

January 8, 2007: Day 4

# **WEB 1001: INTRODUCTION TO WEB DESIGN**

# WHAT IS CSS? MORE DRUGS?

---

- ✘ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- ✘ CSS is the presentation side of HTML. They are extremely powerful and are used for layouts.
- ✘ “Cascading” means that styles inherit from ones above them. Example later.
- ✘ Stylesheets reference the HTML itself but its syntax differs greatly.
- ✘ CSS is hard to learn at first, but we’ll start simple.

# TYPES OF CSS

---

- ✘ There are different types of CSS: inline, internal, and external.
- ✘ For now, we'll be doing inline and internal.

# BASIC STYLES

---

- ✘ Among many other things, CSS allows you to change the following elements of HTML:

font      borders      colors      images

layout      space

- ✘ It does this by referencing specific HTML tags and applying styles to them.

# BASIC STYLES (CONT...)

---

- ✘ Let's say, we wanted to change the background color of our webpage, here's what we'd type:

```
<style type="text/css">  
    body { background: blue; }  
</style>
```

- ✘ CSS has its own kind of attributes, and some attributes are specific. For example, we used "background" but there is also "background-color", "background-image," and "background-position." The thing is, "background" includes all of these.
- ✘ Many elements can have the same attributes applied to them. For example, setting the background of tables, paragraphs, links, etc.
- ✘ The "body" element references the identical HTML tag.
- ✘ In layman's terms, but we're saying is basically, "Make the body tag's background blue."
- ✘ This makes the page background blue because everything is inside the body.

## BASIC STYLES (CONT...)

---

- ✘ What if you wanted to change the font style? Maybe the color or type of font? Both? There are multiple ways.

```
body { font: 15px Verdana; color: black; }
```

OR

```
body { font-family: Verdana, Arial, Sans; color: blue; font-size: 15px; }
```

- ✘ “font” includes such other attributes like, “font-size” and “font-family.”

## BASIC STYLES (CONT...)

---

- ✘ You can also apply the same styles to multiple HTML tags:  

```
p, a { font-size: 24px; }
```
- ✘ That will make all text in `<p>` and `<a>` tags 24 pixels high. Note that it is ONLY for the p and a.
- ✘ Note also that any tags within those tags will also have the style apply to them. Another example of “cascading” styles.

## BASIC STYLES (CONT...)

---

- ✘ Styles inherit from styles mentioned before, for example:  

```
body { font-family: Verdana; font-size: 12px; }  
a { font-size: 24px; }
```
- ✘ When viewing this webpage you'll notice that all text on the page is 12px high, but links are 24 pixels high. The links also inherit the body's font family, Verdana.
- ✘ This is the meaning of "cascading." This also makes your life much easier as you don't have to put the same styles for every single thing. That's why the "body" tag is considered the "all-encompassing" tag so we apply styles we want to see in everything (like font).

# MORE AND MORE

---

- ✘ There a lot more to learn, but right now I understand this is new and different, so we'll only be doing basics for today... you won't be required to do advanced things if you don't want to. I'll only ask you to do colors and fonts for the assignment.
- ✘ Please look at the reference sites and material noted on the assignment if you need help! CSS styles are hard to remember! Even I don't know all of them!