

Introduction to CSS

Date: _____

Learning Goals:

By the end of the lesson I will be able to:

-
-
-

I Think I Can!

☐
☐
☐

Head Tag:

The head tag can have the following tags inside it:

- title -
- base -
- meta -
- script -
- style -
- link -

We are going to explore the _____ tag in more detail:

CSS

CSS, which stands for _____ can control any amount of the _____ of a webpage, from the _____, to _____ and _____.

It also saves you time! By designing one style sheet, you can make any set of webpages look consistent, without trying, AND make changes that affect the whole site!

The Basics

CSS documents are a list of _____ which have a specific syntax:

```
_____ {  
    _____: _____;  
    _____: _____;  
    ...  
}
```

For example:

```
_____ {  
  
}
```

This will make all _____ have a _____ text colour and be _____ on the page.

These rules are called selectors.

Selectors are used to find _____ or _____ within an HTML page. They come in 3 varieties:

1. _____:

2. _____:

Example:

3. _____:

Example:

Class selectors allow you to decide _____

by _____. Example:

For now, we will look at setting up an _____. This is done using the _____ tags inside the _____ of the document. Example:

Review Work:

1. Explain in your own words how CSS and HTML work together to create a webpage.
2. What is the difference between inline, internal and external CSS?
3. Download the CSSBasePage.html file from my website and make the following changes using ONLY internal CSS (**no inline CSS is allowed**):
 - Change the background colour to **DarkKhaki**.
 - Change the font face of all text to Verdana.
 - Make ALL h1 headers have a **CornflowerBlue** background.
 - Change the text color of the header with a class selector to **Orange**.
 - Change the text height of the header with an id selector to 20 point.
 - Give the table and every cell a border of 1 solid pixel of colour **Salmon**.

Save the file as an HTML document and e-mail it to Mr. Rivard (rivarda@hdsb.ca) for tomorrow's class.