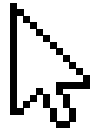




# Computer Science :

## HTML & CSS



**Week 2: CSS Selectors and Properties**



# .CSS

**Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS) allows you to add style to your site by changing the colors, font, spacing, and more.

In order to connect your HTML and CSS file you must write this code in your HTML file:

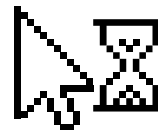
```
<link href= "[filename]" rel= "stylesheet">
```

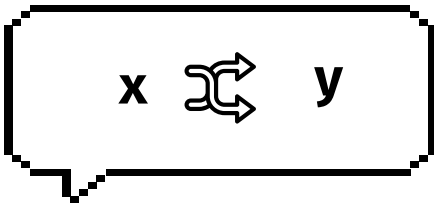


**Path to CSS File**



**Value is fixed**





01

# CSS Syntax

How to write CSS Code



# CSS Syntax

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```



**p** : Selector - identifies the element

**{ }** : Declaration section

**color: red** : Declaration

**color**: Property - signifies the visual component being modified

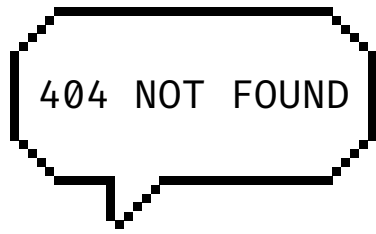
**red**: Value - value of the property



# 02

## Selector

Targets a specific HTML elements





# Type Selector

Example: `h1 { }`

Type selector indicates a particular type element





# Universal Selector

\* {}

\* targets all element in the page





# Attribute Selector

Example: `[href= "" ] { }`



Elements that contain attributes



# Class Selector

Example: `.row { }`

Ex: `<p class= "row"> Row 1 </p>`

When calling a class attribute use  
`.[class value]`






# Class - Multiple Class

Example: `.row { }`  
`.green { }`

Ex: `<p class= "row green"> ... </p>`

There are two class (when you use a space between they are individual classes ) you can call on both classes to specify the region of modification



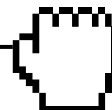


# ID Selectors

Example: `#pencils { }`

Ex: `<p id= "pencils"> ... </p>`

When calling a id attribute use  
`#[id value]`






# Chaining & Specificity

Example: `h1 { }`  
`.cars h1 { }`

All `h1` will have the same visual value except `.cars h1` will have a different value because its specified





# Multiple Selectors

Example: `h1, #doors {`

Use a comma (,) in between selectors  
to call on multiple at a time

All `h1` and `#doors` will have the same  
have the same visual value





03

# Visual Elements

Produced visual modifiers (Declarations)



# font-family

Example: {  
    font-family: Georgia;  
}

Describes the text font





# font-size

Example: {  
    font-size: 20px;  
}

Describes the text size.

px indicates Pixels (size measurement)





# font-weight

```
Example: {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Controls density of text

Values: bold or normal





# text-align

```
Example: {  
    text-align: right;  
}
```

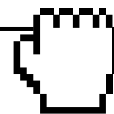
Aligns text relative to the page

Values: left (**this is default**)

right

center

justify (**spaced out text**)





# color & background-color

Example: {


```
    color: white;
```

```
    background-color: black;
```

```
}
```

color: the color the element appears

background-color: the color of an  
element's background



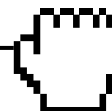


# opacity

Example: {  
    opacity: 0.5;  
}

Describes the transparency of an element

Ex: 0.5 = 50% transparency





# background-image

Example: {  
    background-image: url( );  
}

Make the background of an element an image





# padding

```
Example: {  
    padding: 70px;  
}
```

Create space between elements content and border

Individual Padding

- padding-left
- padding-right
- padding-top
- padding-bottom





# margins

```
Example: {  
    margin: 80px;  
}
```

Creates space around elements border

Individual Margins

margin-left

margin-right

margin-top

margin-bottom

