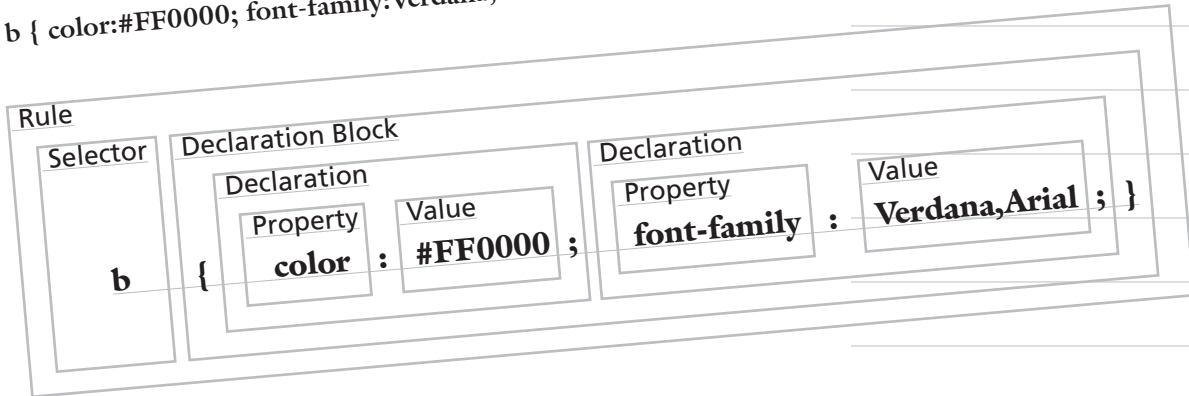


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CSS Syntax

```
b { color:#FF0000; font-family:Verdana,Arial; }
```



Rules

Rules, a selector and declaration block, control web page element formatting.

Selector

Selectors select which web page elements to apply formatting.

Declaration Block

Declaration blocks consist of one or more declarations inside curly brackets.

Declaration

Declarations consist of a property, a colon, a value, and a semi-colon.

Property

Properties specify which part of the web page element to stylize.

Value

Values can range from measurements to colors, but each property has certain values it will accept as valid. Single quotes should go around values with spaces.

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CSS Selectors

Type — `b {}`

Type selectors will apply only to the HTML tags of the same name.

Descendant — `div b {}`

Descendant selectors apply to appropriately nested tags. In the example, the `b` type selector applies only if it is inside a `div` element.

Class — `.class_selector_name {}`

Class selectors apply to tags with a `class="class_selector_name"` attribute/value.

ID — `#id_selector_name {}`

ID selectors apply to one tag with an `id="id_selector_name"` attribute/value.

Combining Selectors

Type & Class — `b.class_selector_name {}`

Combining selectors will apply each set of rules associated with the selector. In the example, the combined selector applies to only `b` tags with the `class="class_selector_name"` attribute/value.

Type & ID — `div#id_selector_name {}`

In the example, the combined selector applies to only one `div` tag with the `id="id_selector_name"` attribute/value.

You can also combine these with descendants!

To use multiple selectors at once, separate them with a comma.
For example: `div, b {}`

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CSS Properties

Detailed information can be found on CSS properties at <http://www.w3schools.com/css/> or you can search Google™ for “css” and the property.

To Each Her or His Own

Block and Inline elements each have their own types of properties and values, but that doesn't mean that they never share properties.

Block Elements

These are elements like lists, tables, and divs. Some common properties are: display, margin, border, padding, height, width, and float

Inline Elements

These are elements like span, b, i, and other text-based elements. Some common properties are: font-family, font-size, font-weight, line-height, letter-spacing, and text-align

Property Shorthand

Some properties have a shorthand way to quickly assign values to many properties. For example, all directional margins can be set with `margin:10px;` or you can set each individually, starting with the top and moving clock-wise with `margin-top:10px; margin-right:10px; margin-bottom:10px; margin-left:10px;`. You can also explicitly set each margin with `margin-top:10px; margin-right:10px; margin-bottom:10px; margin-left:10px;`. To set the font-weight, font-size, and font-family all at once, you can use `font:normal 10pt Verdana,Arial,sans-serif;`. Font or foreground color is set with `color:#FFFFFF;`

You can place comments in your CSS code to sort out your logic like so:

```
/* [comments here; they can also be across multiple lines] */
```