

CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

1. What is it good for

HTML –>What elements there are

CSS –>What does the page look like

2. How to make a CSS definition

An example:

```
body
{
background-color: blue;
margin: 10px;
}
```

So every CSS-definition must have:

1. The name of the html -element it will affect (or names of the elements separated with a comma):
body

2. A brace opening the elements definitions:
{

3. The quality you want to define:
background-color

4. A colon:
:

5. The value of the quality:
blue

6. A semicolon to separate it from the next quality-value pair:
;

7. A brace closing the elements definitions
}

3. How to connect it with the HTML

There are three ways to do it:

1. Inline, in an html -element, every element has a style attribute.

Example:

```
<body style="background-color:blue;">
```

2. In <head> of an HTML page as a different CSS -section.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>my page</title>

<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-color:blue;
}
</style>

</head>
<body>
...
```

3. As a different CSS -file, which contains all CSS -definitions and is linked to the head of the page(s).

Example:

The different CSS -page just contains the CSS:

```
body
{
background-color:blue;
}
```

And the link to it in the head:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css" />
</head>
```

Notice, that the CSS -page is saved as styles.css and as a text file, not as an html -file!

You can also combine these ways, the last given definition is what counts.

