
p {
  color: #0C438C;
  font-size: 25px;
}
```

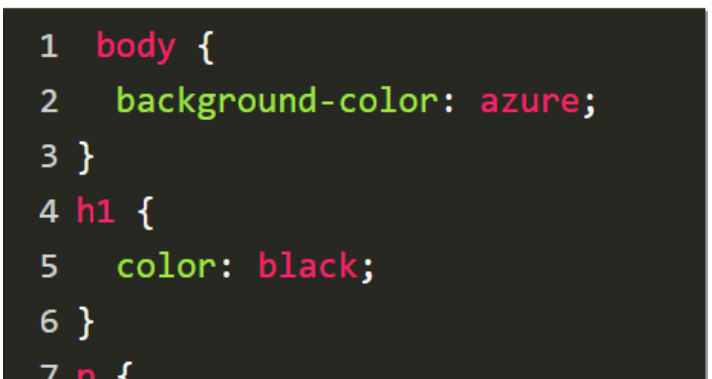
Now, place the following code between the <head> </head> tags of all of the HTML doc
reference the external style sheet. The code also uses the HTML <link> element to link t
sheet.

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

The code above will look like the following in the code tool:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>CSS External Styles</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>External Styles</h1>
    <p>This style will be applied to all pages.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

The CSS code will look like the following in the style sheet file of the code-mirror tool:



```
10      <p>This style will be
   applied to all pages.</p>
11   </body>
```

Find other colors to apply by performing an online search and see how these render usi
Change <h1> to <h3> or another size, change the font-size of the text in the paragraph,
color for the background.

Run Code | Save | Export | Reset

index.html styles.css

```
1  <html>
2    <head>
3      <link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles.css" />
4    </head>
5    <body>
6      <div class="testClass" onclick="clickThis()"> test body</div>
7    </body>
8  </html>
9
10
```

The value of a color property can be numeric or a predefined color name. One method to specify a col
rule like one of the following:

Example 5:

```
color: red;
border-color: fuchsia;
background-color: yellow;
```

Prior to CSS3, CSS2 supported only 16 colors. An update came with CSS2.1 where orange was adde
Up to 140 predefined color names are available when using CSS3. You can do a quick online search t
colors, some with quite unique names, such as "lemonchiffon" and "gainsboro." Click on the following t
colors.

CSS2.1 Colors

This image displays what the colors that were available with version CSS2.1.

Hexadecimal Color

Using the naming method described above limits the color choices available to users. The hexadecima
common and allows users to select from a vast list of colors. Click on the following tabs to see how hex
short colors can be represented in CSS.

Hex RGB

Hexadecimal short

When a value happens to consist of three pairs of letters or digits that are the same, for represented by #336699 and #FFOOFF, then the redundant digits can be dropped to cre

Example 7:

```
color: #369;
```

Example 8:

```
color: #FOF;
```

There are a number of online tools that assist in selecting colors and there are also a number of image Acorn, and Adobe Photoshop, among others, that make color selection easier.

Exercise: Using Color in CSS

In this lab, we will explore various ways to apply color to components of a webpage using CSS. Click o tab below to start the lab.

Mixed Methods - CSS

For this portion of the lab, we will use a variety of methods to apply color to parts of a we steps below to apply a variety of color models to a style sheet.

In the styles.css file, specify the following for the **body** of the style sheet:

1. A background using hexadecimal: #E5E0EB;
2. A sans-serif font-family: Arial, Helvetica, etc.;
3. A font-size of 1.3em;

Next, apply the following to the **section** area:

1. Padding of 20 pixels;
2. A margin of 20 pixels;

```
10   border: 8px solid #FFD700;
11 }
12 h1 {
13   color: #369;
14 }
15 p {
16   font-family: serif;
17   color: #00F;
```

Mixed Methods - HTML

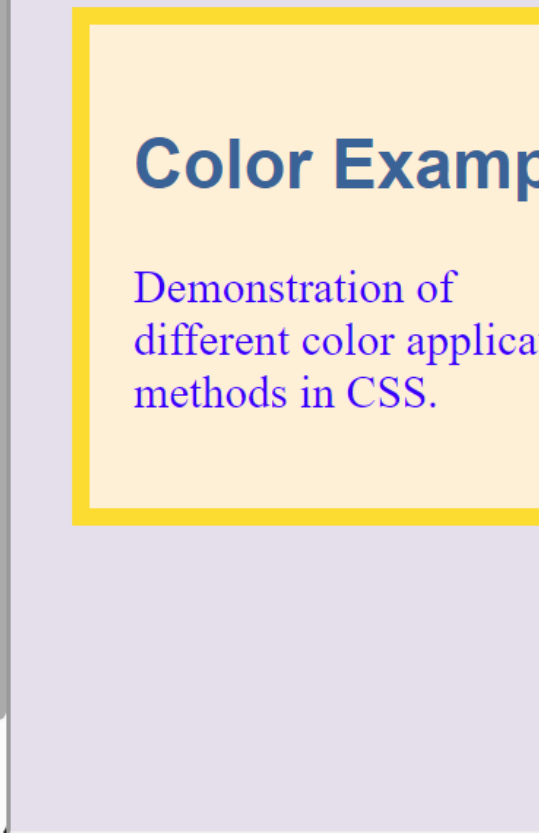
We also need an HTML file. Under index.html, create an external style sheet that incorpo

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

  <body>
   <section>
    <h1>Color Example</h1>
    <p>Demonstration of different color application methods in CS
   </section>
  </body>
</html>
```

The code will look like the following in the code tool:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>CSS Lab</title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet"
  href="styles.css">
6   </head>
7
```

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

  <body>
   <section>
    <h1>Color Example</h1>
    <p>Demonstration of
  different color application
  methods in CSS.</p>
   </section>
  </body>
</html>
```



Run Code | Save | Export | Reset

index.html styles.css

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="testClass" onclick="clickThis()"> test body</div>
  </body>
</html>
```