

CSS Example Code

A close-up photograph of a computer mouse and keyboard on a wooden desk. The mouse is silver and blue, with a red light on the left button. The keyboard is white. In the background, a computer monitor and a speaker are visible. A semi-transparent grey box is overlaid on the top half of the image, containing the text 'CSS Example Code' in a dark blue serif font.

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CSS Associate style rules with HTML elements

```
p {  
    font-family: Arial;  
}
```



CSS Associate style rules with HTML elements

Selector p between curly brackets is the declaration

```
p {  
    font-family: Arial;  
}
```



Properties and values

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}  
    └──┬──  
    PROPERTY
```

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}  
    └──┬──┬──  
    PROPERTY VALUE
```



Background colour for whole page

```
body  
{  
background-color:#a1e2dc;  
}
```



Why use external CSS files

- Same CSS can be used for every page of the website
- No need to copy style code into each web page
- Changes to CSS automatically apply to every web page
- Faster download time for each page
- Easier for creating new pages in same style
- Several different versions
- Adapt for different web browsers performance
- Care: Older web browsers do not support all properties
- Important to test



External CSS within HTML page

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Using External CSS file</title>  
    <link href="css/styles.css"  
      type="text/css"  
      rel="stylesheet">  
  </head>  
<body>  
Then the body as previously shown  
</body>  
</html>
```



Background colour for elements

The CSS for h1, p and div

```
h1
{
background-color:#0099CC;
}
p
{
background-color:#E6E600;
}
div
{
background-color:#F5FFEB;
}
```

HTML page

Usual at the top for doctype, head, title and linking to a separate style sheet file (CSS) which could be used within the page itself.

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>CSS background-color for elements – this is a heading</h1>
```

```
<div>
```

This is text at the top of a div element.

```
<p>This paragraph has its own background colour within the div element.</p>
```

We are still in the div element and the colour returns to the div element colour.

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



Fixed positioning class for paragraph

CSS for a fixed position class upon p

```
p.fixedpos
{
position:fixed;
top:40px;
right:15px;
}
```

HTML with some text positioned

Usual at the top of this HTML coding, including DOCTYPE and the style sheet file linking

```
<body>
```

```
<p class="fixedpos">This is fixed positioned text</p>
<p>IE7 and IE8 supports the fixed value only if a
!DOCTYPE is specified.</p>
```

```
<p>More paragraph text without the class for fixed
positioning and this will take on default alignment and
positioning</p>
```

```
<p>Yet more paragraph text without the class for fixed
positioning</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



Class for a div for centre alignment

CSS – centre align with background colour as a class that can be placed upon a div

```
.center
{
margin:auto;
width:75%;
background-color:#D1F0FF;
}
```

HTML – using the CSS for the div
Usual tags prior to the body tag

```
<body>
<div class="center">
<p>This is a div with text that will be centred.
It is using a width of 75% of the page width
and a background colour.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph within the div
and will also be centred with the same width
and background colour. The div ends
now.</p>
</div>
<p>Note: Using the margin:auto will not work
in IE8, unless a DOCTYPE is declared.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

