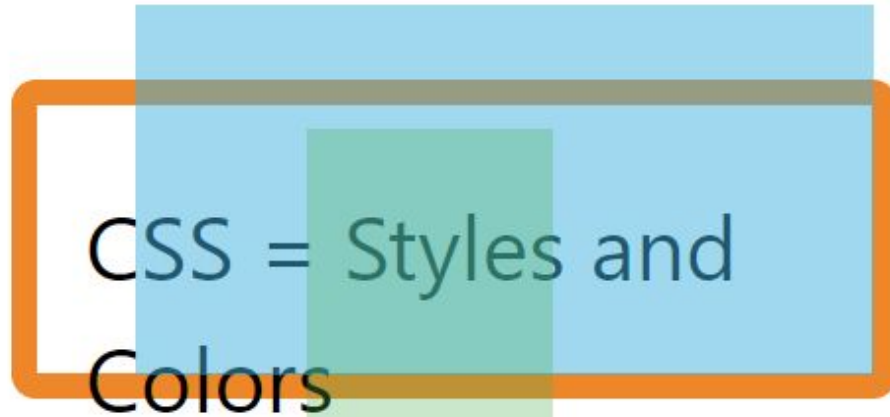


# Intro to CSS



M a n i p u l a t e   T e x t

C o l o r s ,   B o x e s

**CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets.

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.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in separate CSS files.

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

This example sets the text color of the `<h1>` element to blue:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

# Inline CSS

## Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.  
An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

This example sets the text color of the `<h1>` element to blue:

### Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

# Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

  body {background-color: powderblue;}

  h1   {color: blue;}

  p    {color: red;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

# External Style sheets

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

**With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!**

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the `<head>` section of the HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

# CSS syntax

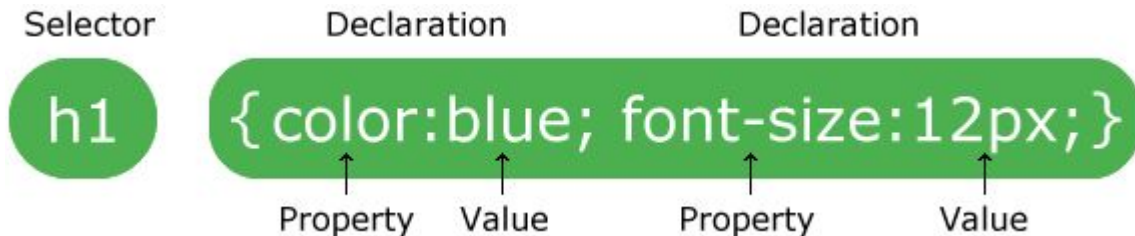
The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

In the following example all `<p>` elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:



[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_syntax.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_syntax.asp)

# CSS Fonts

The CSS `color` property defines the text color to be used.

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used.

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size to be used.

# CSS Border

The CSS `border` property defines a border around an HTML element:

# CSS Padding

The CSS `padding` property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border:



# Floats and padding

## The float Property

The `float` property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.

## CSS Padding

The CSS `padding` properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

In this example, the image will float to the right in the paragraph, and the text in the paragraph will wrap around the image.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.



# Changing Backgrounds

**Background Color:** `body {background-color: coral;}`

**Background Image:**

```
body {  
  
    background-image: url("paper.gif");  
  
    background-color: #cccccc;  
  
}
```

# Divs

A *div* The `<div>` tag is nothing more than a container unit that encapsulates other page elements and divides the HTML document into sections. Web developers use `<div>` elements to group together HTML elements and apply **CSS** styles to many elements at once.

# W3schools links

HTML color Picker: [https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors\\_picker.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_picker.asp)

Every tool and trick you could ever want to know for CSS:  
<https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp>