

CSS

Lecture # 5

Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) <link>

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

HT

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

HT

- **CSS** describes the appearance and layout of information on a web page
 - (as opposed to HTML, which describes the content of the page)
- can be embedded in HTML or placed into separate .css file (preferred)

Basic CSS rule syntax

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
  ...  
  property: value;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  color: red;  
}
```

- a CSS file consists of one or more **rules**
- each rule starts with a **selector** that specifies an HTML element(s) and then applies **properties** to them
 - a selector of ***** selects all elements

CSS properties for colors

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

This paragraph uses the style above.

property	description
color	color of the element's text
background-color	color that will appear behind the element

Specifying colors

```
p { color: red; }  
h2 { color: rgb(128, 0, 196); }  
h4 { color: #FF8800; }
```

This paragraph uses the first style above.

This h2 uses the second style above.

This h4 uses the third style above.

- color names: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, (white), yellow
- RGB codes: red, green, and blue values from 0 (none) to 255 (full)
- hex codes: RGB values in base-16 from 00 (0, none) to FF (255, full)

Did you know: keyword- Stuffing White-on-White

- Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap
- Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap Cheap
- Home loans Home loans Home loans Home loans
- Home loans Home loans Home loans Home loans



CSS properties for fonts

property	description
<code>font-family</code>	which font will be used
<code>font-size</code>	how large the letters will be drawn
<code>font-style</code>	used to enable/disable italic style
<code>font-weight</code>	used to enable/disable bold style
Complete list of font properties	

font-family

```
p {  
    font-family: Georgia;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-family: "Courier New";  
}
```

This paragraph uses the first style above.

This h2 uses the second style above.

- enclose multi-word font names in quotes

More about font-family

```
p {  
  font-family: Garamond, "Times New Roman", serif;  
}
```

This paragraph uses the above style.

- can specify multiple fonts from highest to lowest priority
- **generic font names:**
serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, monospace
- if the first font is not found on the user's computer, the next is tried
- generally should specify similar fonts
- placing a generic font name at the end of your font-family value ensures that every computer will use a valid font

font-size

```
p {  
  font-size: 14pt;  
}
```

This paragraph uses the style above.

- units: pixels (px) vs. point (pt) vs. m-size (em)
16px, 16pt, 1.16em
- vague font sizes: xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger
- percentage font sizes, e.g.: 90%, 120%
- pt specifies number of *point*, where a point is 1/72 of an inch onscreen
- px specifies a number of pixels on the screen
- em specifies number of *m-widths*, where 1 em is equal to the font's current size

font-weight, font-style

```
p {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

CSS

This paragraph uses the style above.

output

- either of the above can be set to `normal` to turn them off (e.g. headings)

Font property shortcut

Property	Font
Description	Shortcut for setting all font properties
Value	Style weight size family
CSS Example	<code>P { font: italic bold 14px "Comic Sans MS", cursive }</code>
Output	<i>Hello.. How are you?</i>