

Here are some great links:

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp
<http://www.quackit.com/css/tutorial/>

http://www.quackit.com/html/html_color_codes.cfm (for Color Codes, not for CSS)

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS defines how HTML elements should be displayed in the browser. We will use embedded CSS (Internal Style Sheets) for formatting HTML documents in this class. All up-to-date browsers now support CSS.

Internal style sheets begin with `<style type="text/css">` and close with `</style>` after all formatting has been added.

The `<!--` comment tag precedes the rules and the `-->` tag appears before the `</style>` tag. This comment tag `<!-- -->` stops older Pre-HTML4 Browsers from rendering your CSS as visible text instead of as formatting rules. Some designers and coders now consider this redundant. In XHTML and XML environments this type of comment tag should be avoided.

CSS is defined by a rule, which requires a selector and 1 or more declarations. Declarations have a property and a value.

In this example:

```
h1 {color: #FFF; font-size: 16 px;}
```

h1 is the Selector
color: and font-size: are Properties
#FFF and 16 px are the Values

Note: Pixels are the common dimension used for font sizes.

The example would create Heading 1 elements that are white and 16 pixels in size.

For legibility, the example above is commonly written like:

```
h1
{
color: #FFF;
font-size: 16 px;
}
```

This leaves each declaration and its assigned value on a separate line.

See the CSS Hints page (<http://wkr1.comm.msstate.edu/3713/cssHints.html>) for help with CSS Elements for your Welcome Page.

A complete list of CSS properties can be found here:
http://www.w3schools.com/CSS/css_reference.asp