



02 – CSS AND SYNTAX

M3U3P2



WHAT IS CSS?

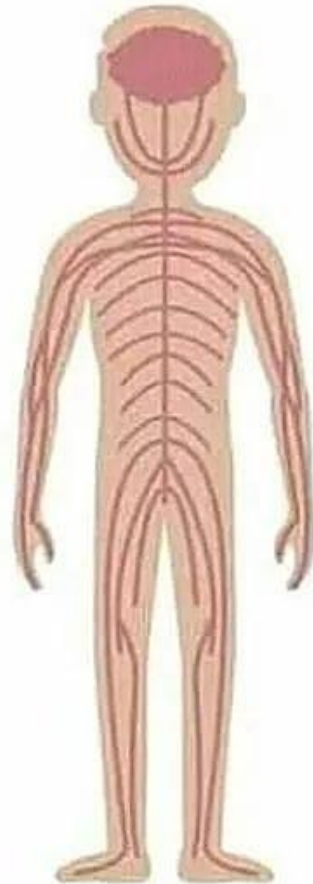
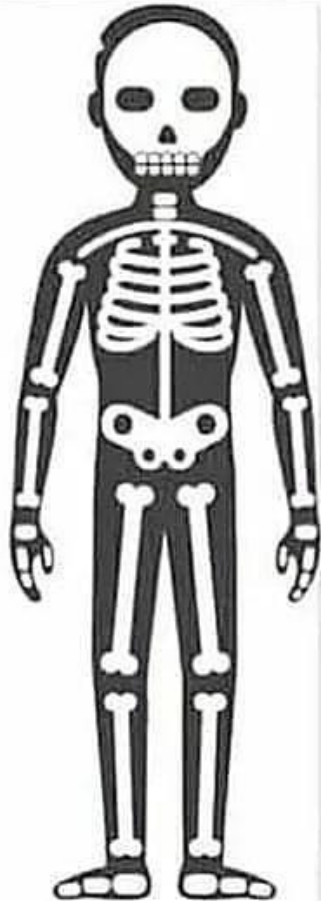
WHAT IS CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work because it can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

HTML

JS

CSS



WHY DO WE NEED CSS?

- HTML was **NEVER** intended to contain tags for formatting a web page
- HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:
 - `<h1>` This is a heading `</h1>`
 - `<p>` This is a paragraph `</p>`
- When tags like `` and color attributes were added to the HTML, it started a nightmare for web developers
- Development of large websites started to be long and expensive

CSS SAVES A LOT OF WORK

- The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files
- With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file

HTML



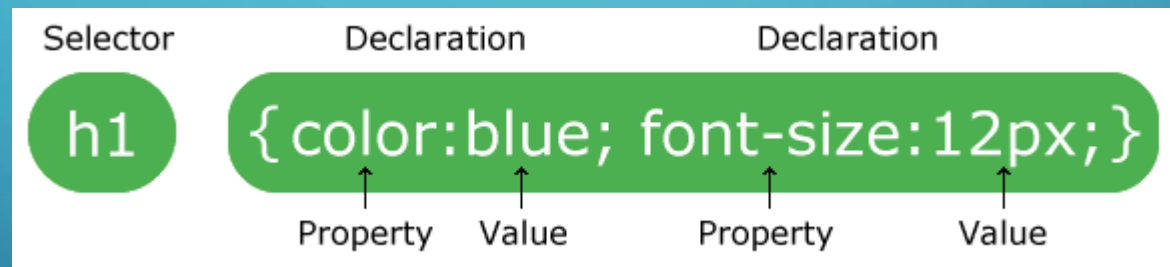
VIA 9GAG.COM

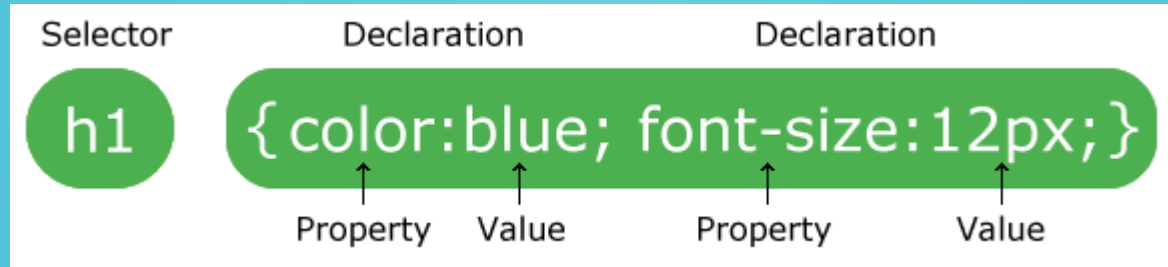
HTML + CSS



TOP 10

- Same as HTML, CSS also has it's own rules
- A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block





- The selector points to the HTML element we 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 { }

EXAMPLE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

CSS RULES ARE IMPORTANT



CSS SELECTORS

- CSS selectors are used to “find” HTML elements based on their element name, id, class, attribute, and more
- We separate the selectors into 3 groups:
 - Element selector
 - ID selector
 - Class selector

THE ELEMENT SELECTOR

- The element selector selects elements based on the element name
- Example:
 - You can select all `<p>` elements on a page like this

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

THE ID SELECTOR

- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element
- The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element
- To select an element with specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

THE CLASS SELECTOR

- The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned
heading</h1>
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned
paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

CLASS SELECTOR

- We can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class
- This example will only center-align the `<p>` elements

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

CLASS SELECTOR

- HTML elements can also refer to more than one class

```
<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
```

CONNECTING CSS TO HTML

- We have three ways of inserting a style sheet:
 - External style sheet
 - Internal style sheet
 - Inline style

EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file
- Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

INTERNAL STYLE SHEET

- An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style
- Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page

```
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

INLINE STYLES

- An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element
- To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element
- The style attribute can contain any CSS property

```
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading</h1>
```

CASCADING ORDER

- All the styles in a page will “cascade” into a new “virtual” style sheet by the following rules, where number one has the highest priority:
 - 1. Inline style (inside an HTML element)
 - 2. External and internal style sheets (in the head section)
 - 3. Browser default
- So, an inline style has the highest priority, and will override external and internal styles and browser defaults

ANY QUESTIONS

DO YOU HAVE?

memegenerator.net



THE END