

# September 9, 2013

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BASIC CSS FINALE

A solid orange horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide.

# CSS Syntax

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## Rules

- ❖ A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:



- The selector here is the HTML element you want to style.
- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
- The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

# CSS Syntax Sample

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- ❖ The Selector is the element to be styled
- ❖ The declaration(s) are contained within curly brackets
- ❖ Each declaration consists of a property and a value
- ❖ Each declaration ends with a semicolon
- ❖ For human readability, each declaration is entered on one line

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

# The CSS id Selector

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- ❖ The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.
- ❖ The id selector is put to use as an attribute of the HTML element.
- ❖ The id selector is defined with a "#".

```
#special  
{  
  color:red;  
  text-align:center;  
}
```

- ❖ To use this id in your html:
- ❖ `<p id="special">This is text is red and is centered</p>`

# The CSS id Selector

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❖ An example of a structural style for a box:

```
#masthead{  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 10px 0px 10px 0px;  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #cccccc;  
    width: 100%;  
}
```

**Used on the page:**

```
<div id="masthead">  
  <h1 Site Name</h1>  
</div>
```

# The CSS class Selector

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- ❖ The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements.
- ❖ The class selector is most often used on several elements.
- ❖ This allows you to set a particular style for many HTML elements with the same class.
- ❖ The class selector is put to use as an attribute of the HTML element
- ❖ The class selector is defined with a "."

```
.feature{  
padding: 0px 0px 10px 10px;  
font-size: 80%;  
}
```
- ❖ To use this id in your html:
- ❖ **<p class="feature">This text will be padded bottom and left, and be smaller than other paragraph text</p>**

# The CSS class Selector

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```
.feature{
  padding: 0px 0px 10px 10px;
  font-size: 80%;
}
```

```
.feature h3{
  padding: 30px 0px 5px 0px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

```
.feature img{
  float: left;
  padding: 0px 10px 0px 0px;
  margin: 0 5px 5px 0;
}
```

Using each element of a class:

```
<div class="feature">
  <img src="" width="280" height="200" />
  <h3>Feature Title </h3>
  <p> text here </p>
</div>
```

# External Style Sheets

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- ❖ CSS style rules are contained in a text file separate from the HTML documents.
- ❖ The External Style Sheet
  - Is a text file with the extension ".css"
  - contains only style rules
  - does not contain any HTML tags
  - Has a special comment delimiter:  
*/\* This is a comment \*/*

# Linking A Style Sheet to HTML

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- ❖ The <link> tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.
- ❖ It is a self-contained tag (no closing syntax)
- ❖ It is contained within the head section of your html file
- ❖ It is most often used to link to style sheets
- ❖ It tells the browser to associate the style sheet with this html

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

# Create an External Style Sheet

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- ❖ Create a new file with your text editor:

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
h1 {  
  background-color:#6495ed;  
}  
p {  
  color:#990000;  
  background-color:#e0ffff;  
}
```

- ❖ This file will contain all the styles you want to apply to your page
- ❖ Save this file as teststyle.css
- ❖ Link the file to your html

# Link the Style Sheet to the HTML

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>This is The Basic HTML File</title>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="teststyle.css">
</head>
<!-- This is the basic html page, Rev 2 9/09/13 jpivovar -->
<body>
  <h1> This Is The Heading </h1>
  <p>    Basic HTML File<br>
        with a style sheet <br>
        Content goes here
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```