

BASIC CSS- In a nut shell CSS controls how your website looks while HTML controls the layout. They both work together to tell web browsers where content should be on your website and how it should look.

What the heck is #000000- see http://andrew.hedges.name/web_safe.html. Web-safe colors are colors that will look how you intend them to in every web browser.

A regular link (if you don't want it underlined, put "none" next to text-decoration)

```
A:link  
{ text-decoration: underline; color:#000000; }
```

What the link should look like after it's been clicked on (maybe underlined)

```
A:visited  
{ text-decoration: underline; color:#999999; }
```

An active link, can be same as regular link

```
A:active  
{ text-decoration: underline; color:#000000; }
```

What a link looks like if you move your mouse over it (it can change colors).

```
A:hover  
{ text-decoration: underline; color:#999999;}
```

Your largest heading (each smaller one can go in this order: h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, each with decreasing font size)

```
h1 {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;  
color: #000000  
font-weight: bold;  
font-size: 20pt; }
```

What all of your text will look like in table cells and paragraphs

```
td, p {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;  
color: #000000;  
font-weight: normal;  
font-size: 12pt; }
```

What your body will look like, including all text. Below is the code used if you want an image to be part of the background of the webpage. This code is for the image to appear once and in the center of the page)

```
body  
{background-image:url(YOUR_IMAGE_NAME.jpg OR YOUR_IMAGE_NAME.gif);  
background-repeat:no-repeat;  
background-position:center;  
background-color:#ffffff;  
font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;  
color: #000000 ;  
font-weight: normal;  
font-size: 12pt;  
}
```

A CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) can be created in Notepad or Dreamweaver.

It is the fastest and easiest way to design your website so you don't have to create everything by hand for each web page you create. It controls font face, font size, font color, link color, and other important style attributes on your website. With one stylesheet you can control all of these style attributes on each page of your site, so if you wanted to make changes, you only have to change one document rather than making each change individually on each page of your site.

Your stylesheet MUST be saved with the extension .css. For example, save as "stylesheet.css."

In order to link your **external stylesheet** to your website, you MUST insert the following into the head section <head></head> of each and every web page of your website:

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

EXAMPLE:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>YOUR WEBSITE TITLE</title>

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

</head>

<body>
</body>

</html>
```

The above code is for external stylesheets, which are separate files that go along with an entire website or certain webpages. Internal stylesheets are added directly into the code in the head section <head></head> of a webpage and only apply to that specific webpage.

In addition to controlling how websites look, stylesheets can also be used to create a layout for a webpage (for example, a three column layout or a two column layout). Some good examples can be found here <http://lissaexplains.com/css3.shtml>.

RESOURCES:

<http://lissaexplains.com/css.shtml> for tutorials and help

<http://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp> for tutorials and help

http://andrew.hedges.name/web_safe.html great visual of web-safe colors