**Lesson 5: Inline CSS Styling**

**The Learning:**

***Inline CSS:***

*CSS is the second coding language you must learn when building websites. It is used in combination with HTML to style, or, make your websites visually appealing.*

* Click the link below, then read through the **Chapter 11** page only:
  + **Chapter 11:** [**http://www.goodellgroup.com/tutorial/chapter11.html**](http://www.goodellgroup.com/tutorial/chapter11.html)

***HTML vs. Cascading Style Sheets:***

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets, which is the code that defines a website’s design (think: color, font family, font size, layout, etc.). While HTML composes a site’s structure (like the frame of a house), CSS composes a site’s design (like the siding, and shingles). CSS is typically written in 3 ways: inline, internal, and external. You will be learning more about internal and external CSS if you decide to take the Interactive Website course, but for now you will get a taste of how to format the code that styles your website using inline CSS styling.

***Attributes:***

Attributes are pieces of code that provide the browser with more information about how content should be displayed within a website; an attribute (usually) includes 1 additional part: a value

* **Location:** Appears within an element’s opening tag
* **Amount:** There is no limit on how many attributes an opening tag may contain, but each attribute must be separated by a space [attribute=“value” attribute=“value”]
* **Form:** Consists of an attribute + value pair [attribute=“value”], and multiple attributes are separated by a space
  + Ex. An attribute/value pair: href=“url”
  + Ex. The attribute: href=
  + Ex. The value: “url”
  + The attribute is always followed by the “=” sign, and the value is always surrounded by quotation marks

***Inline CSS:***

As implied by their name, inline styles are applied in-line with your HTML elements. This means that they are written right inside an element’s “open” tag – [<p style=“font-size: 12px”>]. You may use “style” attributes within any type of opening tag (from <html> to <p> and everything in between).

* **Attributes Revisited**: Does the formatting of Inline Styles remind you of anything we’ve learned so far? “Attributes,” perhaps? Inline styles are simply a type of attribute.
* **Location:** Appears within an element’s opening tag
* **Amount:** There is no limit on how many styles (property/value combinations) can appear within an opening tag, but each attribute must be ended with a “;” and separated by a space. The “style” attribute need only be coded once. [style= “property:value; property:value;”]
* **Form:** Follow the same [attribute=“value”] structure as any other attribute, except that they include one additional piece of information: A property – [style=“property:value;”].
  + Ex. An attribute/property/value combo: style= “color:blue;”
  + Ex. The attribute: style= (this is the attribute for ALL inline CSS)
  + Ex. The property: “color: (text color)
  + Ex. The value: blue;” (changes the color to blue)
    - Notice how the property and value are separated by a “:” (colon), and the value is followed by a “;” (semicolon). The semicolon is used to separate properties when multiple properties are contained within the same tag.

***CSS Style Properties:***

There are many, many different style properties you can use within your CSS. You may find a [complete list of CSS Style Properties here](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp). Common styling properties (these are the only 5 you need to know at this time, though I encourage you to scan through the hyperlinked list of CSS properties to learn more!).

* Style=“font-size:12px”
  + Note: font size can be measured in either px (pixels) or em (in relation to the default font size)
* Style=“font-family:Verdana”
  + Note: only certain fonts are “web-safe,” meaning that they are installed on the vast portion of the population’s computers by default (a font must be installed on a viewer’s computer in order for it to be displayed). Here is a [list of web-safe fonts](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp). Google Fonts can also be used (we will get to that later).
* Style= “text-align:left”
  + Note: text may be aligned at left, right or center

Style=“color:red”

* + Note: colors can be added in 3 different ways (details below)
* Style= “background-color:red”

***Colors (American spelling):***

There are 3 types of color values you may enter when using color properties such as background color, or text color: *Named Color Values, RGB Color Values* (~17 million – 256 red/256 green/256 blue), or *HEX Color Values* (~17 million options). Here are some great links for lists of Color Codes: [W3C Color Names](http://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp), [W3C Color Picker](http://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_picker.asp), [Color Hex Top Colors](http://www.color-hex.com/)

* Named Color Values:
  + 140 options
  + <p style=“color:aquamarine;”>
  + Ex. Aquamarine, BlanchedAlmond, LightCoral, SlateGrey
* RGB (Red/Green/Blue) Color Values:
  + ~17 million options (256\*256\*256)
  + <p style= “color:rgb(250,235,215);”>
  + Ex. Rgb(127,255,212), Rgb(255,235,205), Rgb(240,128,128), Rgb(112,128,144)
* HEX (Hexadecimal) Color Values:
  + ~17 million options (created from RGB values)
  + <p style= “color:#7fffd4;”>
  + Ex. #7fffd4, #ffebcd, #f08080, #708090

**The Doing:**

***Code Academy:***

Complete the “Styling” tutorial on CodeAcademy. This is not for marks, but completing this tutorial will REALLY help you understand everything you read in the sections above.

* [Tutorial – HTML & CSS: HTML Basics II](https://www.codecademy.com/en/courses/web-beginner-en-y2Yjd/1/1?curriculum_id=50579fb998b470000202dc8b), lessons 7-16… DON’T do 1-6
  + Note: To save your progress, you will need to create an account using your school email (firstinitiallastname@bpsdedu.com)
* This lesson covers the following: comment tags (review), common inline styles (font size, font family, font color, background color, alignment), bold/italics (review)

***Activity (/20):***

Create a new html document inside your “html” folder. Name it “inline\_css.” Inside this lesson folder, open the “inline\_css” PNG image from the class website. Use your knowledge of HTML tags and Inline CSS Styling to produce a copy of the webpage shown in the image.

***Comprehension Questions (/6):***

1. (/1) What does CSS stand for?
2. (/2) What are the differences between HTML and CSS? The similarities?
3. (/3) What are the 3 types of color values you can use in your websites?

**The Handing In:**

Hand your “inline\_css.html” document, as well as this lesson5 document (with your responses to the comprehension questions included) into the Shared > Hammond > Hand-In folder.