CSS

CSS

- CSS (*Cascading Style Sheets*) is another language we use to when constructing websites.
  - If HTML is used to organize the content that we aim to display on our pages, then CSS is the tool we use to customize our website's look and feel.

- Like HTML, CSS is not a programming language; it lacks logic. Rather, it is a styling language and its syntax describes how certain attributes of HTML elements should be modified.

CSS

```css
body
{
    background-color: blue;
}
```

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- A style sheet is constructed by identifying a *selector* (in the last example, body) and then an open curly brace to indicate the beginning of the style sheet for that selector.

- In between the curly brace you place a list of key-value pairs of style properties and values for those properties, each *declaration* ending with a semicolon.

- Then a closing curly brace terminates the style sheet.

CSS

- **Common CSS properties**

  - `border: style color width`
    - Applies a border of the specified color, width, and style (e.g., dotted, dashed, solid, ridge…).

  - `background-color: [keyword | #<6-digit hex>]`
    - Sets the background color. Some colors are pre-defined in CSS.

  - `color: [keyword | #<6-digit hex>]`
    - Sets the foreground color (usually text).

CSS

- **Common CSS properties**

  - `font-size: [absolute size | relative size]`
    - Can use keywords (xx-small, medium…), fixed points (10pt, 12pt…), percentage (80%, 120%), or base off the most recent font size (smaller, larger).

  - `font-family: [font name | generic name]`
    - Certain "web safe" fonts are pre-defined in CSS.

  - `text-align: [left | right | center | justify]`
    - For displaying text.

CSS

- Your selectors don't have to apply only to HTML tag categories. There also exist ID selectors and class selectors.

- A **tag** selector will apply to all elements with a given HTML tag.

```
h2
{
    font-family: times;
    color: #fefefe;
}
```

CSS

- Your selectors don't have to apply only to HTML tag categories. There also exist ID selectors and class selectors.

- An **ID** selector will apply only to an HTML tag with a unique identifier.

```
#unique
{
    border: 4px dotted blue;
    text-align: right;
}
```

CSS

- Your selectors don't have to apply only to HTML tag categories. There also exist ID selectors and class selectors.

- A **class** selector will apply only to those HTML tags that have been given identical "class" attributes.

```
.students
{
    background-color: yellow;
    opacity: 0.7;
}
```

CSS

- Style sheets can be written directly into your HTML.
  - Place them within `<style>` tags within your page's head.

- Style sheets can also be written as separate CSS files and then linked in to your document.
  - Use `<link>` tags within your page's head to accomplish this.