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.
body{
  background-color: blue;
}
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  background-color: blue;
}

CSS
body
{
    background-color: blue;
}

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    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.
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• **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.
• 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.

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

```css
#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.

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