

Cap 7

intro to css

struttura delle regole di stile

The first thing you do is select the element you want to style, in this case the <p> element. Notice in CSS, you don't put <> around the name.

Then you specify the property you want to style, in this case the <p> element's background color.



p {

background-color: red;

}



And you're going to set the background-color to red.

At the end, put a semicolon.

There's a colon in between the property and its value.

Place all the styles for the <p> element in between { } braces.

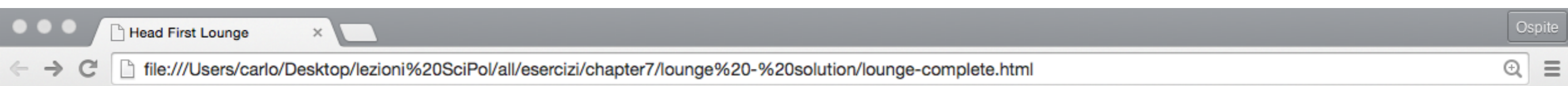
We call the whole thing a RULE.

link al foglio esterno

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="utf-8">  
  <title>Head First Lounge</title>  
  <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="lounge.css">  
</head>
```

esercizio

- Creare file lounge.css
- linkarlo come foglio stile esterno da lounge.html e directions.html



Welcome to the New and Improved Head First Lounge



Join us any evening for refreshing [elixirs](#), conversation and maybe a game or two of *Dance Dance Revolution*. Wireless access is always provided; BYOWS (Bring Your Own Web Server).

Directions

You'll find us right in the center of downtown Webville. If you need help finding us, check out our [detailed directions](#). Come join us!

EREDITARIETA'

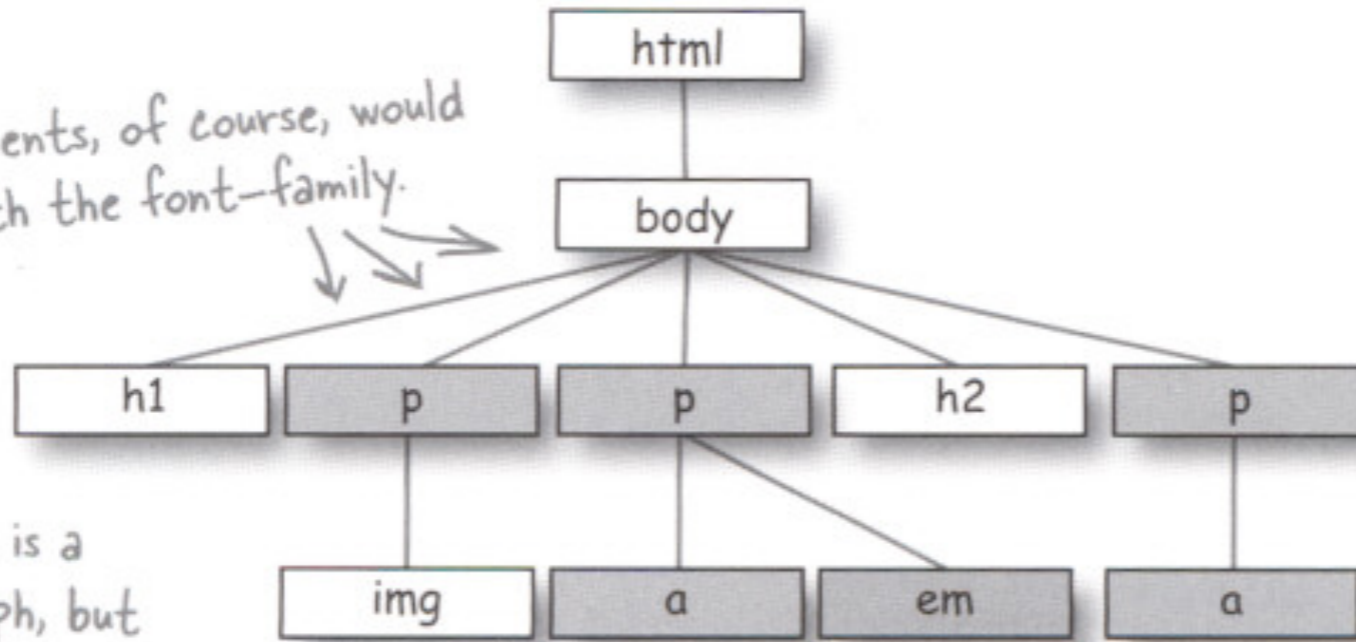
When you added the font-family property to your CSS p selector, it changed the font family of your <p> elements. But it also changed the font family of the two links and the emphasized text.



HEREDITARIETY

If we set the font-family of all the <p> elements, here are all the elements that would be affected.

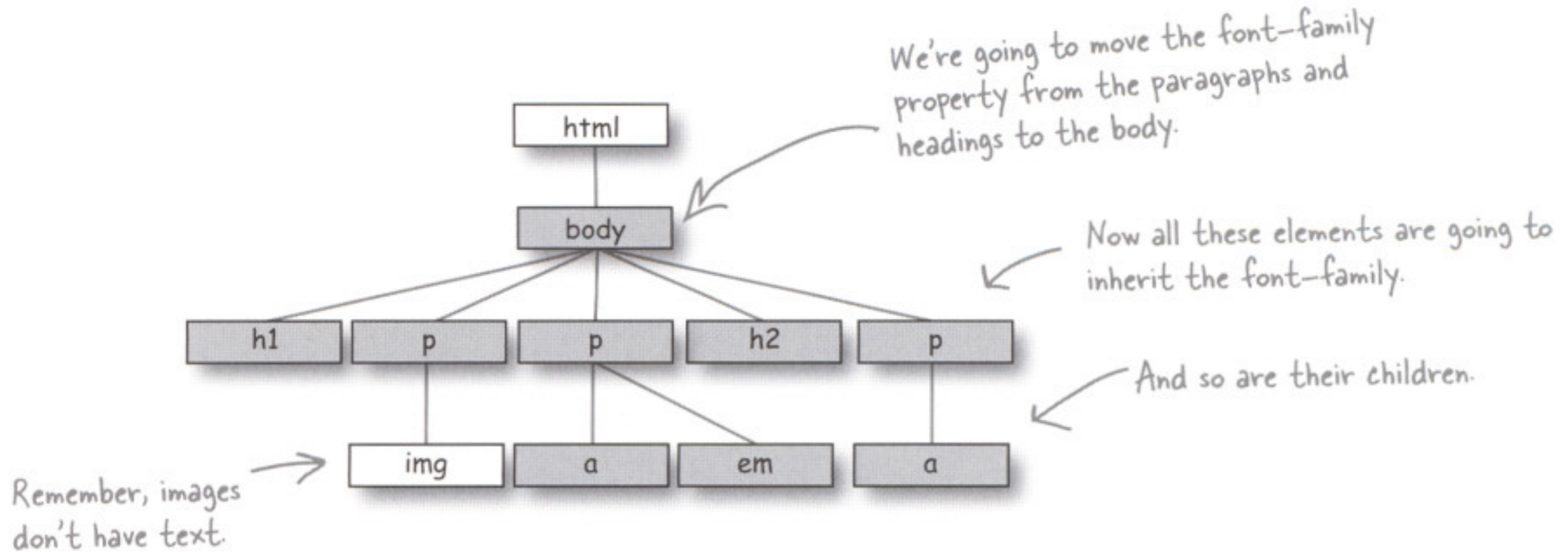
The <p> elements, of course, would be styled with the font-family.



The element is a child of a paragraph, but it doesn't have any text, so it's not affected.

The <a>, , and <a> elements in the two paragraphs inherit the font-family from their parent elements, the <p> elements.

HEREDITARIETY



Wow, this is powerful. Simply by changing the font-family property in the body rule, we could change the font for an entire site.

HEREDITARIETY

```
body {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: sans-serif,  
  color: gray;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}
```

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

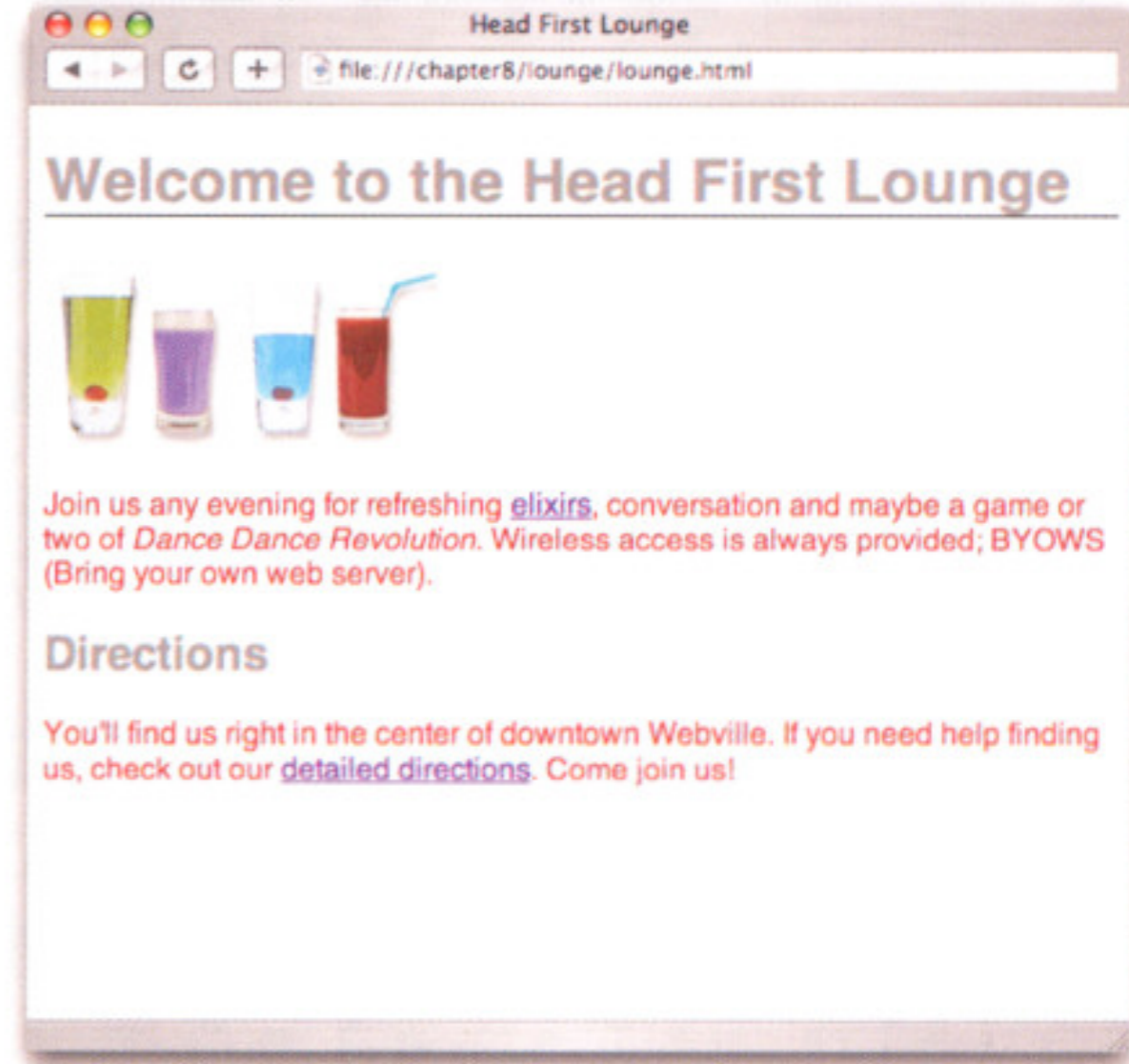
Here's what you're going to do.

First, add a new rule that selects the `<body>` element. Then add the `font-family` property with a value of `sans-serif`.

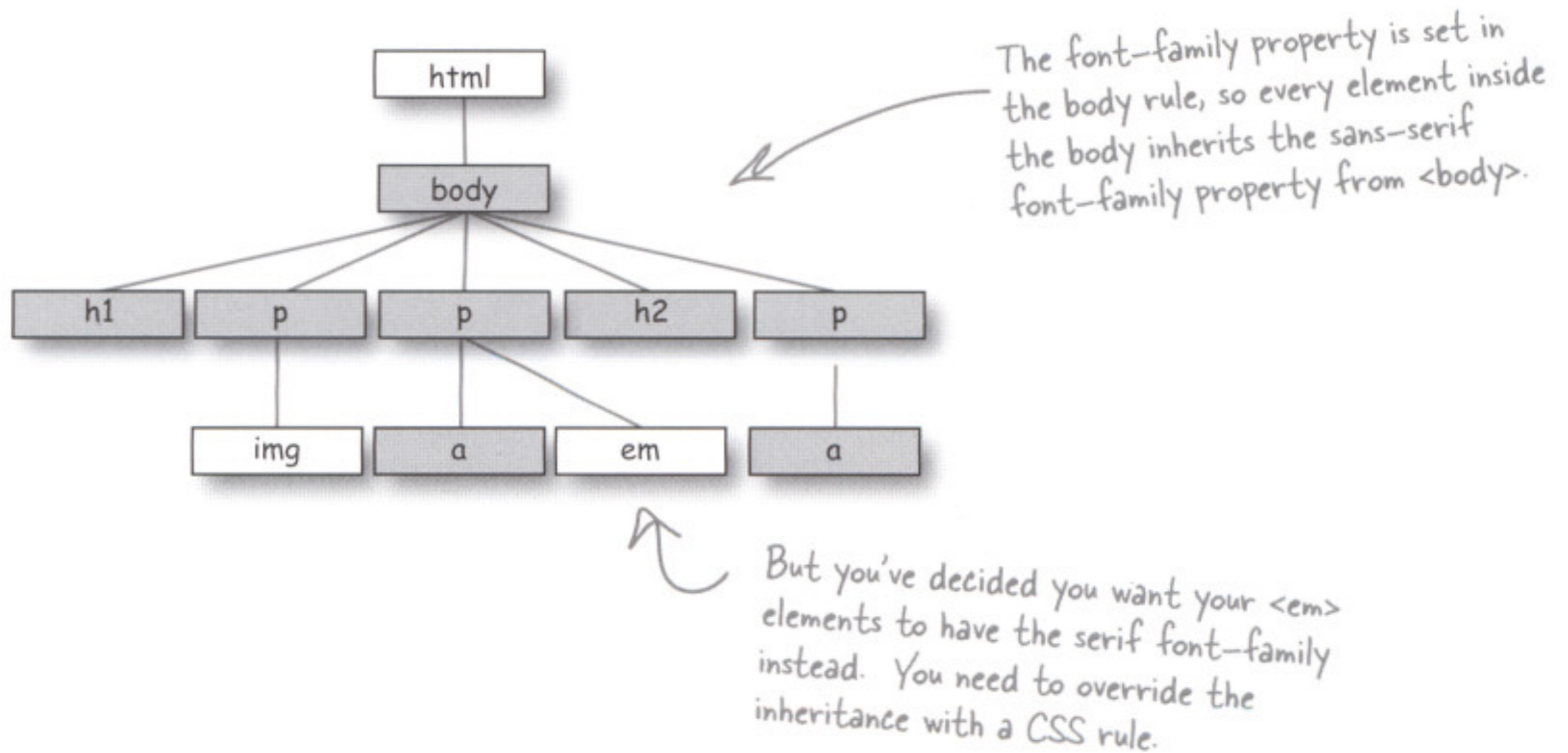
Then, take the `font-family` property out of the `h1, h2` rule, as well as the `p` rule.

EREDITARIETA'

Surprise, surprise. This doesn't look any different at all, but that is exactly what we were expecting, isn't it? All you've done is move the sans-serif font up into the body rule and let all the other elements inherit that.



EREDITARIETA'



HEREDITARIETY

```
body {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}  
  
h1, h2 {  
    color: gray;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}  
  
em {  
    font-family: serif;  
}
```

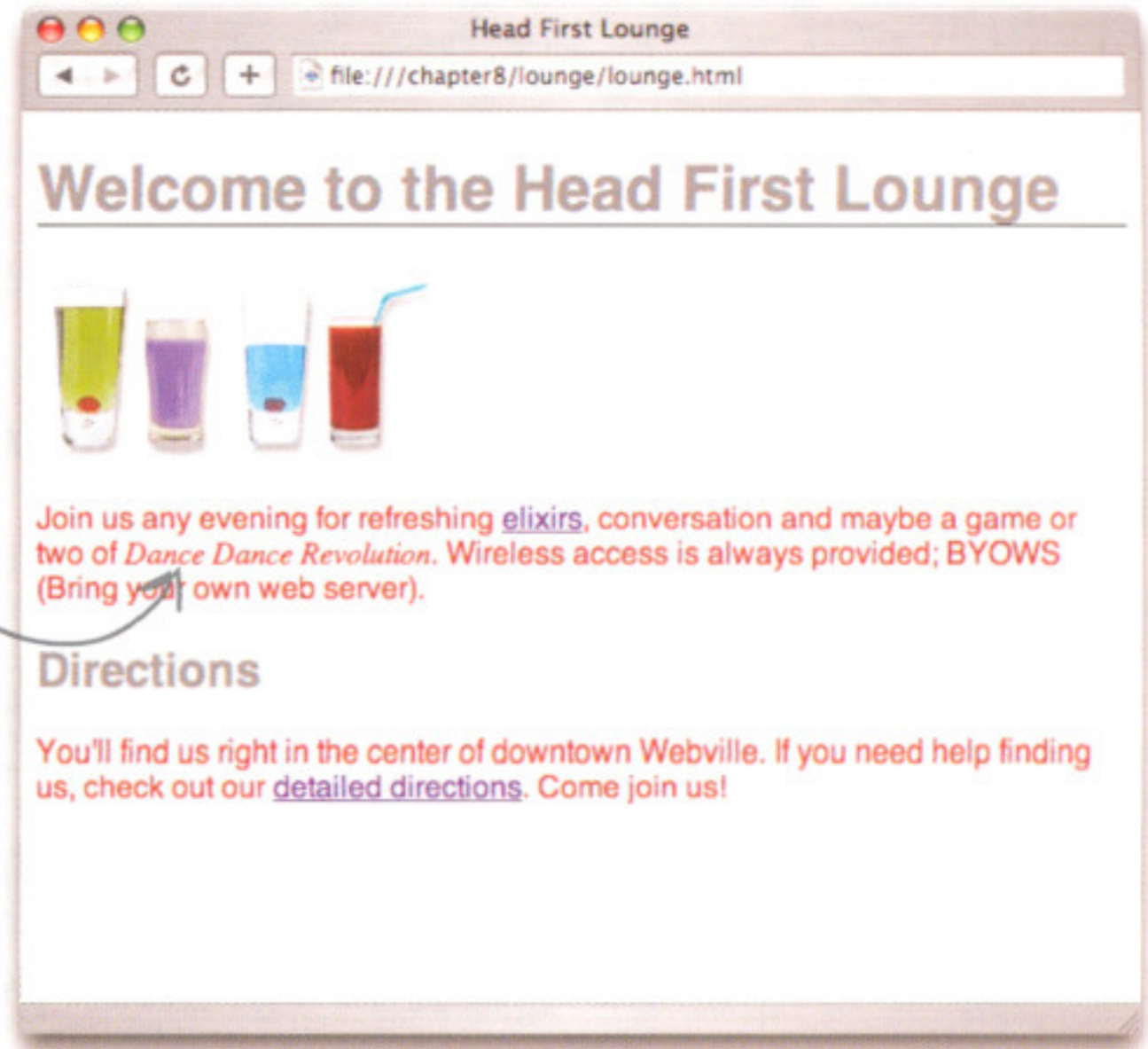
To override the `font-family` property inherited from `body`, add a new rule selecting `em` with the `font-family` property value set to `serif`.

Test drive

Add a rule for the `` element to your CSS with a `font-family` property value of `serif`, and reload your “lounge.html” page:

Notice that the “Dance Dance Revolution” text, which is the text in the `` element, is now a serif font.

As a general rule, it's not a good idea to change fonts in the middle of a paragraph like this, so go ahead and change your CSS back to the way it was (without the `em` rule) when you're done testing.



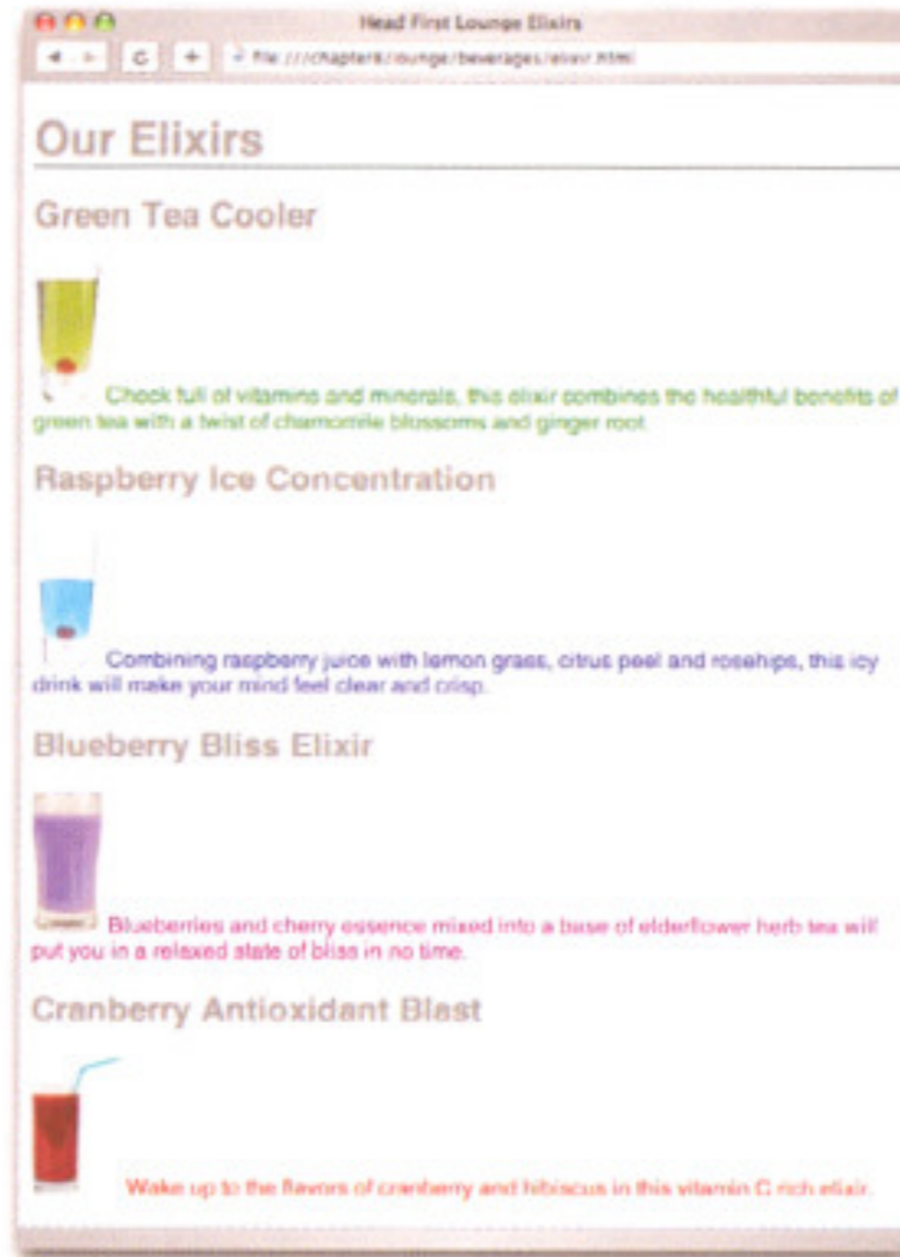
SELETTORI DI CLASSE

Green text. →

Blue text. →

Purple text. →

Red text... oh,
we don't need to
change this one. →

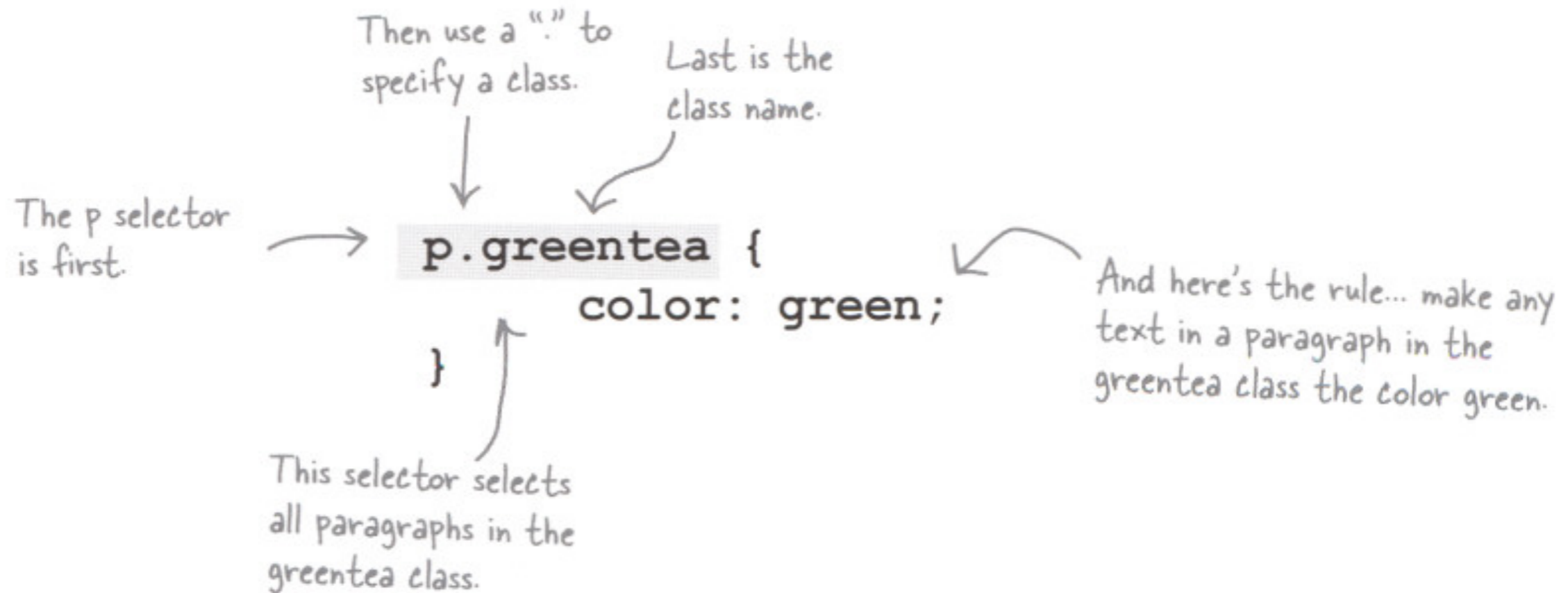


aggiungere una classe ad un elemento

file elixir.html

```
<h2>Green Tea Cooler</h2>  
<p class="greentea">  
    
  Chock full of vitamins and minerals, this elixir  
  combines the healthful benefits of green tea with  
  a twist of chamomile blossoms and ginger root.  
</p>
```

SELETTORI DI CLASSE

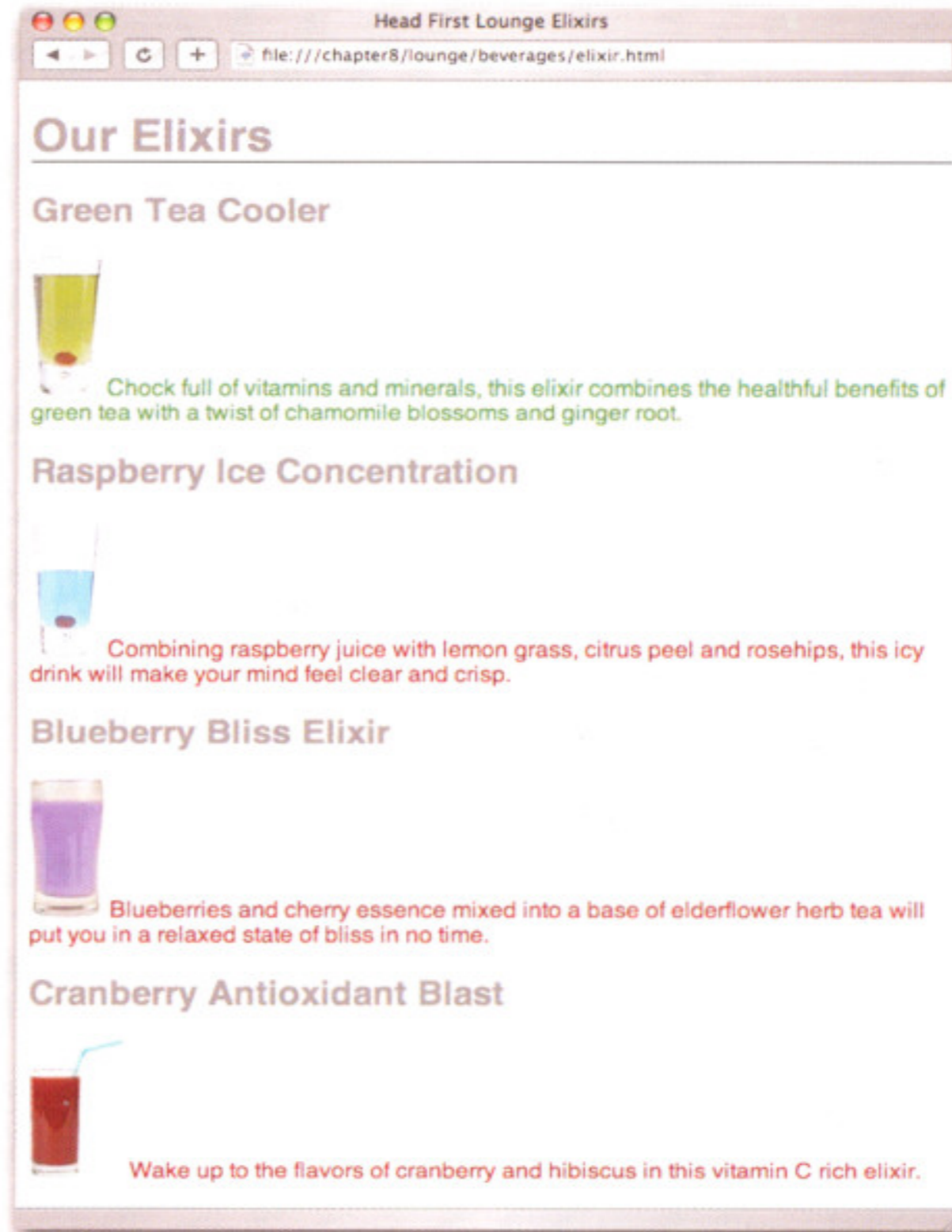
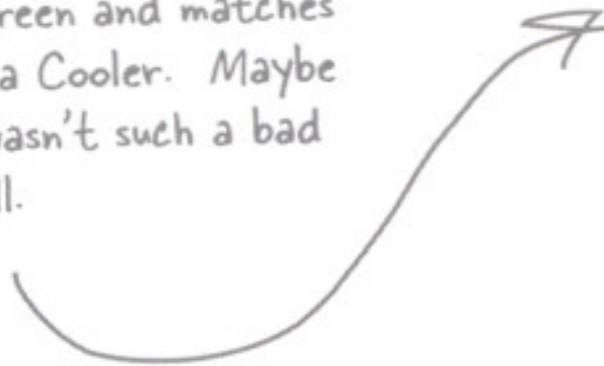


SELETTORI DI CLASSE

```
body {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}  
  
h1, h2 {  
    color: gray;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}  
  
p.greentea {  
    color: green;  
}
```


CLASSI MULTIPLE E REGOLE DI PRIORITA'

Here's the new greentea class applied to the paragraph. Now the font is green and matches the Green Tea Cooler. Maybe this styling wasn't such a bad idea after all.



CLASSI MULTIPLE E REGOLE DI PRIORITA'

```
p.greentea {  
    color: green;  
}
```

```
blockquote.greentea, p.greentea {  
    color: green;  
}
```

Just add another selector to handle <blockquote>s that are in the greentea class. Now this rule will apply to <p> and <blockquote> elements in the greentea class.

```
.greentea {  
    color: green;  
}
```

If you leave out all the element names, and just use a period followed by a class name, then the rule will apply to all members of the class.



In your "lounge.html" file, change the greentea paragraph to include all the classes, like this:

```
<p class="greentea raspberry blueberry">
```

Save, and reload. What color is the Green Tea Cooler paragraph now? _____

Next, reorder the classes in your XHTML:

```
<p class="raspberry blueberry greentea">
```

Save, and reload. What color is the Green Tea Cooler paragraph now? _____

Next, open your CSS file and move the p.greentea rule to the bottom of the file.

Save, and reload. What color is the Green Tea Cooler paragraph now? _____

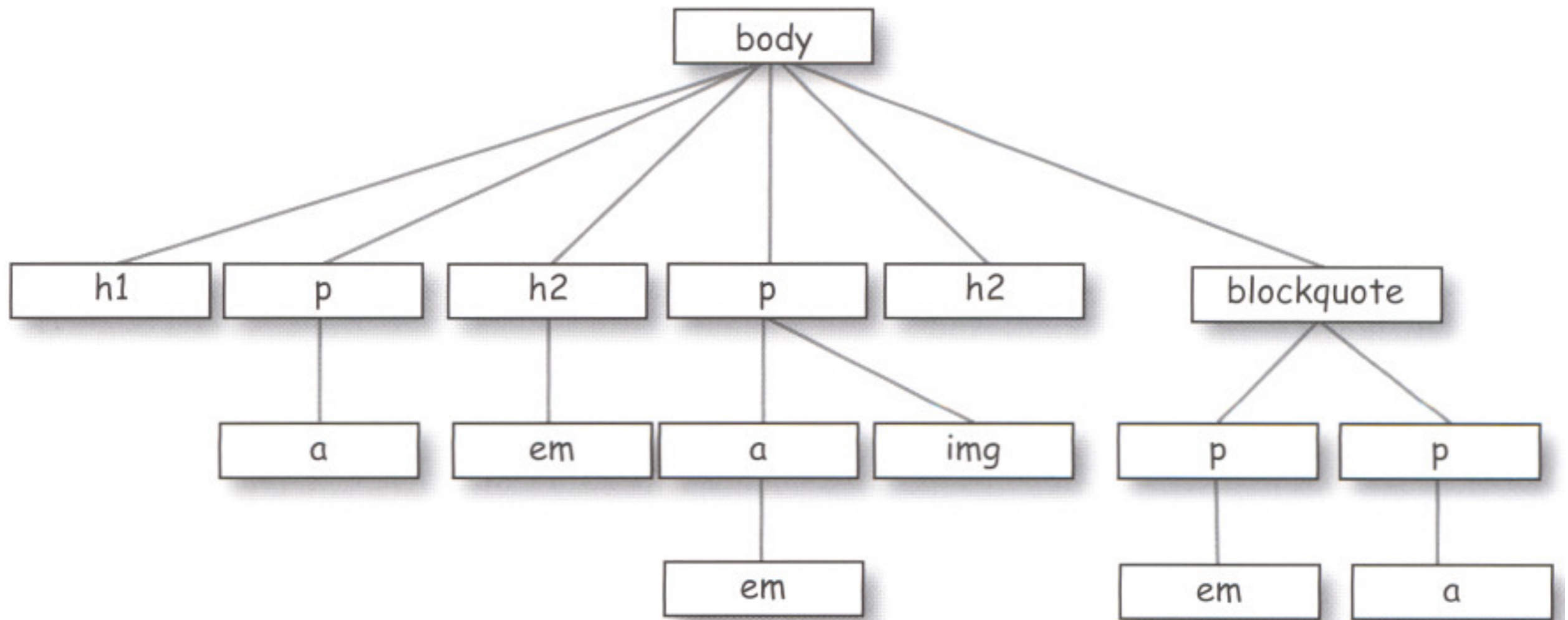
Finally, move the p.raspberry rule to the bottom of the file.

Save, and reload. What color is the Green Tea Cooler paragraph now? _____

After you've finished, rewrite the green tea element to look like it did originally:

```
<p class="greentea">
```

Save, and reload. What color is the Green Tea Cooler paragraph now? _____



```
body {  
    color: green;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: black;  
}
```

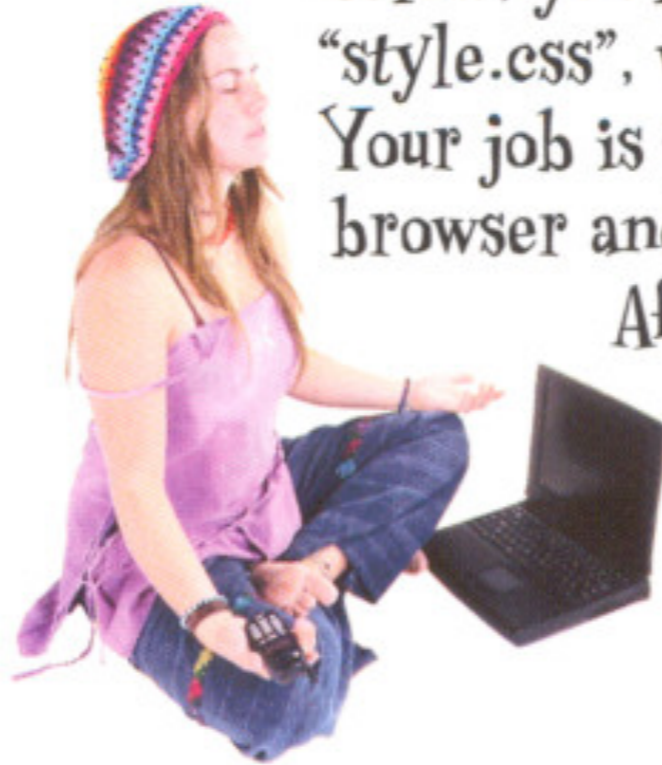
← Here's the CSS. Use this to determine which of the above elements hit the jackpot and get the green (color).


Esercizio

BE the Browser

Below, you'll find the CSS file "style.css", with some errors in it. Your job is to play like you're the browser and locate all the errors.

After you've done the exercise look at the end of the chapter to see if you caught all the errors.



The file "style.css" 

```
<style>

body {
    background-color: white

h1, {
    gray;
    font-family: sans-serif;
}

h2, p {
    color:

<em> {
    font-style: italic;
}

</style>
```

- Validazione di fogli stile
 - <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>

Property Soup

top
Controls the position of the top of the element.

text-align
Use this property to align your text to the left, center, or right.

letter-spacing
This lets you set the spacing between letters. Like this.

Use color to set the font color of text elements.

color

background-color

This property controls the background color of an element.

Use this property for italic or oblique text.

font-style

This property controls the weight of text. Use it to make text bold.

font-weight

border

This property puts a border around an element. You can have a solid border, a ridged border, a dotted border...

This property lets you change how list items look in a list.

list-style

left

This is how you tell an element how to position its left side.

margin

If you need space between the edge of an element and its content, use margin.

Use this property to put an image behind an element.

background-image

This property sets the space between lines in a text element.

line-height

Makes text bigger or smaller.

font-size

CSS has a lot of style properties. You'll see quite a few of these in the rest of this book, but have a quick look now to get an idea of all the aspects of style you can control with CSS.