

# Basic CSS and Additional HTML Pages

## Creating a Second HTML File

Web sites are usually composed of more than one file. You already have your home page created, now it's time to create another file to expand your web site. You will also learn some basics in Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) so that you can begin to format your HTML pages.

Open a terminal and issue the following commands.

```
denver:~$ cd public_html
denver:~/public_html$ touch page2.html
denver:~/public_html$ chmod 644 page2.html
denver:~/public_html$ gedit page2.html &
```

Now copy and paste the following text into this file.

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<h6> My Second Page </h6>
<br>
Here is the content of my second page.
</body>
</html>
```

Now we will create a style sheet for our new HTML file by issuing the following commands.

```
denver:~/public_html$ touch style_sheet.css
denver:~/public_html$ chmod 644 style_sheet.css
denver:~/public_html$ gedit style_sheet.css &
```

## Basic CSS

The first thing we will need to do is tell our HTML file where to look for the CSS file. To do this add the following line in your `page2.html` in between the open and close head tags.

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

Remember to save `page2.html`. Inside your file `style_sheet.css` add the following block of text.

```
body {  
  background-color: #faf8c8;  
}
```

Save the file, go to your terminal, and issue the following command.

```
denver:~/public_html$ firefox page2.html &
```

We can now see the new file we have created. Follow the link on the assignment page to a hex color wheel and pick your own color to place in the CSS file.

It is possible to target almost all of the tags in an HTML file with CSS. Add the following lines to your `style_sheet.css` to change the way the `h6` element appears.

```
h6 {  
  background-color: blue;  
  color: white;  
  font-size: 2em;  
}
```

Once again save your file, go to `firefox`, and reload the page.

## Paragraph Formatting

Here are some examples of formatting for paragraphs. Create a small paragraph section in your `page2.html` file and then use some of these options, inside your `style_sheet.css` to format it.

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  background-color: aqua;  
  width: 400px;  
}
```

## List Formatting

Lists can also be formatted. Here is an example of a list formatted with CSS. Note that we can use images from the internet as backgrounds. The `no-repeat` stopped the image from repeating to fill the row of the table.

```
ol {  
  list-style-type: lower-roman;  
  background-image: url("http://www.cs.colostate.edu/~con/list_background.jpg");  
  background-size: 350px 170px;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}  
  
li {  
  margin: 10;
```

```
font-weight: bold;
}
```

## Formatting Hyperlinks

We have all seen the default style for formatting hyperlinks (just look on the assignment page). We can actually change this formatting to make them look better (or worse). The following is the code used to format links, and change their color.

```
a:link {
  text-decoration: none;
  color: green;
}

a:visited{
  color: green ;
}

a:hover {
  color: red;
}
```

## Formatting Tables

Table are just as easy to format! Here is an example of a table formatted with CSS. Note we can specify formatting options for both the table, and the individual cells.

```
table {
  border: 1px solid red;
  border-top-width: 3px;
  border-top-color: black;
}

td {
  padding: 10px;
  border: 1px solid blue;
}
```

## Using span to Format Text

Using the `span` tag in your HTML documents allow the surrounded text to be formatted with CSS! Here is an example of how a `span` element might be formatted with CSS.

```
span {
  text-decoration: overline;
  color: brown;
  font-size: 2em;
  font-weight: italic;
}
```

## Linking Multiple HTML Files

Now that you have two separate HTML files, lets link them together. Somewhere inside the body of your `page2.html` file add the following line.

```
<a href="index.html">My home page. </a>
```

You can add something similar in your `index.html` as well to link to your second page.

## Creating a Third Page

To get started on your third required page for your web site you can copy your second page and use it as a template.

```
denver:~/public_html$ cp page2.html page3.html
denver:~/public_html$ chmod 644 page3.html
denver:~/public_html$ gedit page3.html &
```

Change your background color in `style_sheet.css` and look at `page2.html` and `page3.html` in `firefox`.

Now change the third page and create links to connect all of your three pages. Refer to the assignment page for additional resources on incorporating more CSS.

## The Class Attribute

Sometimes one only wants to change a few elements and not all of them. To do this we can group some tags into a class by setting their `class` attribute. Add the following lines to your `page2.html` file.

```
<p>This is one paragraph</p>
<p class="special-para"> This paragraph will be formatted specially. </p>
```

Then go to your `style_sheet.css` file and add the following lines.

```
p.special-para {
  font-size: 1.5em;
  color: blue;
}
```

Now reload `page2.html` and notice the difference. Formatting a class takes priority over formatting all of the elements. Multiple items can share a class and will share the formatting as well.