



# Introduction to CSS

# CSS

CSS - “Cascading Style Sheets”

Allow us to give styling and formatting to HTML elements

CSS files need to be linked to in the <head> of the HTML document

# Linking CSS

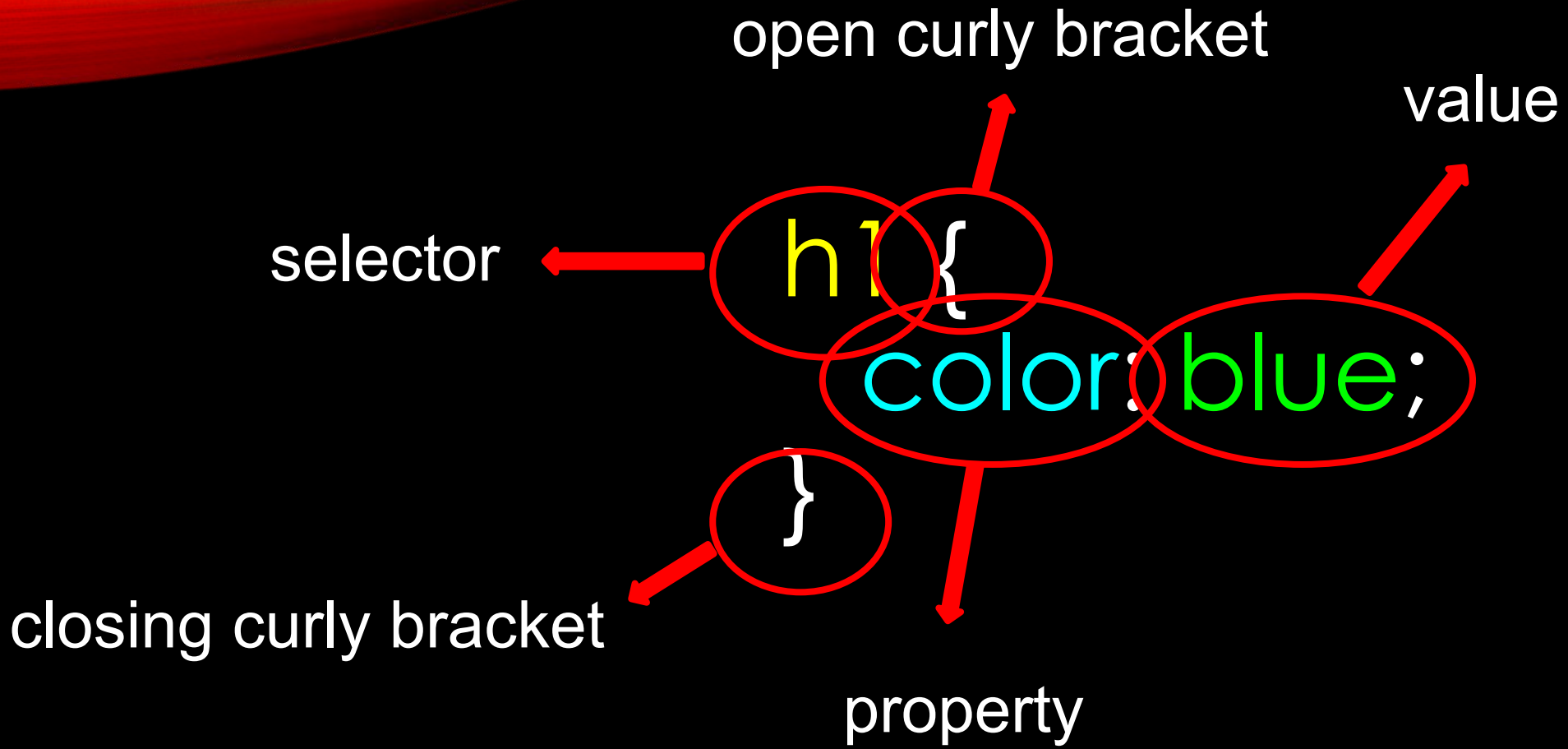
Add this HTML element to the head of your HTML file:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

Make sure the href attribute is the name of your CSS file

# Standard CSS Syntax

```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```



# CSS Properties

So what can we edit with CSS?

There's probably a CSS property for **ANYTHING** you can think of.

Google is your best friend:

Sample Search: "How to CSS (insert specific language for thing you want to do here)"

Try it now! Add styling to your h1 element!

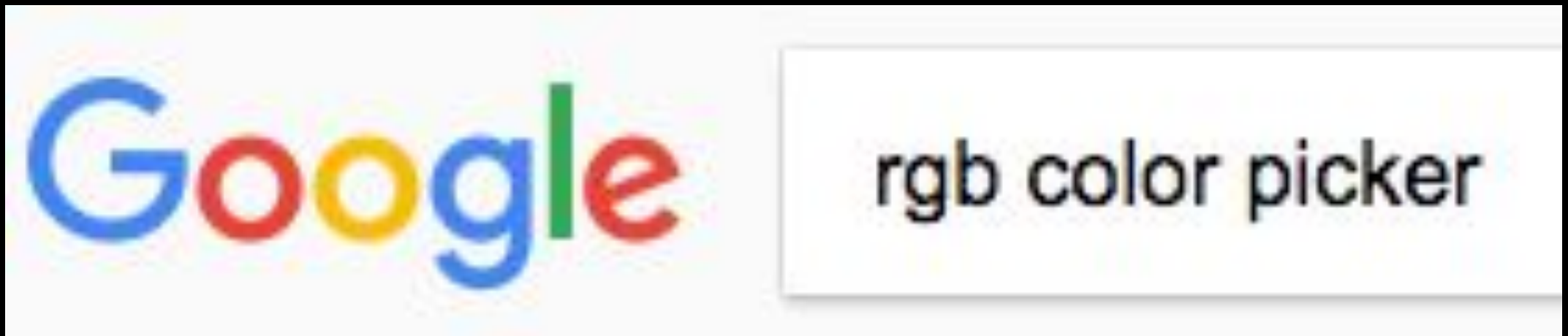
# CSS Colors

- There are 147 colors you can choose by **name**
- There are over 16 million colors you can choose by **RGB** values and **hexadecimal**

```
p {  
  background-color: rgb(123, 0, 45);  
  color: #2E0854;  
}
```

# CSS Colors

- Google Search “rgb color picker” to get the code you need.





# CSS Fonts

CSS properties you should know:

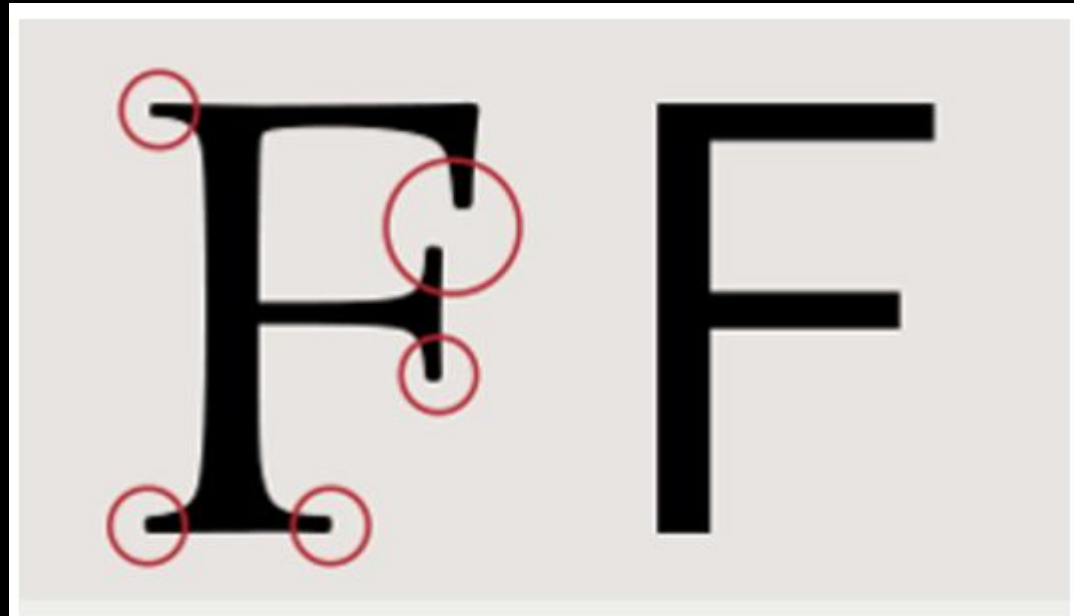
1. font-family
2. font-size

There are more, but you'll use these most.

# CSS Fonts

Two categories of fonts:

- serif
- sans serif



serif has decorative things on the end

sans-serif does not

# CSS Fonts

[fonts.google.com](https://fonts.google.com)

You can use Google's custom fonts if you link to them in the head of your HTML document.