Quiz 1 - This Thursday - on Assignment 1 and W1-W2 Lecture Material

CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

Syntax

Why separate style and content

Absolute and relative paths

Transferring your files using FileZilla

Setting up the public directory

Mirroring directory structures

Tables

Span - columns and rows

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>A1</td>
    <td>A2</td>
    <td>A3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
<row>
  <td>A1</td>
  <td>A2</td>
  <td>A3</td>
</row>
```
Hello world!

bye cruel world! **This is click.**

```html
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2">Sum: $180</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```
Example

Link to an external style sheet:

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

Try it yourself »

CSS Example

```css
body {
  background-color: #d0e4fe;
}

h1 {
  color: orange;
  text-align: center;
}

p {
  font-family: "Times New Roman";
  font-size: 20px;
}
```

Try it yourself »
CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

```
Selector  Declaration
h1 { color: blue; font-size: 12px; }
```

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

In the following example all `<p>` elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color: