



# Introduction to CSS

**CSS**



# Cascading stylesheets

- CSS is the design! It lets us take what we just wrote and make it nicer.
- You can specifically pick out almost any aspect of the HTML and tell it to be a certain color, size, font, width, etc.
- Because it's a script that applies to the whole page, it goes in the `<head>` area of the HTML.
- It has a different syntax than HTML.
- Finally, CSS can be added into a page many different ways.



# Adding CSS & CSS Syntax

```
body {  
    background-color:#eee;  
    font-family:Calibri, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    color:#444;  
}  
h1, h2, h3, h4 {  
    font-weight:500;  
}  
strong {  
    color:rgb(38, 131, 198);  
}
```

# HTML & CSS – 3 Ways to use them together

- Inline CSS (as attribute of the element)
- Internal CSS (as element within head)
- External CSS (in external stylesheet)

# Way #1 – inline CSS

- Style is an HTML attribute that you can add to any HTML tag. Inside, you can put CSS for that specific element.
- It's not an elegant solution in most cases, but this works really well for emails.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page</title>
  </head>
  <body style="background-
    color:#eee; font-family:Calibri,
    Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    color:#444;">
```

## Way #2 – Internal CSS

- You can just add put your CSS in the head of your HTML and wrap it in `<style>` tags if you like.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      body {
        background-color:#eee;
        font-family:Calibri,
        Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
        color:#444;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
```

## Way #2 – HTML & internal CSS can do the same thing

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="white">
<p><font color="blue" face="Arial">
Lorem ipsum</p>
<p><font color="blue" face="Arial">
Lorem ipsum</p>
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <style>
      body {
        background-color:#fff;
      }
      p {
        color:blue;
        font-family:Arial;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Lorem ipsum</p>
```

## Way #3 – External CSS

- You can write CSS in a notepad file and just save it as a .css file type. From there, you can easily reference the coding externally with this script.
- This is normally what production sites use because the stylesheets become rather large.

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


# Troubleshooting/Common problems

- Can we fix it? Yes, we can!



# Problem #2 – Fonts and colors

```
<html>
<head>
  <title></title>
</head>
<body>
<span style="font-family:arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;">
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.</span>
<span style="font-family:arial,Helvetica,sans-serif;">Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s,
when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.
It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining
essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum
passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.</span></span></p>
</body>
</html>
```



This text will be in Arial.

## Problem #3 – Table rows, table cells and styles

- Our Email Templates usually use a lot of inline code and span HTML tags to style text. This can cause redundancies.
- We also have certain classes that we use like “pageContainer” and “cdTableContent”
- Layouts for emails are normally made up of tables. This is also how we code layouts in Drag and Drop, Block, and Free Style.



Don't panic

# Html Tables

- `<table>`
- `<tbody>`
- `<tr>`
- `<td>Row 1, Column 1, Cell 1</td>`
- `<td>Row 1, Column 2, Cell 2</td>`
- `</tr>`
- `<tr>`
- `<td>Row 2, Column 1, Cell 3</td>`
- `<td>Row 2, Column 2, Cell 4</td>`
- `</tr>`
- `</tbody>`
- `</table>`

TR – this indicates a row

TD – this is a cell

Row 1, Column 1, Cell 1	Row 1, Column 2, Cell 2
Row 2, Column 1, Cell 3	Row 2, Column 2, Cell 4

Thanks for your attention!

**CSS**

